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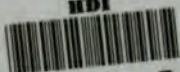
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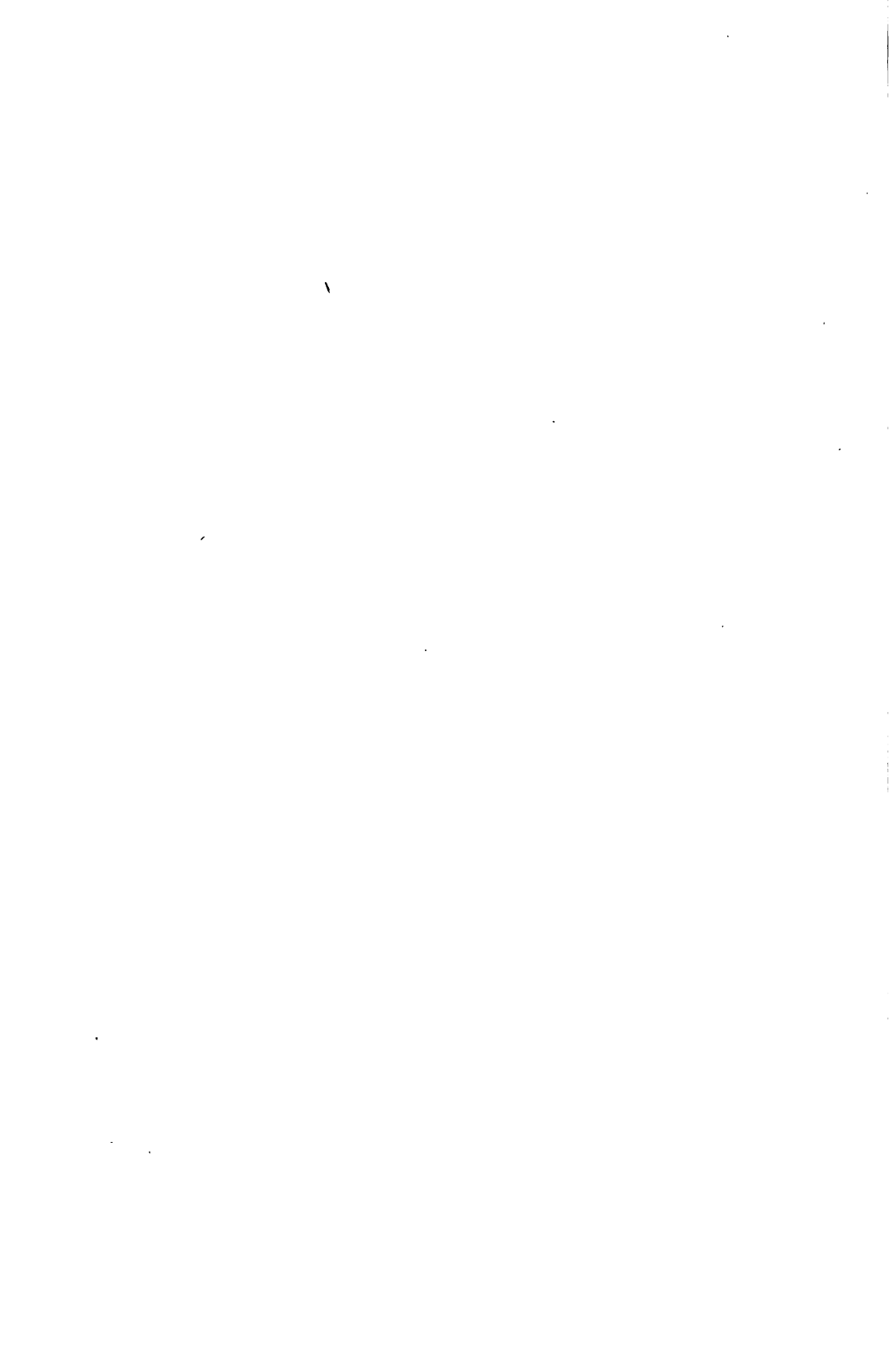


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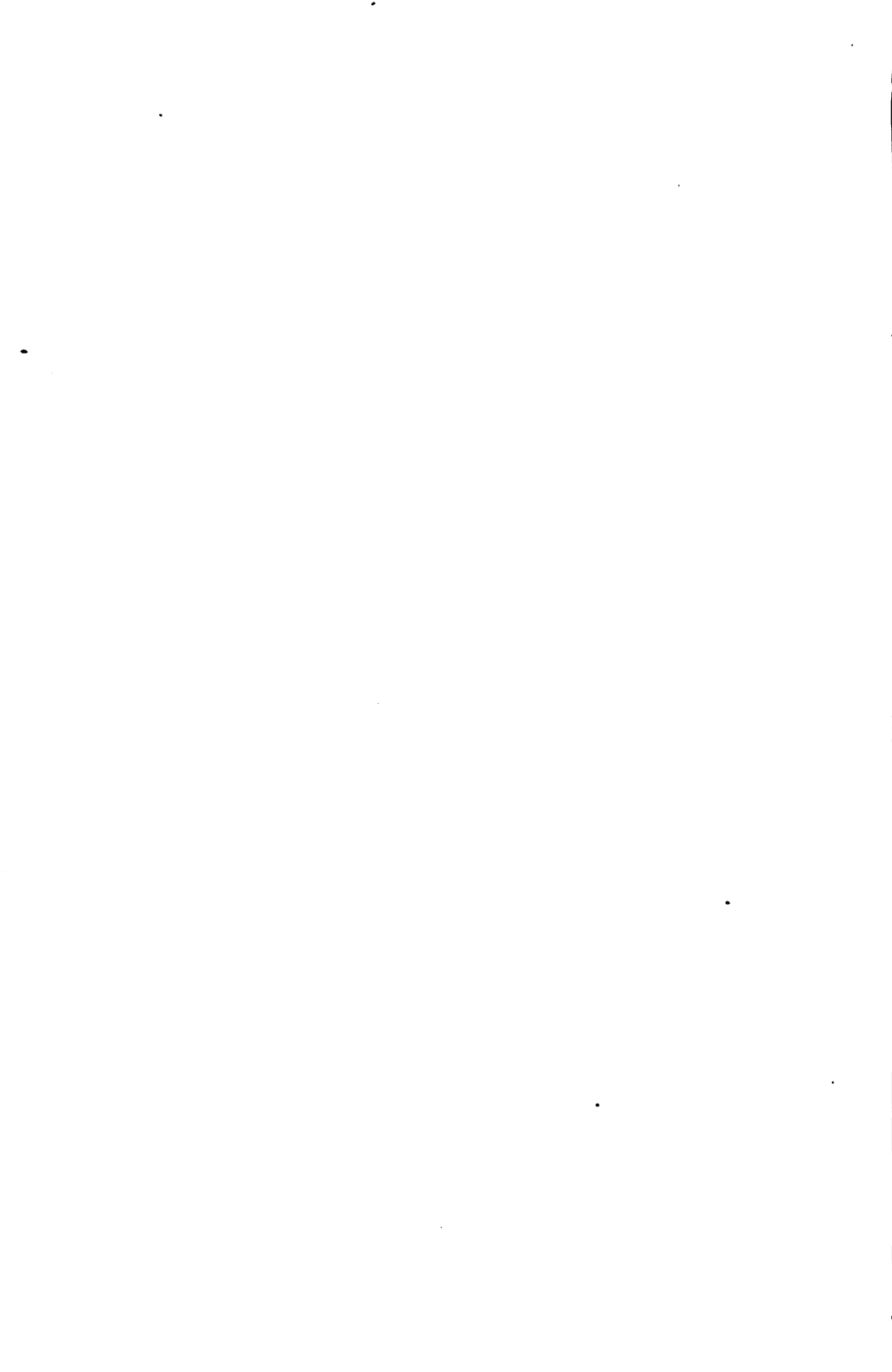
Part 1.



BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

MANILA, P. I., *November 1, 1904.*

SIR: The Philippine Commission has the honor to submit its fifth annual report, accompanying which will be found the reports of the civil governor, the secretary of the interior, the secretary of finance and justice, the secretary of public instruction, and the secretary of commerce and police. This report is intended to cover the period from December 22, 1903, the date of our last annual report, to November 1, 1904.

CONDITIONS AS TO PEACE AND ORDER.

In our last annual report we stated that "the conditions of the islands as to tranquillity are quite equal, so far as peace and good order are concerned, to what they were at any time during the Spanish régime." While we believe this to have been a true and conservative statement, it was also true that at that time there were still a considerable number of small ladrone bands operating in some of the provinces of the archipelago. These bands seem always to have existed to some extent among the Filipinos; usually, though not always, they were recruited from inhabitants of the mountain regions and were accustomed, when opportunity offered, to steal cattle and plunder remote villages in the lowlands, retreating as a rule in safety with their booty. The great mass of the people, however, were domestic and peaceable.

The insurrection against Spain, which began in 1896 and was afterwards continued against the United States, finally developing into a guerrilla warfare, caused widespread demoralization among the mass of the people, and as a result ladronism greatly increased. After the collapse of the insurrection and after all organized opposition to our authority had ceased the great mass of the people resumed their ordinary and peaceful vocations, but they continued to suffer from the depredations of numerous bands of ladrones, who not infrequently were commanded by some veteran outlaw whose career ex-

tended back to Spanish times. It was obviously necessary that these bands should be exterminated before it would be possible for the people to live in safety in their homes or to till their fields; hence, at an early day after the establishment of civil government, the Philippines Constabulary, composed of natives commanded as a rule by American officers, was organized and began operations against them with most satisfactory results. These predatory bands as a rule contented themselves with preying upon their own people, often killing or mutilating those who refused them assistance or were supposed to be unfriendly to them. Sometimes, as a measure of protection, the unfortunate people who were exposed to their depredations would compound with them by furnishing them food and information, which would enable them to elude the constabulary, but as a general rule the people lived in deadly fear of them, and with good reason. As the people came to understand that the government had both the will and the ability to protect them they began to cooperate cordially with the constabulary and other peace officers by giving information against these cutthroats, so that it became possible to kill or capture them. As a result of the persistent efforts of the constabulary thus aided by the people there is to-day in the great island of Luzon not a single organized band of ladrones to be found. Nearly all of the leaders save five or six have been killed or captured, and those still at large are in hiding and practically without followers. What has been said as to Luzon is also applicable to the Visayan Islands, with the single exception of Samar.

There is no reason to suppose that the orderly and peaceful conditions which at present exist will be otherwise than permanent.

However, in order to get a true picture of the situation as it actually is, it is proper to remark that the Philippine Islands are all of volcanic origin, that their centers are mountainous and covered with a heavy growth of timber and other vegetation, and are generally difficult of access. The great bulk of the civilized Filipinos live on or not remote from the coast line, but there are scattered communities living in the mountains who come little in touch with civilizing influences, who are densely ignorant and superstitious, and who, indeed, in many instances are little removed from savagery. It frequently happens that some enterprising man among them who has the elements of leadership, by exciting their cupidity or playing upon their superstitions, will obtain a considerable following and will perpetrate all sorts of outrages upon the peaceful and inoffensive inhabitants within his reach. It is hardly fair to presume that the inclinations and habits of semibarbarous marauders of this description can at once be changed. They must first be reached through their fear of consequences and made to understand that their traditional manner of life is neither safe nor profitable, and thereafter

they may gradually be brought into a decent and orderly manner of living. It may therefore be inferred that for several years to come there will be irruptions from this source and that they will make raids upon the civilized Filipinos living in the lowlands as heretofore, so long as a tempting field for their incursions is offered them. The Commission, so far as its finances permit, is engaged in building roads to open up these remote sections of the interior and to make them accessible.

A striking instance of the tendencies of these mountaineers is furnished by recent occurrences in the island of Samar, which is the third in point of size in the archipelago. Two months since several hundred of these hillmen who lived about the headwaters of the Gandara River, under the leadership of one of their number who styles himself Papa (Pope) Bulan and who, as is usually the case, claims to be divinely inspired and to have the miraculous power of conferring invulnerability upon his followers, suddenly descended upon the native towns along the coast line, plundered and burned the outlying barrios, and began killing men, women, and children indiscriminately. The constabulary of the province promptly took the field against them and were rapidly reinforced by constabulary and scouts from other provinces. As a result of the operations against these "pulahanes," as they are termed by the natives, they were soon broken up into small bands and are being pursued and killed or captured. Careful inquiry has been made to ascertain, if possible, whether there was any special motive for this outbreak. Some of the captured members of the band, upon being questioned, state that the immediate cause was that certain of their countrymen, who were prominent in the insurrection and who have been employed by mercantile houses as agents for the purchase of hemp, had oppressed them by paying them only a nominal price for their hemp, thereafter turning it in to their principals at a much larger price. There is no special significance in this incident except in so far as it illustrates the low intelligence and semibarbarous condition of many of the inhabitants of the mountains of Samar and of some of the other islands of the archipelago. The Spaniards impressed themselves less, perhaps, upon the people of Samar than upon the inhabitants of the other islands, and except Mindanao, the home of the Moros, there is therefore more combustible material there than in the other islands. Doubtless many of the inhabitants of these mountain regions who are completely isolated from the outside world have never seen a white man. It may be well also to mention that the civilized Filipinos are in great terror of them and eagerly cooperate, so far as their fears will permit, with the constabulary and scouts in their elimination.

The relations between Americans and Filipinos, we are glad to be

able to say, are generally cordial, and there continues a steady growth of confidence and good feeling between them. This has been contributed to by the best elements of both races. The bitterness and distrust, which were the natural outgrowth of the insurrection and its events, have largely disappeared. With but few exceptions, the Filipinos of education, intelligence, and property have heartily co-operated with the authorities; and this remark applies both to those who have been in official relations with the government and to those in private life. Here and there is found a Filipino of more or less importance who is still irreconcilable and hostile to American authority, and occasionally an American who dislikes and distrusts all Filipinos, but the number of such men is comparatively few and their influence is small and steadily waning. All those who are justly entitled to be called leaders of public opinion among the Filipinos have definitely cast their lot with the Americans and have expressed themselves as content to leave their fortune and their future to the American people.

It is true that what is known as the "Hongkong junta," composed of a few Filipinos, some of whom in the past have been men of considerable local prominence, from time to time during the year has given feeble evidences of life and antagonism. They have endeavored, from the safe distance of Hongkong, by correspondence and through emissaries, to stir up trouble and to keep alive the dying embers of insurrection. One of their number, Artemio Ricarte by name, who styled himself "The Viper," came from Hongkong to Manila some time in December last for the purpose of organizing another insurrection. He was one of the irreconcilables who was deported to Guam and later brought back to Manila with other prisoners from that island, but upon refusing to take the oath of allegiance was not permitted to land and went to Hongkong. After reaching Hongkong he became one of the leaders of the junta, and under his inspiration they began preparations looking to an outbreak in the islands. To that end he opened up a correspondence with a large number of persons who had been more or less prominent in the former insurrection. Many of those who received his letters promptly turned them over to the authorities and disavowed any connection with him. Ricarte came clandestinely to Manila, having with him a trunk full of blank commissions, proclamations, and other revolutionary literature. He at once began operations in cooperation with a crack-brained playwright by the name of Tolentino, who had written a number of seditious plays. Ricarte dubbed himself "generalissimo of the forces in the field" and Tolentino "dictator," and the two began busily filling in commissions and distributing them to a number of irresponsible young men about Manila. These commissions, together with their holders, were soon picked up by the police force, and, so

far as ascertained, no commission was issued to anyone below the rank of general. Ricarte thereafter made a secret tour through several of the provinces of northern Luzon, but found, to his astonishment, that he was unable to make any headway in recruiting his forces, as the people were deaf to his appeals. He did, however, succeed in corrupting a corporal of constabulary, who had formerly served under him during the insurrection, and the members of his detachment, which was temporarily stationed in the province of Pampanga, although it belonged to the constabulary of the province of Ilocos Sur. Shortly after having seen Ricarte, this corporal with his detachment returned to Vigan, the capital of Ilocos Sur, and while on guard at the constabulary barracks seized them and thereby secured a number of guns. He liberated the prisoners in the jail, armed them, and left the town with his detachment. He was at once pursued by the constabulary and scouts, upon whose approach his party dispersed, but were picked up one by one until all were finally captured without resistance. In the meantime Ricarte returned to the neighborhood of Manila, and for several months made every effort to secure recruits to his cause, but without success, and was captured finally at Mariveles, in the province of Bataan, by a constabulary officer, upon information furnished by the municipal president of Mariveles and the clerk of the court of that province. It was believed at the time that he was endeavoring to escape to Hongkong. Tolentino was soon picked up also. The entire episode was ridiculous and was of no importance save that it demonstrated that Ricarte had no sympathizers or followers either among the prominent Filipinos or among the people and was a reassuring bit of evidence of their loyalty and good sense.

THE MORO PROVINCE.

In dealing with existing conditions as to peace and order it is proper to give separate consideration to the Moro Province, which includes all of the great island of Mindanao except the two Christian Filipino provinces of Misamis and Surigao, on the north coast, and also includes the Sulu Archipelago. With the exception of some 66,000 Filipinos, generally the descendants of convicts deported by the Spaniards from the northern islands, the great area of territory embraced in the Moro Province is inhabited by Moros, who profess the Mohammedan religion, and by a number of other non-Christian tribes. There has never been any accurate census taken of the non-Christian population, but from the best sources of information available it is estimated at somewhat less than half a million souls, of which the Moros number about 150,000. Although the Moros were always nominally under the sovereignty of the Spaniards, the latter,

as a matter of fact, never exercised any real control over them, contenting themselves with maintaining a few military posts upon or near the coast and from time to time making feeble attempts to bring them into a state of submission, but without any considerable success. Several years before the outbreak of the Spanish war General Weyler, then governor-general of the islands, conducted a military expedition on quite an extensive scale against the Moros of the Lake Lanao region and succeeded in establishing a military post upon the shores of the lake and in floating two or three small armed launches upon its waters.

Thus matters stood at the time of American occupation in the summer of 1898. Soon after the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States by the treaty of Paris hostilities began between the insurgent forces and the American troops in the island of Luzon and in the Visayas, which demanded our entire attention. In the meantime the Spaniards withdrew all their troops from Mindanao. As soon as this withdrawal occurred the coast Moros immediately occupied the posts thus abandoned and their petty chiefs began business on their own account, cruelly maltreating and oppressing the Christian Filipinos, who were comparatively few in number and unable or unwilling to resist. Major-General Otis, commanding the American forces and military governor of the islands, sent an expedition commanded by Brig. Gen. John C. Bates to look after matters in Mindanao and the Sulu group in the summer of 1899. At this time little was known of the Moros save that they professed the Mohammedan religion and were a warlike people who had always resisted the domination of Spain. It was therefore deemed advisable to do no more than to reoccupy the military posts along the coast, which was done without opposition during the latter part of 1899. General Bates entered into a treaty with the sultan of Sulu by which the latter recognized the paramount sovereignty of the United States, but it was agreed that he was not to be interfered with in the direct government of his people, and a *modus vivendi* was established between him and the Americans. The authority of the sultan of Sulu embraced only the islands of the Sulu Archipelago and did not extend beyond them, being in no way recognized by the inhabitants of the island of Mindanao, in which are found at least two-thirds of the Moro population. The attention of both the military governor and the civil authorities who succeeded him was for several years thereafter primarily devoted to the suppression of insurrection and the establishment of civil government among the Filipino peoples of the northern islands, and in the meantime nothing of importance was done toward bringing the inhabitants of the Moro Province under American control.

So long as the American troops contented themselves with remaining at their stations upon the coast and pursued a policy of noninter-

ference with the affairs of the Moros there was no clash between them; but even during this period there was an occasional attack by Moros upon American outposts, and it was well understood that none of our troops would be permitted to penetrate into the interior of the islands without opposition. The Lake Lanao Moros were especially resentful of any intrusion upon their isolation, and their chieftains explicitly stated that Americans would not be permitted to enter their territory. When, in the summer of 1902, a small detachment of cavalry was sent from the military post of Parang, on the south coast of Mindanao, with orders to explore the trail leading to the lake, they were promptly attacked by the Moros and several of their number killed. This required action, and a column of several hundred men was promptly pushed forward to Lake Lanao, meeting with fierce resistance. About the same time a detachment of our troops was pushed forward from Iligan, on the north side of the island, into the northern end of the Lake Lanao region. This also met with fierce resistance from the Moros. The region around the lake, which seems to be the crater of a great extinct volcano, was found to contain a considerable population, although not nearly as large as was supposed. The people were broken up into small tribes governed by petty chiefs, or *datos*, as they were called, more or less jealous of and hostile toward each other, but all inclined to make common cause against the foreign intruder. At this time no attempt was made to bring them into submission and the military authorities contented themselves with establishing two posts, one at each end of the lake, and each having a line of communication to the sea, on the north and south, respectively. For nearly a year thereafter military operations were suspended and efforts were made to establish friendly relations with the chiefs and the inhabitants generally, but with little success. Investigations were made and data collected, as well as could be done under these adverse conditions, as to the customs, habits, and characteristics of the Moros and other non-Christian tribes, how far they had progressed in civilization, and the nature and extent of their various tribal governments, with a view to determining the best method of dealing with them. The alternative was presented of recognizing one or more of their principal *datos* and nominally governing the people through him or them, having at their sides American residents to advise and direct, or to impose some form of government directly by Americans, utilizing their *datos* as administrative agents so far as practicable.

The English, in dealing with the Malays of the Straits Settlements, where the population is practically the same as that inhabiting the Sulu Archipelago and Mindanao, had adopted the former method, but there the English had found a few sultans or chiefs whose authority was recognized by the people. The situation in the

Moro Province, as already explained, was very different. The population was found to be under the government of a multitude of petty dattos, the greatest of whom could scarcely muster 1,000 men. Each of them had with his following built a fort, called a "cotta," of more or less strength, in and around which he and his followers lived and within which they took refuge when attack was threatened. All of them had indulged for generations, perhaps for centuries, in petty feuds and tribal wars each against the other, so that there was no man among them who had any extensive authority or moral force. Even as to the sultan of Sulu it was found upon investigation that whilst he was nominally recognized as the titular head of the Moros in the Sulu Archipelago in reality there were several of his datos who possessed as much authority as he and who recognized or repudiated his sovereignty from time to time as suited their pleasure, and for several years past there had been an active feud on between him and two of his recalcitrant datos. The Moros inhabiting the island of Mindanao, who constitute two-thirds of their total number, did not recognize the authority of the sultan of Sulu and derided the idea that he had any jurisdiction over them, and he has never attempted to exercise any sovereign rights or authority, although it is believed that he claims in a vague way to be sultan of all the Moros.

After careful consideration of the whole subject the Commission reached the conclusion that it was best to establish a provincial government for the Moros, modeled, so far as related to the chief executive offices, upon the general lines followed in establishing provincial governments for the Christian Filipinos, giving to it large legislative authority, including the power to create local governments or to change inferior ones to suit the actual needs of those affected thereby. Accordingly, the Commission on June 1, 1903, enacted Act No. 787, organizing the Moro Province. In drafting this act Governor Taft and his colleagues had the benefit of the advice and assistance of Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, who for nearly two years had been in command of the troops stationed in the Moro Province and had given much thought and study to the conditions there prevailing. The Commission did the best it could toward solving a very difficult and complex problem. It was recognized that any effort in the direction of establishing government among the Moros must in the nature of things be tentative and experimental, and that in all probability it would be necessary subsequently to modify any government established. It was not deemed wise or just, except to the extent absolutely necessary, to impose upon them the system of laws and of administration of justice which was well adapted to the Christian Filipinos, but which must prove burdensome and odious to them. Moreover, it was understood in a general way from the limited

sources of information available that they had a crude system of tribal laws and customs administered by their dattos and priests, who were termed "panditas." The Moro act, therefore, provided for a governor and a legislative council which was given large legislative powers, and created certain necessary executive offices. Provision was made for the establishment of a public-school system, and also for the creation of a constabulary force to be composed of Moros commanded by white officers under the direction of an assistant chief of constabulary. The province was divided into five great districts, each presided over by a district governor under the general administrative direction of the provincial governor. It was also provided that the customary laws of the Moros should be collected and codified with such modifications as the legislative council might think necessary, and that as thus amended and codified they should control and govern in all civil and criminal actions arising between Moros, other provisions being made for the trial of causes between Moros and other non-Christian tribes and between Moros and Christians. The legislative council was also authorized to create district courts to be presided over by district secretaries and to be composed in part of Moros.

The government of the Moro Province was organized immediately after the passage of said act, and Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, commanding department of Mindanao, was appointed provincial governor, and the various other important executive and legislative offices were filled. The duties thus imposed upon the governor and legislative council called for the exercise of great judgment, tact, forbearance, and high constructive ability. The Moros were proud, suspicious, and fanatical. From time immemorial they had practiced polygamy; they had been accustomed to make raids upon other non-Christian tribes for the purpose of replenishing their stock of slaves; the coast Moros had always made a business of piracy, which, at a not very remote period, had been carried on quite extensively against the northern islands inhabited by the Christian Filipinos; they had been taught by the Arabs, with whom they had always maintained a loose connection through their religion, the use of firearms, of which they possessed great numbers, generally of mediæval pattern; they had also been taught how to make gunpowder, and they had considerable skill as workers in iron. They also had a fair knowledge of agriculture, and their women exhibited considerable skill in weaving cloth from native fibers. They gathered gums and gutta-percha from the forests, and exchanged their products generally by a system of barter with the Chinese merchants who had settled in the various towns along the coast. They were fairly industrious, appreciated the value of money, and were shrewd traders. General Wood began by organizing the various districts provided for by the Moro act and attempted

in every way to establish intimate and friendly relations with the Moros and other non-Christian tribes of the province. The latter are a timid people, disposed to be suspicious of strangers, but inclined to be friendly when they understand that no harm is intended them, who have sought to find protection against Moro oppression by secluding themselves in the forests. These poor and inoffensive creatures, as soon as they understood that the Americans would protect them against their ancient enemy, the Moros, were only too willing to recognize our authority and receive the benefits of our protection. They are not lacking in intelligence and appreciate kind treatment. In a number of instances they have been induced by the district governors and other officials to establish themselves in villages and to cultivate the soil adjacent thereto. These villages are steadily increasing in population as the people find themselves secure in life and property. Schools have been established among them in which English is taught, and they appear contented and fairly prosperous.

The Moros did not take kindly to the new order of things, which was distasteful to them in every respect. They resented any interference with their customs or habits of life and regarded the appearance of the white man in their villages as an unwarranted and offensive intrusion. This was generally true of all the Moros, and especially so of those inhabiting the Lanao district. The promulgation of the law against slavery and the protection of escaped slaves from recapture were regarded by their chiefs and headmen as an unwarranted invasion of their vested rights and was deeply resented. Besides, these *datos* and headmen, who practically exercised the power of life and death over their people, were unwilling to abdicate their powers and become subordinate to any superior authority. The governor of the Moro Province and his subordinate officials pursued a conservative course and endeavored to win the confidence of the chiefs and to convince them of the advantages of a settled and orderly government, and were fairly successful in their efforts so far as related to the coast Moros, who, as a rule, understood that by reason of the ease with which they could be reached by American troops resistance was futile; but the Lanao Moros were not so easily convinced and persisted in continuing to maintain an attitude of uncompromising hostility. Although they would frequently come in considerable numbers into the American army posts established in their territory, for the purpose of selling their produce, and would express themselves on such occasions as friendly, it was well understood and often announced that they would not permit Americans to come among them, and, to emphasize this fact, they frequently made night attacks on the pickets about these posts. After all effort to establish friendly relations had failed it was deemed necessary to bring matters to a head with them and end a situation which was

felt to be impossible of continuance. General Wood, therefore, sent out expeditions to march along the shores of the lake, which were immediately attacked; and, thereupon, assuming the aggressive, he reduced several of their cottas and gave them a salutary and much-needed lesson. These events occurred several months ago, and since that time there have been no overt acts of hostility on the part of the Moros.

With the exception of one petty chief, who is still in the mountains with a few followers and who is now negotiating for a surrender, the leading Moros have professed submission and, so far as concerns the Mindanao Moros, order and quiet prevail, and the great mass of the people have settled down and are now engaged in their ordinary vocations. A number of schools have been established for their benefit in which English is taught. These schools are now largely attended, and they are asking for more American school-teachers. The common people especially seem to be appreciative of the protection which they are receiving against the arbitrary whims and exactions of their petty chiefs, and now come to the district governors for protection against threatened ill treatment or oppression from that source and for the settlement of ordinary differences among them. All of this is encouraging and warrants the conclusion that with the continuance of a kind, strong, paternal government much may be accomplished in their development. The island of Mindanao is wonderfully fertile in soil, and is especially adapted to the growth of hemp and cocoanuts and other tropical products. The greater part of it is covered with magnificent forests of valuable timber, which with improved roads and intercommunication could profitably be brought into market. Work in this direction to the extent of the limited resources of the province and of the insular government is being prosecuted, and for this purpose the revenues of the province have been supplemented by an appropriation of \$150,000 from the Congressional relief fund. The personal equation in the government of a semibarbarous people such as this is everything, and it is of extreme importance that there should not be frequent changes of officials, but that both policy and personnel should be as permanent as possible.

Acting under the direction of the President of the United States the civil governor on March 21, 1904, notified the sultan of Sulu, through Major-General Wood, that the so-called Bates treaty was abrogated. Whilst it had never been formally recognized as valid and binding, and indeed as to the provision relating to slavery had been repudiated by the President, still it had been lived up to by the Americans in every particular, including the payment of annual subsidies to the sultan and his principal datos, but it had been systematically and persistently violated by them. The sultan apparently recognized the

advantages to himself of this convention, and we have every reason to believe that he was sincerely desirous of conforming to its provisions, but the difficulty was that he is a man of no personal force or capacity. His principal datos, although nominally recognizing his hereditary rights, in reality did as they pleased. For more than a year the island of Sulu was in the throes of a petty war between him and two of his principal datos, and while he was friendly to the Americans they were not, and their followers were frequently excited by them to acts of violence and hostility against the Americans who occupied the town of Jolo. Frequent attacks were made upon the outposts about the town without the least provocation, and a number of Americans were killed or wounded in these attacks, as well as by fanatics called "jura-mentados," who were evidently encouraged rather than restrained by these datos. It was impossible for Americans, whether armed or unarmed, to move a step beyond the protection of the garrison without being attacked.

Maj. Hugh L. Scott, an army officer who has had much experience in dealing with the Apache Indians and who possesses wonderful influence over them, was especially selected for appointment as governor of the Sulu district because of his exceptional record and capability. He pursued a conciliatory and pacific policy with the Moros under his jurisdiction for a long time and endeavored in every way possible, through personal conferences with their chiefs, especially with those who were hostile, to convince them of the desire of our Government to live upon amicable terms with them and of the folly and inevitable result of the course which they were pursuing. This pacific policy, as is not infrequently the case, seemed to have the effect contrary to that intended, as it apparently produced the impression in their minds that the Americans were really afraid of them. Finally, as it appeared that nothing could be accomplished with them by patience and kindness, and as they still continued to attack American troops whenever opportunity offered, it was determined to bring matters to an end. Several detachments of troops were sent out from Jolo to march across the island, but they at once met with fierce resistance on the part of the Moros. As a result of a short, sharp, and decisive campaign against them they were made to understand that the Americans had not only the purpose but the power to support their authority and enforce order; but it had long since become evident that it was impossible to hope to govern them through the sultan and that even as a figurehead he was worthless, and hence that the Sulu Moros must be brought under the direct control of the provincial government. There is no reason to expect any further trouble with the Sulu Moros, and they now evince a pacific and friendly disposition which was before entirely unknown. The datos have been shorn of their hitherto absolutely irresponsible

power and the great mass of the people are coming to understand that they will be protected in their personal rights, and as a result they are devoting themselves to agriculture and other peaceful pursuits, are bringing in for sale hemp, copra, and other products in larger amounts than ever before, and altogether appear to be contented with the change.

The civil governor, having been informed through Major Scott that the sultan of Sulu desired a conference with him and with the Commission, invited him to come to Manila, which he did in the latter part of July last. In the several interviews had with him, he seemed especially anxious to impress upon the Commission the fact of his entire good faith and friendliness toward the Americans, and in this he was corroborated by Major Scott. He did not deny that the terms of the so-called "Bates treaty" had been violated in the particulars named by us, but insisted that he should not be held responsible for the acts of his rebellious dattos. While conceding his good intentions, it was pointed out to him that he was unable to control and govern his own people and that it was best for all concerned that the Bates treaty should be set aside, in which view he offered finally to acquiesce, but at the same time he explained that the effect of this was to deprive him of all revenues which he had formerly received as sultan and to leave him practically without means of subsistence. It seemed to the Commission under all the circumstances that it would be inequitable to permit this, and therefore it has agreed to give him and the members of his official household 13,500 pesos annually, with the understanding that he and they will aid the government in every way possible when called on.

There is one feature of the Moro problem which still presents difficulties. As already stated, it was believed when the Moro act was adopted that it would be possible to codify their customary laws, which could be administered through their dattos. Under the immediate direction of the provincial attorney and of Dr. Najjeb M. Saleeby, the provincial superintendent of schools, who is an Arab and familiar with their language, a conscientious and careful investigation has been made, with a view to ascertaining just what was their system of customary laws and to compiling them.

The result discloses that they have no general system of laws, but that each tribe has a sort of unwritten code of its own, but all so full of incongruous and absurd provisions as to make them worthless as a basis upon which to build. To illustrate: In some of them murder is punishable by a small fine, except in the case of slaves who kill freemen, upon whom the death penalty is inflicted; and in cases of adultery the man is fined, but the woman is buried alive. Besides, it seems that generally speaking the chief is very largely a law unto himself. It will probably be found necessary to enact a simple code

embodying whatever is of value in their laws and making the penalties so flexible as in some sort to enable district governors and the local judges to meet the equities in each case. In the meantime, and as an experimental measure, the legislative council of the Moro Province has, with the approval of the Commission, enacted a law providing for a division of the non-Christian tribes into tribal wards and for the appointment by district governors, subject to the approval of the provincial governor, of a headman for each ward, who shall be the datto or chief of the people of that locality, giving to this headman power to appoint deputies. The district governor is given power to enact ordinances for the government of the wards within his jurisdiction, subject to the approval of the provincial governor, not in excess of the powers conferred by the municipal code of the Moro Province upon municipalities, which may be enforced by fines not exceeding 50 pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding six months. The district governor is also given jurisdiction to try cases involving the violation of these ordinances, and it is made the duty of the headman to report from time to time violations of order as they occur and generally to keep peace in his bailiwick, for which he is paid a small salary and allowed to wear a gorgeous badge of office.

USE OF CONSTABULARY IN CONNECTION WITH SCOUTS.

The act of Congress of February 2, 1901, provided for the creation of a body of native troops not exceeding 12,000 in number, called "scouts," to be organized as companies, squadrons, or battalions, as in the Regular Army. Under this act 50 companies of 100 men each were organized, but with the exception of the battalion sent to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis no battalion organization has ever been formed. The act further provided that the captains to command scout companies should be selected from first lieutenants of the line of the Regular Army, and that the first and second lieutenants should be selected from noncommissioned officers or enlisted men of the Regular Army of not less than two years' service, or from officers or noncommissioned officers who had served in volunteer organizations subsequent to April 21, 1898. Probably from motives of economy, only first and second lieutenants of scout companies have been appointed. The act of Congress of January 30, 1903, authorized the detail of scout companies, under the limitations therein provided, for service with the insular constabulary forces. Pursuant to the provisions of this act the commanding general, Philippine Division, upon the request of the civil governor, has detailed from time to time 39 scout companies for service with the constabulary.

As stated in our previous report, there has been some disposition to

criticise this act, but experience has demonstrated its wisdom and value. Although theoretically the combination of scouts and constabulary is open to the objection that it places a branch of the Regular Army under the direction of civil officials, this objection is fully met when it is considered that the commanding general authorizes the detail, and the chief and assistant chiefs of constabulary who are called upon to direct the operations of the scouts thus detailed are army officers of large experience and high standing. The result of the act has been to permit a substantial decrease in the number of the constabulary, and to that extent to relieve the insular government of an additional burden which it could ill bear. The officers of the two organizations are drawn from the same source of supply and the enlisted men are all natives, so that there is no real difficulty in securing harmonious cooperation between them, as experience has clearly demonstrated. During the year there has been a reduction of American troops in the islands by about one-third. There are now only 12,000 of them here as against 18,000 last year. They now occupy 39 posts only as against 70 posts one year ago. During the year the constabulary and scouts in combination have been scattered throughout the archipelago, usefully and successfully employed in protecting the peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants and in pursuing and breaking up bands of carabao thieves and ladrones wherever they appeared. The firearms which remained in the hands of these outlaws after the insurrection have nearly all been gathered in, so that outside of the Moro Province there remain only a very few in the hands of unauthorized and dangerous characters; but unfortunately it is easy for a bold outlaw, having control of but two or three guns, to terrify and hold up an entire village. It therefore is necessary to have small detachments of scouts or constabulary scattered through the more remote portions of nearly all the provinces for purposes of protection, and while this necessity has much decreased it still to a considerable extent exists.

Each municipality has a police force of its own, and in many instances they have been armed with shotguns or other inferior weapons as a measure of protection to the people of the municipalities. If the municipal president happens to be a man of energy and courage, there is but little difficulty in his being able to accomplish this result, but, as is not infrequently the case, when he lacks these qualities it is easy for a few resolute men to surprise the police and take away their weapons. This has happened several times, and it has caused the constabulary authorities to proceed very conservatively in arming the municipal police. But it is proper to say in this connection that the municipal police are gradually being improved and disciplined, and the municipal authorities are beginning to exhibit more energy

in protecting their respective communities, so that in the not remote future it is possible that both constabulary and scouts may be reduced in numbers. During the past year several instances have occurred in which the municipal authorities have repelled attacks of marauders and killed or captured them. The steady progress made in eliminating the professional bad men during the past three years is seen in the general peace and quiet which now prevail, but in our judgment it would be unwise, especially if, as seems to be probable, a further decrease of the Regular Army in the islands is contemplated, to reduce the number of scout companies or to repeal the law which permits of their use in connection with the constabulary.

FRIAR LAND PURCHASES.

In the last annual report of the Commission and of the civil governor you were informed of the progress of the negotiations between the civil governor and the Holy See, conducted in Rome in 1902, and thereafter in Manila with the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Jean Baptiste Guidi, archbishop of Stauropoli, looking to the purchase of what are commonly called the "friar" lands, and that these negotiations had culminated in preliminary contracts for the purchase of the same by the insular government concluded on the 22d day of December, 1903. As you are aware, and as has been repeatedly stated, perhaps the most irritating question which has existed since American occupation has been the fixed opposition of the great majority of the Filipino people to the return of the Spanish friars to their parishes as priests and to their continuance as landlords of large landed estates. It is unnecessary and unprofitable to investigate the sources of this bitter feeling toward the friars by the Filipinos or to inquire whether there be just ground for it. The unalterable fact was that it existed and that it found expression in hostile demonstrations against their return as parish priests and against their attempts to collect rents as landlords. Whilst it goes without saying that it was and is the duty of the government to protect them against violence and in the enjoyment of their rights of property, and whilst the government has extended to them protection in this regard on all occasions, it was felt that it was on every account desirable that some understanding should be reached by which they might be quietly eliminated as a disturbing factor. The Holy See, recognizing that the Filipinos were, generally speaking, Roman Catholics and the wisdom of supplying them priests who would be acceptable to them, has appointed an American archbishop and bishops who have taken the places formerly occupied by Spanish churchmen and has pursued the wise and conciliatory policy of declining to force objectionable priests upon reluctant parishioners

and has brought its great influence to bear in facilitating the purchase by the government of the large landed properties under the control of the friar orders. The insular government has been placed in funds to make these purchases through the sale of its bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. The contracts of purchase were made with three secular corporations to which conveyances had been made by the religious orders and with the Recoleta Order, which still retained an estate in the island of Mindoro, and the price agreed to be paid under the conditions mentioned in the contracts aggregated \$7,239,784.66. The contracts were executory in character, and not only provided that a good title should be given, but also specified the number of hectares contained in each estate or parcel of land, fixed the price, and authorized the insular government to have a survey made in order to ascertain definitely whether there was the area contracted for in each instance, and stipulated that if as a result of this preliminary survey the government should find there was shortage in any particular tract there should then be a joint survey by the parties and the purchase price should be reduced or increased proportionately as there was shown to be more or less land. These stipulations were necessary, as no accurate survey had been made nor had the titles been examined by representatives of the government. The Commission, by act No. 1120, authorized the civil governor to have the surveys made and titles examined and provided for the lease or sale of the lands to the then occupants. As soon as possible after the signing of the preliminary contracts a number of surveying parties were organized by the bureau of engineering and proceeded to make the necessary surveys. Their work was one of considerable difficulty, as in many instances the descriptions contained in the title deeds furnished by the vendors were more or less obscure and the monuments therein mentioned had frequently become obliterated by the lapse of time.

It became necessary also in a number of cases to procure documents from Spain, and muniments of title were not in all instances furnished as promptly as was desirable. Notwithstanding the fact that every effort was made to hasten the examination of the titles and the surveys, because of the difficulties thus presented it has only been within the last ninety days that the Commission has received final reports from its legal advisers and from the bureau of engineering. The results of the surveys disclosed that there were shortages in a number of the estates, which entitled the government to a corresponding reduction in the purchase price. The correctness of these surveys has been conceded by all of the selling companies except The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), holding the lands formerly belonging to the Dominican order, and this still

remains for adjustment. The titles to all the lands, except three large estates of The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), were reported to be good, but as in nearly every instance there was some obscurity as to just where lines ran, the guaranties of the orders formerly owning the estates has been demanded and obtained. The government finally received deeds for the estate in Mindoro belonging to the Recoleta order on October 4, 1904, and paid to that order the sum of \$298,782.07 therefor; and on October 24, 1904, deeds were received to the lands formerly owned by the Augustinian order and held by La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar and payment made therefor in the sum of \$2,077,332.56. There is no dispute either as to the titles or the amount of the lands formerly belonging to the Recoleta order and by it conveyed to The British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), but it was disclosed upon investigation that the power of attorney held by the representative of this company, with whom negotiations were conducted, was defective, and that a new and more comprehensive power of attorney was necessary. This, it is understood, will be furnished within the next few days, and the sale with that company will doubtless then be concluded. The titles of The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited) to all their estates formerly belonging to the Dominican order have been found to be somewhat complicated, but there is no serious difficulty in the way of a satisfactory conclusion, except as to three of the estates, the titles to which were found to be in the University of Santo Tomás, which is a religious corporation or foundation, although the Dominican order has the right to name its administrator. The order heretofore sold the lands to The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), through a Mr. Andrews, as owner of these three estates, and the company now insists that the order was in fact the owner, and therefore that no deed from the university was necessary. There is, however, no evidence to support this claim of ownership, and the record title stands in the name of the university. The government therefore insists upon a deed from the University of Santo Tomás to these three estates and that the purchase money shall be paid to that corporation. The company has offered to have the university join in the deed for the purpose of confirming the original sale made by the Dominican order, but is unwilling to have the purchase money paid to the university. We are advised that under all the circumstances the government should insist upon its demand, and it has accordingly done so. This difference between the company and the insular authorities has been the subject of protracted negotiation, but so far without final result, although it is hoped that it will soon be adjusted.

The Commission, by Act No. 1120, placed the administration of all the lands thus purchased under the control of the bureau of public lands, with direction to proceed as rapidly as possible to their subdi-

vision and sale to the occupants thereof upon ten years' time and at first cost to the government. The execution of this duty will involve the expenditure of much time and labor, as well as some practical difficulties, but we are advised that there is a general disposition on the part of the former tenants of the religious orders, who are the present occupants, to accept the liberal terms offered by the government. Whether any ultimate loss will be incurred in these large transactions can only be a matter of conjecture, but however this may be, it must be a subject of real congratulation that what had threatened to become a cancerous sore on the body politic has been extirpated.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES.

We regret to say that there still continues to be much controversy and ill feeling between the Independent Filipino Church—or "Agli-payans," as they are commonly called—and the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church in regard to the ownership of churches, convents, and cemeteries in many localities. Gregorio Aglipay, who is at the head of the Independent Filipino Church, under the title of "obispo máximo" (chief bishop), was formerly a Roman Catholic priest in good standing. During the insurrection he was an enterprising partisan, and was charged with many cruelties and violations of the usages of civilized warfare, so much so, indeed, that he fell under the ban of his own superiors; but at the same time he acquired great influence over the people of the northern part of Luzon, of which he is a native, and it is in that section that his present religious following is strongest, although the schism of which he is the head has spread to some extent throughout the archipelago. It has been charged that the movement inaugurated by him was political rather than religious and that it had for its motive another insurrection. It is unquestionably true that he has attracted a very considerable following of the irreconcilable, restless element among the Filipinos, which gives some color to the accusation, but it is also true that he has a large following among those who can not thus be classified, and there is no evidence which even lends color to the belief that his purposes are other than to build up a church of his own. The fact that he is a Filipino and that all of his bishops and priests are Filipinos as well, and that he seeks to establish a purely Filipino church, will perhaps sufficiently account for the character of much of his following.

Upon the outbreak of the insurrection the Spanish friars, who were almost the sole parish priests in the archipelago, were either captured by the insurrectos or fled to Manila for safety. As a rule, the local municipal authorities took possession of all church property. After the suppression of armed opposition a considerable time elapsed during which there were no priests in many parishes. In a large number

of cases the native municipal authorities claimed that the church property belonged to the municipality, because, as they insisted, the churches and convents were built upon municipal land and the buildings were erected by their voluntary or, more frequently, enforced labor. In a number of localities where the Aglipayans were in the majority the churches and convents have been turned over to them by the local authorities. The Roman Catholic Apostolic Church claims that the title to all these properties is in it and is seeking to recover possession. While the claim of the church is, as a matter of law, probably well founded the Commission has not felt that it had the right, administratively, to change possession in any case where an Aglipayan priest had originally obtained peaceable possession, and it has left the question of right of possession and title to be determined by the courts. Numerous cases, however, have arisen where an Aglipayan, operating through the municipal authorities, has sought to deprive the Roman Catholic Church of its peaceable possession of churches and other property held by it, but in all such cases seizures have been prevented wherever possible, or, when they have occurred, possession has been restored. Religious disputes of this character are always bitter and are productive of disorders and breaches of the peace, and for this reason should in the public interest be settled as speedily as possible. Therefore the Commission has determined by proper legislation to expedite, as far as possible, their decision through the supreme court by giving that court original jurisdiction and requiring it to give these cases precedence. There is an additional reason for this course, growing out of the fact that the courts of first instance are fully occupied already with ordinary litigation and that many years must elapse if all these church controversies are to go through the lower courts before they can be finally determined. The necessity for diverting the minds of the people from feuds and bickerings growing out of the old order of things and directing their attention to the practical affairs of life, which urgently demand it, can not be overstated.

CURRENCY.

The act of Congress of March 2, 1903, entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," fixed a gold peso, consisting of 12.9 grains of gold nine-tenths fine as the unit of value, and thereby placed the currency of the islands upon a gold basis. It provided for the coinage and issuance of Philippine silver pesos substantially of the weight and fineness as the Mexican peso, which should be of the value of 50 cents gold and redeemable in gold at the insular treasury, and which was intended to be the sole circulating medium among the people. The act also provided for the coinage of subsidiary and minor coins and for the issuance of silver certificates in denominations of not less

than 2 nor more than 10 pesos. It also provided for the creation of a gold-standard fund to maintain the parity of the coins so authorized to be issued and authorized the insular government to issue temporary certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at a rate not to exceed 4 per cent per annum, payable not more than one year from date of issue, to an amount which should not at any one time exceed 10 millions of dollars or 20 millions of pesos. In pursuance of the provisions of the said act of Congress the Commission, by its Act No. 696, provided for the coinage, with the approval of the Secretary of War and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the mints of the United States of 2 million silver pesos per month until 24 millions of said pesos should be coined. By that act and subsequent acts it also authorized the issuance of certificates of indebtedness from time to time for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage purposes and made other proper provisions for putting the new system in force. After there had been coined and accumulated in the insular treasury a sufficient quantity of the new money the Commission, by Act No. 938, created a gold-standard fund in the insular treasury, to be used for the purpose of maintaining the parity of the silver Philippine peso with the gold-standard peso and organized a division of the currency in the bureau of the insular treasury, providing for expenditures to be made from such fund and accretions to be made thereto, and also providing regulations for the issuance and redemption of silver certificates. The various details of this act need not here be set forth, and its general purpose is sufficiently indicated by the statement already made.

The imperative necessity for the passage of the act of Congress and of the legislation of the Commission need not now be enlarged upon, as the reasons therefor have been fully given in previous reports. It suffices to say that it involved the substitution of a fixed and stable silver circulating medium redeemable in gold at the insular treasury, provided for a limited coinage of these silver pesos, and secured their redemption by the establishment of an adequate gold fund for that purpose. The advantages accruing from the substitution of a sound-currency system for one that was essentially unstable and rotten are obvious to anyone giving thought to the subject; but, while the old system consisted of an irredeemable silver currency, composed partly of Spanish and partly of Mexican coinage, which fluctuated day by day with the rise and fall of silver bullion, thus making all business transactions largely speculative, injuriously affecting the wage scale, and repelling the investment of capital, still it had been for a long time the money of the people to which they had become accustomed, and the problem of actually making the substitution of good money for bad remained to be solved. It was rendered difficult not only by

reason of the natural conservatism and ignorance of the great mass of the people, but also by reason of the fact that the banks and money changers derived a large part of their income from buying and selling gold and silver and in making exchanges of the two metals, and because exporters found it profitable to buy in silver hemp, copra, tobacco, sugar, and the other products of the islands and to sell them in foreign markets for gold. The employer of labor also found it to his interest to pay his employees in the depreciated currency; and none of these powerful interests were willing to forego the direct advantage accruing from the use of the depreciated currency in order to reap indirect benefits resulting from a sound and stable currency. It was obvious, therefore, that, following a natural economic law, the cheaper currency would be able to hold the field against the dearer and better currency unless the latter were reenforced by proper legislation and executive action.

After having in the insular treasury what was believed to be a sufficient number of Philippine pesos and an adequate gold reserve with which to begin operations, the civil governor on the 23d of October, 1903, issued a proclamation, declaring among other things that Mexican currency should not be received for public dues after January 1, 1904. By an Executive order of January 1, 1904, it was declared that the Spanish-Filipino currency after the 30th day of September, 1904, should no longer be received for public dues, and the insular treasurer and each provincial treasurer in the islands was authorized up to and including June 30 following to exchange on demand the Philippine pesos for the old Spanish-Filipino pesos at such rates as the insular government should fix from time to time. It will thus be seen that the Mexican dollar was demonetized and left to shift for itself, but as it was current in China and elsewhere in the Orient this was not regarded as an injustice to the holders of this coin; but it was believed that the Spanish-Filipino silver coins stood upon a somewhat different footing, as they had been issued by the Spanish Government for circulation in the islands and were the lawful currency. Commercially they contained less silver than the Mexican dollar, and were not current elsewhere than in the islands, so that to demonetize them outright without giving the holders an opportunity to protect themselves seemed unjust. Information was brought home to the people throughout the archipelago by proclamation and by notices printed in the various dialects spoken by them, which were posted in every municipality and barrio, advising them of the necessity of exchanging the old coins for the new Philippine currency and of the rate of exchange.

There had been a considerable outflow of Mexican dollars from the islands during the latter half of 1903 to settle trade balances in China and other oriental countries where they were current and because of

their prospective demonetization, and this outflow fortunately was still further increased by the demand for Mexicans for use in northern China, growing out of the then imminent war between Russia and Japan; but there still remained in the islands a very considerable sum in circulation. It was well understood that unless prevented there would be in due course a return inflow of Mexicans into the Philippines to meet the demands of trade. In order to prevent this the Commission, on January 14, 1904, by Act No. 1042, prohibited the importation into the islands of Mexican or other foreign currencies under heavy penalties, which effectually prevented further importations. Contemporaneously with the enactment of Act No. 1042 the Commission brought forward for public discussion a bill, which was subsequently enacted as Act No. 1045, by the terms of which provision was made for the continued purchase as bullion of Mexican dollars then in circulation in the islands, and which, after October 1, 1904, imposed a tax, which was to be increased each month up to January 1, 1905, upon all checks, drafts, notes, etc., drawn in the old currency, and upon bank deposits and transactions therein. The passage of this act was stoutly contested by the banks, money brokers, and exporters, who found it advantageous to deal in the old currency, but was favored by importers and all business men who were compelled to buy their commodities in the United States or foreign countries in gold and thereafter to sell them in the islands for the local currency. The wage-earner who, perhaps, was more vitally affected than any other class of the community, was unrepresented.

The interests opposing the passage of the act also insisted that Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency should be redeemed in the new currency at par, but as this involved the entire loss of the seigniorage gained in the new coinage and would have completely exhausted the gold-standard fund and, besides, would have practically been of benefit only to the banks and money changers, who would have gathered it in for exchange, the Commission declined to consider this proposition favorably. There was also a strenuous effort made to induce the Commission to extend the time for the imposition of the tax referred to above, but this also was not considered favorably for the reason, among others, that, aside from the fact that ample time was given for making exchanges of the old currency for the new, it was obvious that the period of substitution of the new currency for the old would involve a general liquidation and readjustment of accounts between debtors and creditors which, with the temporary contraction of the currency caused by withdrawing the old currency from circulation, which would continue until the new pesos took its place, would necessarily have the effect to a considerable extent of paralyzing general business; and therefore it was thought that it was in every way in the public interest that the process of making the change should be as

speedy and sure as was reasonably practicable. The efforts thus made to establish a sound currency in the islands have, we are pleased to say, been crowned with success. There has been, month by month, a steady increase in the emission of the new currency and the retirement of the old, which, as fast as taken in, has been shipped to San Francisco for recoinage into the new pesos. The monetary depression incident to the change is passing away, and there are already unmistakable indications of a general revival of business in all directions. On November 1, 1904, there had been a retirement and shipment for recoinage of 11,223,000 Spanish-Filipino pesos, and between July 1, 1903, and August 31, 1904, there has been a net commercial export of Mexican pesos by banks and commercial houses amounting to ₱8,041,747, and in their place there had been received in the islands down to the 1st day of November, 1904, ₱24,924,520 of the new currency, of which ₱15,964,043 was in actual circulation. Of the new currency thus issued ₱7,230,000 was in silver certificates, which have been found to be very well received by the people, who prefer to use them, as they are less bulky and are in every way a desirable substitute for the coins themselves which they represent. There is a very considerable demand for silver certificates of larger denominations than ₱10 which can not be met, as the Commission, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1903, is not authorized to issue certificates of larger denominations than ₱10. It is therefore again respectfully recommended that the act in question be so amended as to permit the issuance of silver certificates of the denominations of ₱20, ₱50, ₱100, ₱500, and ₱1,000.

The Commission desires to note the fact that after its policy as outlined in Act No. 1045 was understood to be fixed and irrevocable the banks and business community generally fell into line and cooperated in making the new system a success. The banks were especially helpful in aiding in retiring the old currency and emitting the new. The Commission wishes also to make grateful acknowledgment of the aid which it has received at every stage in its work of currency reform from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The first named has given us invaluable assistance in directing and supervising the new coinage and in enabling us to realize a premium on our certificates of indebtedness by receiving them as security for deposits of Government money in national banks. We also acknowledge the assistance received from Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks and Mr. Charles A. Conant, who have given us the benefit of their invaluable experience.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

The present Philippine tariff, Act No. 230 of the Commission, which was approved by the act of Congress of March 8, 1902, generally speaking, imposes specific instead of ad valorem duties upon imports. Such a system of taxation is open to the objection that it is in many instances unequal, but it has the advantage of being more economical of administration and of preventing frauds in classification or undervaluation as they exist in an ad valorem tariff. The enforcement of the provisions of the present tariff act has disclosed a number of defects and discriminations, which have been the subject of complaint by importers. They were so frequent as to induce the civil governor, on the 30th of November, 1903, by executive order, to appoint a committee composed of the acting collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, two of his deputies, and three prominent merchants of Manila to make report to the Commission as to needed changes in the law in such particulars as experience had shown it to be defective, inconsistent with itself, or oppressive in prohibiting useful importations. This committee went into the subject quite fully, took the testimony of many witnesses, and made an elaborate report recommending amendments in the existing schedules, mostly reductions, which they thought would relieve the law of its present objectionable features and at the same time would not injuriously affect the revenue derived therefrom. The Commission has carefully considered each and all of these suggested changes, and has made recommendations to you for such action as you may deem wise in the matter of submission to Congress.

While upon this subject we think it opportune to suggest that it would be advisable for Congress to give the Commission authority to make reductions in the present tariff schedules whenever in their opinion to do so will be in the public interest. Now it has no authority to make any change in the existing law, however slight. As the Commission enacted the original law, there does not seem to be any adequate reason why it should not at least be intrusted with authority to change it to the extent of making necessary and proper reductions. This becomes of considerable practical importance in view of the fact that the Commission has always felt that it was to the interest both of the islands and the United States that there should exist the most intimate trade relations between the two, which should be, so far as possible, unobstructed by tariff barrier. Having this in view, the Commission has thought it expedient to enact a comprehensive internal-revenue law, which has been recently put in force, and which, it is hoped, may ultimately enable it to raise sufficient revenue through that instrumentality to warrant very material reduction in existing tariff rates, at least upon goods coming from the

United States. With the revival of business generally in the islands we may hope for an increase in customs receipts as well as from our internal-revenue law, and we think that we should be in a position when the time arrives to make tariff reductions without the necessity for awaiting Congressional action.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF.

The taxation imposed by the Dingley tariff upon sugar and tobacco imported into the United States is very heavy, and is prohibitive so far as concerns the Philippine Islands. The civil governor in his last annual report to the Commission pointed out the languishing state of both these industries and explained that owing to the loss of their work animals by rinderpest and the damage done to their crops by locusts the people were much discouraged and were barely able to cultivate their estates. He also pointed out that their foreign market was exceedingly restricted and that prices were low. Although they have been able to restock their plantations with carabao to a considerable extent and thus make another crop, which up to this time is unusually good—and there is a prospect of their receiving slightly better prices than they did last year—still it can not be said that the outlook for these industries is at all encouraging. When the lack of capital and the amount of available labor is considered, it is certain that even under the most favorable conditions for many years to come it will be impossible for the islands to more than double their present output of sugar, and even if the whole of it were to be admitted into the United States it is obvious that it could not in any appreciable degree be injurious to any interests there. The same remark may truthfully be made of tobacco. Yet, while this is true, the admission of these products free of duty into the United States would be a great boon to the sugar planters and tobacco growers of these islands, as it would not only to the extent indicated increase the volume of production but would also increase the price received. Aside from being a measure of simple justice, nothing which Congress could do would have so tremendous a moral effect upon the people of the islands as to permit their sugar and tobacco to enter the United States without the imposition of any duty, or with the imposition at most of a low duty only. It is difficult for them to appreciate the soundness of the reasons which give this benefaction to Hawaii and to Porto Rico and refuse it to them.

REFUNDABLE EXPORT DUTIES.

We desire to call attention to the injustice effected upon the revenues of the islands by section 2 of the act of Congress approved March 8, 1902, which provides that the Philippine government shall refund all

export duties imposed upon articles exported from the islands into and consumed in the United States. Under the provisions of this section there has been collected in the Philippine Islands since its enactment down to the close of the fiscal year 1904 the sum of \$1,060,460.20 United States currency, which is refundable. These refundable duties are principally upon hemp exportations to the United States, and are in effect a gift of that amount to the manufacturers of the United States who use hemp in their operations, and whether so intended or not it is manifestly a discrimination in favor of our manufacturers as against those of foreign countries. No good reason is perceived why this bounty to American manufacturers should be extracted from the treasury of the Philippine Islands, and it is respectfully submitted that the law authorizing it should be repealed.

MINING LAW.

The Commission again desires to call attention to the injurious effect of the provisions of section 33 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, which provides: "That no holder shall be entitled to hold in his, its, or their own name or in the name of any other person, corporation, or association more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode." The chief of the mining bureau in his report for the year ending August 31, 1904, says:

This most unfortunate section will naturally operate against the development of any but the richest lodes, and in the Philippines, as in mining districts the world over, the bonanzas are few and the deposits of low-grade ores relatively large. In Lepanto and Bontoc, as well as in the Camarines, Masbate, and Mindanao, there are important deposits that should be worked upon a large scale, and which, under section 33, can never be worked at all. It is safe to say that under section 33 neither the famous Homestake nor the Alaska Treadwell mines would ever have been developed; and yet these are among the greatest gold producers known. The ore of the Homestake mines in South Dakota averages only \$4 and that of the Alaska Treadwell only \$2 to the ton, yet these mines, being able to handle immense bodies of ore, are among the best-paying and soundest mines in the world. The former requires 900 stamps, yielding a monthly output of \$375,000 of gold, and the latter employs 540 stamps, paying \$130,000 a month.

The low-grade ore deposits in the Philippines are so extensive and valuable that section 33 tends to operate as an obstacle to the development of the greater part of our metalliferous resources.

There is no question as the soundness of the statements made by the chief of the mining bureau. In the province of Benguet alone there are undoubtedly large deposits of very low-grade ore which can only be worked to advantage by the construction of large reduction works, which of course call for the investment of capital on an extensive scale. No sane man would invest his money to the extent necessary to build such works with the certainty staring him in the face that after operating them for two or three years they could no longer be used and the principal of his investment would consequently be gone. No

such restriction as this exists in the mining laws of the United States, or, so far as we are advised, of any other country, and its practical effect is to prevent the development of the resources of the islands and the consequent increased prosperity of the people.

PUBLIC LANDS.

We also again wish to call attention to the desirability of repealing the limitations contained in section 15 of the act of Congress of July 15, 1902, which forbid the sale of any portion of the public domain to an individual in an amount exceeding 16 hectares and to any corporation or association of persons in an amount exceeding 1,024 hectares. Perhaps the greatest need existing at the present time is the introduction of capital properly directed in the development of the agricultural resources of the islands. The laying out of sugar and cocoanut plantations operated by up-to-date men with modern machinery would be of incalculable benefit to the people. As matters stand now their agricultural processes are crude, and, in the case of sugar, involve a waste of nearly half the saccharine matter. In the case of cocoanut plantations, modern mills for the expressing of the oil and other products of the cocoanut would be of equal value. It is idle, however, to expect business men with capital, however altruistic, to engage in these occupations merely for the education and profit of others. The motive which induced these restrictions was doubtless the fear that men of large means would buy up great tracts of land for exploitation and thereby prevent the native Filipinos from utilizing for their own benefit the public domain. Such a purpose is undoubtedly most commendable, but when it is understood that the present native population occupy only a very small proportion of the lands of the islands, and that there are now many millions of acres of unoccupied public lands which will probably so remain for all time unless offered to purchasers in larger blocks, it is believed that no reasonable ground for these fears, upon investigation, will be found to exist. Men who are thus given opportunity to engage in agriculture on an extensive scale, far from being a menace to the native population, become in truth their real benefactors, for they not only show them how to use their lands to the greatest advantage, but afford opportunity for labor at increased wages. We therefore submit that the amount of land which may be purchased by any person or corporation should be largely increased.

EXTRADITION LAWS.

The extradition laws of the United States are, so far as we are aware, applicable to all fugitives from justice from the Philippine Islands and also to those from foreign countries who take refuge

here. In the Revised Statutes of the United States which cover this subject it is provided that the demand for the extradition of a fugitive from territory of the United States must be made by the Secretary of State at Washington upon certification by a judge of one of the Federal courts or a duly authorized commissioner thereof, or a judge of a court of record of general jurisdiction of any State that the fugitive has committed a crime, a copy of the evidence taken at the hearing before the judge accompanying the certificate. A warrant may thereupon issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities of such foreign government for the surrender of such persons according to the stipulations of the treaty or convention had with the country. Here repeated cases have arisen where persons perpetrating crime in the islands have fled to one of the various ports on the Asiatic mainland. The civil governor has made requisition for these fugitives, which has heretofore always been honored by the authorities of the colony in which the fugitive has taken refuge. In Hongkong, in Shanghai, and the other treaty ports of China, and in Singapore and the Straits Settlements, the places to which these fugitives usually go, the proceedings are controlled generally by the rules of English law, and it is doubtful whether if a test case were made the fugitive would not be discharged on habeas corpus. It is also questionable, in the case of a fugitive from any of the various countries in the Orient who takes refuge in the Philippine Islands, whether the civil governor has the power to honor a requisition made on him by such foreign country or whether any judge in the Philippine Islands has authority to issue a warrant or make inquiry, although there may be treaties operative between it and the United States, which, if application were made to Washington, would insure extradition. It is to be remembered, moreover, that there are in the Philippines no Federal courts in the sense in which the term is used in the Revised Statutes, and hence the machinery provided in the Revised Statutes is wanting here.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commission begs to renew the recommendations made by it in its last annual report, to wit:

First. Legislation which shall reduce the tariff on sugar and tobacco imported from the Philippine Islands to not more than 25 per cent of the present Dingley rates on tobacco and sugar imported from foreign countries.

Second. Legislation authorizing the Philippine Commission, with the approval of the President and the Secretary of War, to issue bonds from time to time, which shall not in the aggregate sum exceed \$5,000,000, for the making of future permanent improvements.

Third. An amendment to section 66 of an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philip-

pine Islands, and for other purposes," by which the consent of Congress to issue the bonds therein provided for may not be required.

Fourth. Legislation providing that all bonds authorized to be issued by the Philippine government or any provincial or municipal government thereof by act of Congress shall be made exempt not only from Federal and Philippine taxation, but from State, county, and municipal taxation in the United States.

Fifth. That the control over the shipping in the trade between the islands shall be left wholly to the discretion of the Philippine Commission, subject to the approval of the President and the Secretary of War.

Sixth. That the application of the United States coastwise navigation laws to the trade between the Philippine Islands and the mainland of the United States be postponed by Congressional action until July 1, 1909; or, in the alternative that the coastwise laws of the United States be not made applicable to the trade between the islands and the mainland of the United States, except with a proviso or condition that the rates upon imports from the Philippine Islands into the United States shall not pay duty in excess of 25 per cent of the rates on such merchandise imposed by the Dingley tariff.

Seventh. That authority be given by Congressional act to the Philippine Commission, with the approval of the President and the Secretary of War, to encourage the investment of capital in the construction of railroads for the Philippine Islands by accompanying the grants of franchises to build railroads, in cases where it is deemed necessary, with a guaranty by the Philippine government of income on the amount of the investment to be fixed in advance in the act of guaranty, the amount of income guaranteed not to exceed annually 4 per cent of the fixed principal.

Eighth. That the amount of land which may be acquired, owned, and used for agricultural purposes in the Philippines by any individual or corporation shall be extended to 25,000 acres.

Ninth. That the clause which forbids the filing of more than one mining claim by the same individual or association upon a lode or deposit be repealed.

Tenth. That the provisions of the Philippine act entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," which apply to mining claims and the procedure in filing them, shall be so amended that only the metric system of distances shall be used, and shall also be so amended that mining claims shall be filed whether properly executed according to law or not, the effect of their execution and record to be left to future adjudication.

The second, third, fourth, seventh, and tenth of these recommendations are embodied in a bill entitled "A bill to amend an act approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an act approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an act approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled 'An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands,' and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

In addition, the Commission has the honor to recommend that Congress be requested to enact legislation as follows:

First. Legislation authorizing the Philippine Commission to make reductions in the present and future tariff schedules whenever in its opinion to do so will be in the public interest.

Second. Legislation repealing that portion of section 2 of the act of Congress approved March 8, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," which requires that all export duties upon articles exported from the islands into and consumed in the United States shall be refunded.

Third. Legislation providing proper machinery for the extradition from foreign countries of fugitives from justice in these islands and for the extradition from these islands of fugitives from justice in foreign countries who take refuge here.

Respectfully submitted.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *President.*

For—

HENRY C. IDE,
DEAN C. WORCESTER,
T. H. PARDO DE TAVERA,
BENITO LEGARDA,
JOSÉ R. DE LUZURIAGA,
JAMES F. SMITH,
W. CAMERON FORBES,

Commissioners.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT
OF THE
CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1904
AND OTHER STATED PERIODS.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1904, AND OTHER STATED PERIODS.

MANILA, P. I., *November 1, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report covering the operations of the several bureaus, offices, and provincial governments which report to me as civil governor. Unless otherwise stated, this report is intended to apply to the fiscal year 1904.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

It is not considered necessary or desirable to analyze in detail the reports of the various provincial governors for the past fiscal year, as they deal mainly with local and routine matters with which the Commission in a general way is already familiar. Moreover, these reports in detail will be found in an appendix to the report of the executive secretary attached hereto. It may be stated that although the people still feel to a considerable extent the loss of their carabaos and other animals used in agriculture from surra and rinderpest, which has caused embarrassment and difficulty in tilling their fields to the extent to which they were formerly cultivated, yet with the exception of a very few of the provinces there has been marked progress made in the cultivation of fields and the production of food crops as compared with the preceding year, and as a consequence there has been no suffering among the people for the necessities of life. In a number of the provinces the people have suffered from visitations of locusts, which destroyed growing crops and necessitated replanting, but the energetic measures taken by the provincial and municipal authorities to exterminate this pest have proved successful. The epidemics among the carabao and other cattle have been checked by the efforts of the insular board of health and, except in a very few localities, seem no longer troublesome. In those provinces which are adapted to the growth of rice there has been a large increase in the production of that cereal, as well as in the planting of maize and other food crops. The high prices and steady demand for hemp and copra have induced the people to plant abacá and cocoanut trees in large numbers throughout nearly all the provinces of the archipelago.

The persistent efforts of the constabulary in pursuing cattle thieves and ladrones have had a marked effect in giving security to the people against the incursions of these outlaws and thereby enabling them to till their fields and to enjoy the fruits of their labor, and as a consequence nearly all of the agricultural lands of the islands are under cultivation. The great mass of the people, who are peaceable and inoffensive, appear contented and well affected toward the government and are quietly pursuing their ordinary vocations, and it may be truthfully said that life and property are now safe to a degree never before experienced by the people of these islands.

Improved agricultural prospects, together with the placing of the currency of the islands upon a sound basis, are having the effect of gradually stimulating business, so that it may be said that the outlook generally is more favorable and encouraging than for several years past.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The provincial and municipal elections, the latter held on the first Tuesday of December, 1903, and the former held on the first Monday of February, 1904, passed off without disorder or breach of the peace. There were, however, contests filed by unsuccessful candidates for governmentships in 13 provinces. In all these cases careful examination was made and, save in one instance, the elections were confirmed, but the evidence submitted in a number of the cases disclosed grave irregularities in the form of undue influence exercised upon the electors in one way or another, though not to the extent which in my judgment warranted the ordering of a new election, save in the one case mentioned, as it did not affirmatively appear that the irregularities complained of would have changed the result of the elections.

There were also a large number of contests filed before provincial boards by disappointed candidates in the municipal elections. In 64 cases in which the provincial boards overruled the contestants appeals were taken to the civil governor, and these cases have been examined by me. It appeared therefrom that the provincial boards have in a number of instances refused to seat contestants or to set aside elections where there were grave, not to say gross, irregularities which, under the rules of law governing such matters in the United States, would have resulted either in seating the contestants or in ordering a new election; but as, under the municipal code, the decision of the provincial board in contested-election cases is final, it did not seem to me that the Commission could properly take action, and therefore these cases were not submitted for its consideration. The general result of these investigations is to convince me that the Commission should by proper legislative action throw

around provincial and municipal elections greater safeguards than now exist.

As matters stand it is simple truth to say that in very many instances there is disclosed a lack of respect for and obedience to the ascertainment of the popular will, and that improper and dangerous influences and methods are exerted which tend to make elections far from satisfactory, and in some cases a farce. It may be stated as a general proposition that in every community, outside of the large centers of population, there are a comparatively few men of some education and wealth who, under the superior direction of Spanish lay or church officials, under the former régime were always accustomed to think for the densely ignorant masses of their communities and to direct them in all public matters, and to a very considerable extent in their private lives. Self-government through the ballot box prior to American occupation was unknown. It is this small and more prominent class among the Filipinos who, as a rule, are the candidates for office of provincial governor and for the municipal offices. There are, of course, natural rivalries among them, and it is difficult to make the candidates understand that ancient methods may not be resorted to in order to control the votes of the electors, and equally difficult to make the electors understand that such control and direction is not perfectly reasonable and in accordance with law. Neither the provincial government act nor its amendments lay down any specific rules of conduct the violation of which would operate to invalidate an election, and the same remark is true of the municipal code and its amendments. In my judgment, before the next general elections are held the Commission should remedy these defects by enacting a law which will furnish more specific guidance for the officers of election, and at the same time specifically forbid such acts of intimidation and corruption as manifestly strike at the root of our elective system, and declaring elections to be invalid under such circumstances. This would also provide a uniform guide for provincial boards in determining contests of municipal elections, and would direct them just when they should and should not seat contestants or order a new election.

CITY OF MANILA.

The report of the municipal board of Manila gives an interesting review of the operations of the various departments of the city during the past fiscal year. There has been considerable work done by the department of engineering and public works in making needed openings in the city walls, so as to permit easy ingress and egress from the Walled City. Several of the more important thoroughfares have been and are being paved in a substantial manner. The city parks have been to a considerable extent improved and beautified. The Secretary of War, at the request of the Commission, has recently

retained Mr. D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, Ill., a landscape architect of the United States of great eminence in his profession, to come to Manila for the purpose of making a comprehensive and harmonious plan for the development of the park system of Manila and the proper location of public buildings which may have to be constructed. He is now enroute from the United States to Manila. Work on the electric street railway, the construction of which was commenced several months ago, has been prosecuted with great energy by the Manila Electric Railroad and Light Company, the owner of the franchise. Many miles of rails have been laid in the streets in a substantial and permanent way and the power house is now nearing completion. Doubtless the street cars will be in operation on many miles of their lines within the next ninety days, and the entire system will be completed during the present fiscal year. Permits for the erection of 1,041 houses to be constructed of strong materials at an estimated cost of ₱3,380,853, and for the repair of 642 buildings of strong materials at an estimated cost of ₱402,776, for 2,832 buildings to be constructed of light materials at an estimated cost of ₱455,752, and for the repair of 623 buildings of light materials at an estimated cost of ₱50,864, have been issued; which, all things considered, indicates a continued and satisfactory growth of population and wealth in the city.

Continued investigations have been made by Messrs. O. L. Ingalls and J. F. Case, the engineers in charge of the projected sewer and water systems for the city, and report has been made by Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, the consulting engineer retained by the Commission for that purpose, upon the plans prepared by them, so that the city authorities are ready to begin work at an early date upon both the water and the sewer systems thus projected.

Altogether it may be stated that the fiscal year shows much work done and progress made in all lines which make for the improvement, development, and beautification of the insular capital. Hereto attached as Exhibit A will be found the annual report of the municipal board of Manila.

MANILA HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The work of improving the port of Manila, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 22 of the Commission and its amendments, has steadily progressed during the past fiscal year. The Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, of New York and San Francisco, to which has been awarded the contract for this work, had constructed at the close of the fiscal year 1903, 4,189.4 linear feet of pile and timber bulkhead and had deposited 102,955 tons of rock as filling and riprap for the same. On the east breakwater 12,728 long tons of rock had been placed, and on the west breakwater 81,105 tons. Their hydraulic

dredge had deposited behind the bulkhead thus constructed 1,150,233 cubic yards of material dredged from the outer basin.

During the fiscal year 1904, 849.6 linear feet of timber bulkhead have been constructed, and 49,393 short tons of rock were placed as filling for this bulkhead, thereby completing the contract for rip-rapping; 6,857 long tons of rock and 1,045 cubic yards of concrete blocks were placed in the east breakwater, thus completing the same on December 31, 1903; 152,607.56 long tons of rock were placed in the west breakwater and 106,709 tons in the detached breakwater; 5,373.68 cubic yards of rubble masonry were constructed, and 1,833,869 cubic yards of material were dredged from the outer basin and deposited behind the bulkhead. The placing of this large amount of material behind the bulkhead had the effect in several instances of causing it to give away, necessitating repairs and reinforcement. Indications now are that there will be no further trouble from this source and that a permanent structure has been secured. During the fiscal year 1904 there was expended on the harbor improvement work of Manila, exclusive of the work in the Pasig River, the sum of \$1,183,928.14, and during previous years \$778,484.25, or a total of \$1,962,412.39, United States currency. As a result of this expenditure the sea walls have been so extended and built up and the interior basin so deepened by dredging as to furnish even now a safe and comparatively smooth basin in which ships drawing not more than 27 feet may find protection against typhoons and may take on and discharge cargo in security.

A careful investigation has been made by the engineer in charge of the work and plans have been matured for the erection of commodious piers against which vessels may moor, thus eliminating much of the tedious and expensive system of lighterage now in vogue. Existing contracts provide for a total expenditure of \$4,029,000, and when the work specified in these contracts shall have been completed and piers constructed as contemplated, Manila will offer to the shipping of the world a safe and commodious harbor with a minimum depth of 33 feet, which will undoubtedly be the best in the Orient.

In view of the fact that several great steamships have already been constructed, which ply between San Francisco and other Pacific ports and Manila, with a draft of more than 30 feet, and that still larger vessels are now being constructed which will, perhaps, have an increased draft, it may become worth considering in the not remote future whether the depth of the harbor should not be increased by several feet for their accommodation. For the present and for several years to come, however, the harbor as projected will answer all practical purposes, and besides, the state of our finances would seem at this time to forbid any expenditure in excess of that already contemplated.

PASIG RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

As a part of the system for the improvement of the port of Manila the deepening of the Pasig River was considered essential. This stream has a length of about 12 miles, is the outlet of the large lake known as "Laguna de Bay," and empties into Manila Bay. It bisects the city of Manila and its lower reach furnishes a desirable harbor for coastwise vessels and other boats of small draft. For perhaps a mile from its mouth along either bank wharves have been constructed and are nearly always in constant use, and for this distance the natural depth of the river is about 14 feet, gradually lessening as it approaches the lake. As many of the coastwise vessels draw from 14 to 16 feet it has been deemed necessary, in the interest of commerce, that a greater depth should be secured below the Bridge of Spain. The river, from that bridge to its entrance into Laguna de Bay, is more or less obstructed by shoals made by silt brought from the lake, so that the various water craft which ply between Manila and the towns upon the lake, and which furnish the vehicle for a very large trade, have found navigation always difficult and more or less dangerous. To obviate these difficulties the river has been dredged below the Bridge of Spain to a minimum depth of about 18 feet, and the shoals have been removed and the river deepened to the extent deemed necessary in the upper part. In prosecuting this work and in repairing the sea walls along the lower Pasig there has been expended by the insular government during the past fiscal year the sum of \$131,315.67, United States currency.

Both the Manila harbor and the Pasig River improvement work have during the past year been under the efficient supervision and direction of Maj C. McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, whose report is hereto attached as Exhibit "B."

PHILIPPINE CIVIL-SERVICE BOARD.

The instructions of the President of the United States, promulgated for the direction and guidance of the Philippine Commission, directed that it should begin the performance of its legislative duties on the 1st of September, 1900. On the 19th of that month the Commission enacted Act No. 5, entitled "An act for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands," and declared that the act should apply to all appointments of civilians to executive positions in the various bureaus and offices of the insular government which had then been established, with the exception of the position of school-teacher in the bureau of public instruction, for which it was stated special legislation would be provided. There were also excepted temporarily the heads of the various bureaus and chief officers until the end of a period of eighteen

months after the civil-service board should certify that it had a sufficient list of eligibles to supply vacancies, after which these appointments were to come under civil-service rules and be governed by the provisions of the act. Several other bureaus were later created, all of which were brought within the provisions of the civil-service act, except certain professional and technical positions, for which other provision was made. From time to time the original civil-service act has been extended and enlarged, so that it now includes all provincial treasurers and supervisors and their deputies and assistants, municipal treasurers, American school-teachers, and Filipino school-teachers in the city of Manila.

In making appointments under the civil-service laws it was declared that preference should be given first to Filipinos, and second to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States. The Commission in the beginning fully appreciated that without such laws civil government in these islands would be unsatisfactory, productive of scandal, and would certainly result in mortifying failure. The original civil-service act blanketed into the service all civil employees then in office, with a proviso for their future examination by the civil-service board and dismissal if found incompetent. The law has been rigidly enforced and has fully justified its enactment. Whilst there have been a number of dismissals from the service either for incompetency or dishonesty, such cases have generally been among those thus blanketed into the service without an opportunity for investigation as to their antecedents, character, and competency; but it is gratifying to note that these instances of official delinquency, whilst too numerous to be agreeable, have been comparatively few in number and that the officers and employees of the government as a whole have been honest and efficient.

As it was contemplated to establish in the islands a government based upon American principles and to follow in administration, as far as was practicable, American methods, it was obviously necessary that the principal executive offices should in the beginning generally be filled by Americans, and, in order effectively to carry on the government, that the majority of their most important subordinates should have a knowledge of the English language.

The use of the English language in administering a government for the Filipinos, who did not as a rule speak it, was less open to criticism than it might otherwise have been, for the reason that the Spanish language, which was the official language under the former régime, had been taught only sparingly and was practically unknown to probably 95 per cent of the people, and that the great mass of the people lacked a common language of their own, as they were divided into numerous tribes, each speaking a different dialect. For these reasons it was believed advisable by the Commission to make English the

official language in all the executive bureaus, to obtain, as far as practicable, Americans as employees who had a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, and to secure Filipinos wherever practicable for those positions in which a knowledge of Spanish could be properly utilized. It was believed that the use of English in this way would have a strong tendency to spread the knowledge of the language among the people, and through this medium to give them a language which would facilitate intercourse among themselves, as well as with the Americans charged with the duties of administration, but it was obvious that the spread of the language would necessarily be halting and slow unless it were more directly brought home to them through the public schools. For this and other sufficient reasons, although it has proved a very considerable drain upon the financial resources of the government, provision by law was early made for the importation of 1,000 American school-teachers, who were brought to the islands and scattered throughout the provinces. The same somewhat radical course, however, was not pursued in carrying on the business of the courts, for the reason that Americans with a knowledge of Spanish and educated Filipinos, who, of course, were possessed also of that language, were available, and, moreover, a great majority of the lawyers who came into contact with the people were natives and spoke only Spanish. It was therefore deemed inequitable at once to make English the language of the courts, and it was provided that until January 1, 1906, Spanish should be the official language thereof, and thereafter English.

The work of the American school-teacher is now bearing fruit. It is a very conservative estimate to say that there is now more English spoken to-day in the archipelago than Spanish, and the number of those who speak and write English is steadily and rapidly increasing. The civil-service board has presented both English and Spanish examinations for those seeking to enter the civil service, and during the past year a far greater number of Filipinos have applied for the English examinations than for the Spanish. The prime reason for this is found in the fact that when they speak English they are enabled to secure more lucrative positions in the service. During the nine months from October 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, 1,063 Filipinos took the English examinations, of whom 282 passed. The interest taken by the Filipinos in acquiring English is further stimulated by the fact that only in this manner are the higher and more responsible clerical and other executive positions open to them. The policy of the Commission, which is being faithfully carried out by the civil-service board, is to fill positions with Filipinos wherever they are available and properly equipped for the duties. As a result of this policy a great majority of the subordinate positions are now filled by Filipinos as well as a number of the more important ones, and they

are acquiring a knowledge of American methods and an equipment for the duties of administration which enables them to fill positions of a higher grade as from time to time they are vacated by Americans.

The Commission, by Act No. 1040, enacted on January 12, 1904, has systematized and brought into compact shape the laws relating to the hours of labor, leaves of absence, and transportation of officers and employees in the Philippine civil service; and by Act No. 1072, enacted on March 3, 1904, it has still further clarified and simplified the original civil-service act and its amendments. In addition, the civil-service board, with the approval of the civil governor, has revised and brought into better shape the civil-service rules. These recent acts and revised rules, taken in conjunction with existing law, create, it is believed, a civil-service system which will stand the test of time and criticism.

It may not be unimportant to note in passing that the President of the United States by Executive order has declared that officers and employees of the Philippine civil service, after three years' continuous and steady performance of duty, shall be eligible to appointment to positions in the civil service of the United States by transfer. The effect of this order is to make the Philippine civil service more attractive to Americans, and furnishes an additional incentive to them for the zealous performance of their duties.

The policy of providing for a system of retirements and pensions for faithful and efficient civil officers and employees who have passed their entire life in the service has been the subject of discussion between the chairman of the civil-service board and myself, and at my instance he has given the matter considerable study and investigation. While in the United States such a system has been often a topic of discussion, it has never passed that stage, but it has been adopted in some form by Great Britain and the nations of continental Europe. I shall not attempt at this time to enter into a discussion of the subject or to give the arguments pro and con, or to make any specific recommendation, inasmuch as the finances of the islands do not now warrant our incurring obligations for increased expenditures and the matter is not pressing. I may say, however, that it is a subject which at some future time should be taken up and fully considered upon its merits. We can only expect to establish a stable and efficient civil service in the islands by offering inducements to well-educated young men of high character to make their life career in the insular service.

Appended hereto as Exhibit C will be found the report of the Philippine civil-service board covering the period between October 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904, which will be found exceedingly interesting and instructive to those interested in the important subject with which it deals.

INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT.

The office of the insular purchasing agent was established by Act No. 146, enacted on June 21, 1901. Its purpose was to enable the insular, provincial, and municipal governments to purchase in an economical and expeditious manner such supplies as they might need for their various bureaus and offices. Each head of a bureau or office and each provincial supervisor was required by the act to make a semiannual estimate of such goods and supplies as he would probably need for the ensuing six months in order to guide the insular purchasing agent in making the necessary purchases. Wherever practicable, all purchases exceeding \$1,000 in amount were required to be made under contract after advertisement, the civil governor being authorized to dispense with such contract and advertisement in any case of emergency. By later amendment to the act the various municipalities of the archipelago were also authorized to make purchases through the insular purchasing agent. He was empowered to make purchases only upon proper requisition and certificate that the necessary money to pay for the goods was in the hands of the bureau, office, or municipality giving the order. He was required to make purchases and deliveries at the actual cost to his office plus 10 per cent. In cases of emergency, when the civil governor was satisfied that supplies could be purchased directly by the bureau or office needing the same more economically without the intervention of the insular purchasing agent, he was authorized to make the necessary order to that effect. The volume of business handled by this office has steadily grown from the beginning, and the theory upon which it was created has been shown by actual experience to be of practical benefit in enabling the various bureaus and offices of the government to buy their goods or supplies in an economical way. The duties which devolve upon the insular purchasing agent are quite analogous to those of the head of a large department store in the United States. Whilst at first the methods of operating the agency were more or less crude, owing to the difficulty of obtaining employees with the proper training, and the further and more serious difficulty of purchasing the needed goods and supplies in the archipelago—and the consequent necessity of ordering them from the United States and other countries—experience has, in my judgment, demonstrated the value of this agency and vindicated its creation.

The total sales of the office for the fiscal year 1902 amounted to ₱1,970,549.78, and for the fiscal year 1903 to ₱3,134,141.98, an increase of 59.5 per cent. For the fiscal year 1904 the sales amounted to ₱5,309,474.37, an increase over 1903 of 69.41 per cent. The Commission has been compelled to make very considerable appropriations from time to time as a working capital for this institution. As

the salaries and wages of the officers and employees of the bureau are paid out of general appropriations and the 10 per cent charged above the cost of goods and supplies is more than sufficient to meet the expenses incident to delivery to purchasers, a considerable sum is being realized in the way of profits from this source. The financial condition of the insular purchasing agent is shown by the following statements:

Assets :	Philippines currency.
Merchandise (stock).....	₱1, 633, 175. 87
Accounts receivable.....	579, 725. 04
Vouchers with auditor for collection.....	151, 023. 85
Money and property with purchasing and disbursing agents in United States	212, 225. 66
Cash to credit of appropriation.....	23, 233. 92
Cash in bank	11, 389. 55
Total	2, 610, 773. 69
Liabilities :	
Appropriations.....	1, 500, 000. 00
Net earnings under Act No. 231.....	709, 293. 25
Accounts payable (audited).....	110, 963. 45
Additional accounts payable, unsettled claims, etc., not audited (estimated)	100, 000. 00
Total	2, 420, 255. 70
Surplus	190, 516. 99

Its actual as distinguished from its nominal assets, however, will be considerably reduced by the deterioration or loss in the stock of merchandise on hand and by a number of suspended debts from provinces and municipalities. These suspended debts are for goods purchased upon proper certificate of provincial and municipal officials that the money to pay therefor was on hand and available at the time of making the order, but in many instances before delivery of the goods the money had been appropriated to other purposes and there was not sufficient funds on hand to pay the insular purchasing agent when the bills were sent in. This defect in the original act creating the office of the insular purchasing agent was remedied by Act No. 820, which requires, in effect, not only a certificate that the money is on hand, but that it shall be set aside in the treasury of the province or municipality for the specific purpose of paying for the goods when received.

Several of the poorer provinces and municipalities are now found to be in arrears on this account, and some time must elapse before they will be in funds to pay these obligations, and in a few instances, where provinces are being aided by the central government, it may be necessary to charge them off altogether. The propriety of the insular purchasing agent keeping on hand so large a stock of goods as he

does may well be open to question, not only because of the large amount of money tied up for a considerable period of time thereby, but also because of the deterioration of all kinds of merchandise, unless very carefully looked after, especially in this climate. Still it is obvious that there must always be kept in stock a considerable supply of goods to meet legitimate demands with reasonable promptitude and to prevent grave inconvenience to the various branches of the government because of failure to obtain supplies when and as needed, which would in many instances have the effect of seriously crippling their operations. It is believed, however, that with the increase in the size and variety of the stocks of goods kept by Manila merchants in their stores the insular purchasing agent may gradually reduce his stock of merchandise, as he can then readily obtain necessary articles from private sources when needed.

In order to induce merchants in the archipelago to increase their stocks, something over a year ago a conference was held by the civil governor with the leading merchants of Manila, and it was agreed that the insular purchasing agent should, as far as practicable, buy all supplies purchased by him in Manila, and that the merchants should sell supplies at a profit of 10 per cent above the cost of importation, this to include freight, insurance, lighterage, etc. Theretofore a very large proportion of the goods purchased by the insular purchasing agent had been bought in the United States through the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, an office and agency for that purpose having been established in New York City. This was a source of frequent and bitter complaints on the part of Manila merchants, who insisted, with considerable show of reason it seemed, that as they were residents and taxpayers of the islands, from whom the government drew a large portion of its revenues, it ought not to expend the very revenues thus derived from them in making purchases in the United States, and that if the government would give them the benefit of its trade they would be enabled to carry much larger and more varied stocks of goods. Aside from this consideration, it was believed that trading wherever possible with Manila merchants would have a tendency, by increasing the volume of their business, to create an active competition among them and thereby lower prices generally to all their customers and, as a consequence, to add to the general prosperity of the country. It was further considered that the increased cost of not exceeding 10 per cent would be, to a considerable extent, if not entirely, offset by the fact that deliveries of all goods purchased would be made in Manila instead of in New York or some foreign city, and that losses from breakage, from tardiness in delivery, and from other causes, and disputes relating thereto, would be eliminated. In consequence of

this agreement largely increased purchases were made during the fiscal year 1904 from local merchants, naturally to their satisfaction, and, it may be added, to the equal dissatisfaction of New York and other merchants who lost the sale of these goods.

The insular purchasing agent states in his annual report that the effect of this change of programme in the matter of purchasing goods has not been generally to increase the amount of stocks carried in Manila except in a few lines. He states that the bulk of all the contracts awarded were given to agents and brokers who carried no stocks or to the old English firms who are willing to do business on a smaller margin of profit than Americans can afford, as the latter as a rule have little capital and therefore have to make larger profit. He states that in his opinion there should be some discrimination in favor of merchants who actually carry stocks of goods as against agents and brokers in the matter of staple articles, because, as he says, the broker is satisfied with 5 per cent and in many cases $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent profit, and can deliver as quickly as the regular merchant unless the article is in stock. He says also that when it is considered that the purchase of supplies by the bureau amounts to more than 4 million pesos per annum it can be seen at once that Manila merchants can not meet his various demands from stock on hand nor are they justified in very materially increasing their stocks if they must be forced into competition with brokers and agents. He points out further that the great need of the islands is reliable wholesale merchants with capital and stock sufficient to carry on a large business. Conceding the correctness of his statements, I am unable to concur in the soundness of his view that discrimination should be made in favor of merchants who have stocks of goods on hand. In the first place, such a course would inevitably cause criticism and charges of favoritism, and, besides, would increase the cost of goods to the government. It should not be overlooked, moreover, that the merchant with stock on hand and the broker are competitors, and that the policy suggested would have a tendency generally to raise the range of prices. It will be seen that it is not undesirable in the absence of, or, perhaps even with, large wholesale merchants on the ground to have a number of brokers representing wholesale merchants or manufacturers in the United States or elsewhere to compete for the business. Not only do they perform a most useful function, but also they are residents and taxpayers of the islands and swell the general volume of business. Moreover, the tendency of successful brokers is gradually to keep certain lines of goods on hand. The insular purchasing agent must necessarily for a long time to come buy large quantities of goods in the United States which can not be obtained here. During the year 1904 his purchases in the United States amounted to \$931,250.36.

These purchases were made through the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington. For this reason it will be necessary to have a purchasing agent for several years to come in the United States, and through him and other sources the insular purchasing agent will be enabled to keep posted as to prices and always in a position, if goods can not be obtained as cheaply here as in the United States, to buy his goods in that market.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT.

Maj. E. G. Shields, who has filled the position of insular purchasing agent since the time of creation of the office, left the islands in the month of March, 1903, by direction of the civil governor, to visit the United States for the purpose of purchasing much-needed supplies and also in order to perfect a harmonious system between his office and the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department in regard to future purchases. Shortly after he left, Capt. A. L. B. Davies, the local purchasing agent, was detailed by the civil governor to make an extended tour of investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the sources from which carabao could be drawn to supply the needs of the planters and farmers in the islands, who had lost a large proportion of their carabao by rinderpest. As a result he was away from his post of duty for about six months. This threw the entire work of the office upon the assistant insular purchasing agent, and as a consequence there was much of confusion and delay in meeting the requisitions made upon the office, which caused much complaint. Since the return of the insular purchasing agent and of the local purchasing agent the affairs of the office have been thoroughly overhauled and systematized and are now being carried on efficiently and satisfactorily.

For a detailed history of the operations of the various divisions of the office of the insular purchasing agent, reference is made to the report of Maj. E. G. Shields, insular purchasing agent, which is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

The volume of work of this bureau shows no signs of diminution, but, on the contrary, rather tends toward an increase. During five months of the past year the efficient executive secretary, Mr. A. W. Fergusson, was absent in the United States with the honorary board of commissioners sent by the insular government to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. During his absence the assistant executive secretary, Mr. Frank W. Carpenter, took his place and performed the duties of the office with an energy and ability which entitles him to the highest commendation. I shall not attempt to analyze the report

of the executive secretary, which will be found well worthy of perusal, as it is full of matter both interesting and instructive, but which does not call for any special remark by me at this time. The suggestions he makes as to reforms in government offices for the purpose of reducing expenditures, but maintaining at the same time the present standard of efficiency, are especially worth considering. The report is attached hereto, marked "Exhibit E."

Exhibits F, G, H, and I are also attached hereto; F, giving the executive orders and proclamations issued by me; G, the expenditures made from the Congressional relief fund from December 1, 1903, to October 1, 1904; H, the result of the survey of the friar lands made by the consulting engineer to the Commission, and I, the report of Messrs. Del Pan, Ortigas, and Fisher of their examination of the titles to the friar lands, made by my direction, pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 1120.

Respectfully submitted.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Civil Governor.

To the PHILIPPINE COMMISSION, *Manila.*

EXHIBIT A.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD OF THE CITY OF MANILA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MANILA,
Manila, P. I., October 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the charter of the city of Manila the municipal board hereby submits the third annual report of the operations of the government of the city for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

In submitting this report general remarks regarding the work of the various departments are presented by the board, which are followed by the detailed reports from the department chiefs.

The personnel of the board was increased under the provisions of act 936 of October 9, 1903, amending the charter of Manila and providing that the city engineer and the president of the advisory board shall be ex officio members of the municipal board. Under the provisions of this law the Hon. Miguel Velasco, as president of the advisory board, became a member of the municipal board October 15, 1903, and Maj. J. F. Case, city engineer, on October 17, 1903. This increase to the number of the members of the municipal board has been very satisfactory, bringing the board in closer touch with the views of the advisory board and providing an engineer as a member of the board. This act also makes it almost always possible to obtain a quorum at any time without the necessity of the appointment of temporary members of the municipal board, as provided for by law.

Mr. P. C. McDonnell has been absent on leave since February 23, 1904, and Maj. J. F. Case since June 16, 1904, and no temporary appointment has been made necessary by their absence, a quorum always having been available by the recognizing of the acting city engineer, Mr. S. B. Patterson, as an ex officio member of the board in the absence of the city engineer.

ADVISORY BOARD.

The personnel of the advisory board has remained unchanged since the last report. In all 70 items of municipal business were referred to the advisory board for consideration, and 101 items, relating mainly to complaints from the Filipino population and recommendations for the betterment of the service, were brought to the attention of the municipal board through the advisory board.

Member Infante, representing the district of Ermita, cooperated with the municipal board as a member of the committee appointed by the board for the purpose of initiating the work of widening Calle Nueva, Ermita.

Meetings have been held once a week, according to the practice which was established in January, 1903, and business has been handled with much less delay than previously occurred.

The board is pleased to acknowledge the usual cooperation and to note the continuation of the zeal manifested in behalf of the welfare of the various districts represented. As a rule, the action of the advisory board or its individual members has led to a clearer conception of the work of the various departments and a broader knowledge among the Filipino people of the progress of city government, and the result has been beneficial to all those concerned.

The members of the advisory board are: Señor Miguel Velasco, president, San Miguel; Señor Basilio Reglado Mapa, Intramuros; Señor Juan Tuason, Quiapo; Señor José Paterno, Santa Cruz; Señor Tomas Arguelles, Sampaloc; Señor Teodoro R. Yangco, Binondo; Señor Rogaciano Rodriguez, San Nicolas; Señor Crispulo Feliciano, Tondo; Señor Antonio Ma. Pabalan, Paco; Señor Vicente N. Somoza, Malate; Señor José R. Infante, Ermita; Señor Segundo Rodil, Santa Ana; Señor Francisco Rosario, Pandacan; Señor Vicente Rodriguez, secretary.

SECRETARY OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

In addition to the routine work of this office the secretary has been given additional responsibility in providing for the entrance of the indigent sick to the San Juan de Dios Hospital for treatment. A contract was entered into with this institution on the 15th day of August, 1903, providing for a regular schedule of reimbursement by the city for each patient treated belonging to the above-mentioned class. The total number of patients admitted is 978, at a cost to the city of ₱39,961. Seven hundred and thirty-three were cured and discharged; 143 died, and 102 are carried as under treatment on June 30, 1904.

The records of the city have been carefully and satisfactorily kept, and the work of the board and, indirectly, of all city departments has been expedited and improved. At the same time, as will be seen by reference to the detailed report of the secretary, while the amount and importance of the work handled by the office has been increased, the expenses have been reduced.

DISBURSING OFFICER.

The work of the disbursing officer of the municipal board, Mr. R. C. Baldwin, has been greatly increased during the year, owing to the large amount of work that has been undertaken and the larger number of employees made necessary thereby, and he has paid on an average 4,850 employees each month during the year, having disbursed during the year ₱5,292,772.42, and in virtue of the increased work and responsibilities placed upon this officer it has been deemed advisable by the board to recommend an increase in salary from ₱5,000 per year to ₱6,000 per year. Attention is invited to detailed report of the disbursing officer.

REPORT ON FINANCE.

The financial condition of the city of Manila at the close of the fiscal year shows a material change in that during the year past the maximum revenues were collected, which were followed by the maximum expenditures, that may be expected for some years unless the city secures a loan for public improvements, which will be absolutely necessary in the near future if public improvements are to be made to any extent. The statement at the close of the fiscal year 1904 shows a credit balance of ₱610,497.45, with practically no liabilities.

The following statement shows the receipts for the fiscal year, the expenditures by departments, and the financial condition on June 30, 1904. However, there may be some slight modifications in the figures presented, inasmuch as the accounts have not yet been audited, and these figures were taken from the reports of the collecting and disbursing officers.

Receipts of the city of Manila for fiscal year 1904.

Assessor and collector:

Land tax	₱1,713,214.98
Industrial tax	609,479.75
Stamp sales	166,067.95
Certificates of registration	91,426.37
Matadero fees	175,645.34
Market fees	285,875.47
Licenses	357,366.89
Live stock registration	1,108.77
Vehicle tax	51,549.11
Vehicle equipment	2,526.83
Municipal court fines	151,971.31
Justice of peace fees	4,825.60
Sheriff's fees	11,489.99
Rents	15,817.37
Miscellaneous	5,303.65
Certificates of electrical installation	3,955.60
Pound receipts	4,357.74
Registration of cocheros	376.85
Public health fees	15,619.67
Secretary municipal board, fees	67.50
City attorney	34.22
Sales of land	5,460.39

City assessor and collector, from June 1 to June 30, 1904; city engineer, from July 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904:

Weights and measures—	
Assessor and collector.....	₱185.24
City engineer.....	6,485.70
Pail system—	
Assessor and collector.....	1,790.04
City engineer.....	7,418.74
Building permits—	
Assessor and collector.....	1,311.59
City engineer.....	13,590.70
Cleaning vaults—	
Assessor and collector.....	159.29
City engineer.....	591.06
Boiler inspection—	
Assessor and collector.....	456.00
City engineer.....	600.00
City engineer:	
Water service—	
Rates.....	162,892.57
Plumbing.....	7,785.60
Fines.....	765.99
Fire plugs.....	1,823.77
Auctions and miscellaneous.....	2,597.37
City attorney, register of deeds, fees.....	16,209.11
Secretary, municipal sale of Spanish-Filipino board, bonds and supplies.....	6,929.30
	<hr/> 3,905,133.42

Statement of expenditures, city of Manila.

EXPENDITURES PERTAINING TO FISCAL YEAR 1904.

	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Public works.	Equip-ment.	Tax refunds.	Total.
Municipal board.....	₱96,341.98	₱126,997.08				₱223,338.96
Law department.....	130,833.94	15,718.76				146,552.70
Fire department.....	180,322.34	31,885.10		₱86,618.67		298,826.11
Assessor and collector.....	148,116.65	16,123.39			₱4,522.80	168,762.84
City schools.....	278,962.15	5,477.66				279,429.81
Police department.....	1,099,206.14	48,077.87		61,567.74		1,208,851.75
Engineering and public works.....	912,580.12	102,404.45	₱1,465,481.93			2,480,416.50
Public works.....			878,562.65			878,562.65
Total.....	2,841,353.27	846,684.26	1,848,994.58	148,176.41	4,522.80	5,184,731.32

EXPENDITURES PERTAINING TO FISCAL YEAR 1903.

Municipal board.....	₱140.00	₱27,440.74	₱42,549.06			₱70,129.80
Law department.....	148.32	6.40				154.72
Fire department.....		19.70				19.70
Assessor and collector.....	475.52					475.52
Police department.....	275.00	2,068.38				2,363.38
Engineering and public works.....	51.34	4,141.02	30,705.62			34,897.98
Total.....	1,090.18	33,696.24	73,254.68			108,041.10

Total expenditures during the year, ₱5,292,772.42

Statement of condition of city's finances June 30, 1904.

Balance from fiscal year 1903.....	₱410,304.72
Total revenues collected, fiscal year 1904.....	3,905,133.42
30 per cent of expenses paid by insular government.....	1,587,831.73
Total credits.....	5,903,269.87
Total expenditures during fiscal year 1904.....	5,292,772.42
Balance to credit of city June 30, 1904.....	610,497.45

The revenues for the year, ₱3,905,133.42, show an increase of ₱844,023.86, or 27½ per cent over those of last year, the increase being due primarily to the collections of the land tax during the fiscal year for eighteen months, the increased revenue on account of the change in the currency from local to Philippines currency, which became effective on the 1st day of January, 1904, and also a natural increase due to increased business in many items.

The principal sources of revenue of the city contributed in about the following ratios:

	Percent.		Percent.
Land tax	43.9	Municipal court fines	3.9
Stamp sales	4.3	Rents .....	.4
Industrial tax	15.6	Cemetery fees .....	.4
Certificates of registration	2.3	Water service	4.4
Matadero fees	4.5	Register of deeds .....	.4
Market fees	7.3	All other items	2.1
Licenses	9.2		
Vehicle tax	1.3	Total	100.0

The total expenditures during the year—₱5,292,772.42—exceed those of the previous year by about 35 per cent. Of these expenditures, ₱108,041.10 is applicable to the fiscal year 1903, leaving the actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1904, ₱5,184,731.32, which may be segregated as current and nonrecurrent expenses, as follows:

CURRENT AND NONRECURRENT EXPENSES, FISCAL YEAR 1904.

	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Public works.	Equipment and apparatus.	Tax refunds.	Total.
Municipal board	₱88,015.98	₱123,455.97				₱211,471.90
Law department	130,883.94	15,718.76				146,602.70
Fire department	180,322.84	31,885.10		₱13,140.38		225,347.82
Police department	1,099,206.14	1,363.22		4,575.27		1,151,859.28
Assessor and collector	148,116.65	46,714.65				168,762.84
Department of city schools	273,952.15	16,123.89			₱4,522.80	279,429.81
Department of engineering and public works	900,480.12	5,477.66	₱849,290.80			1,852,175.37
Total	2,820,927.27	343,143.20	849,290.80	17,715.65	4,522.80	4,085,599.72

NONRECURRENT EXPENSES.

	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Public works.	Equipment and apparatus.	Tax refund.	Total.
Municipal board	₱8,326.00	₱3,541.06				₱11,867.06
Fire department				₱73,478.29		73,478.29
Police department				56,982.47		56,982.47
Department of engineering and public works	12,100.00		₱378,562.65			1,006,803.78
	20,426.00	3,541.06	616,141.13			
			994,708.78	130,460.76		1,149,131.60

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries and wages	₱2,841,353.27
Contingent expenses	346,684.26
Public works	1,843,994.58
Equipment and apparatus	148,176.41
Tax refunds	4,522.80
Total	5,184,731.32

The above statement shows that the current expenses the past year were ₱4,035,599.72, of which ₱2,820,927.20, or about 70 per cent, was expended for salaries and wages, while the ratio for the previous year was 76 per cent; ₱343,143.20, or about 8½ per cent, was expended for contingent expenses, while for the previous year about 8 per cent was expended for contingent expenses; ₱849,290.80, or about 21 per cent, was expended for public works and maintenance thereof, while for the year previous only 16 per cent was expended for the same purpose; ₱22,238.45, or one-half of 1 per cent, was expended for equipment and apparatus during the present year.

The relation of salaries and wages, which consumed 70 per cent, to the total current expenses of the city may be stated as follows, showing the number of Americans and Filipinos employed in the different departments:

	Relation of salaries and wages to total current expenses.	Average number of Filipinos employed.	Average number of Americans employed.	Total.
	<i>Per cent.</i>			
Municipal board.....	2.2	23	13	36
Law department.....	3.3	50	22	72
Fire department.....	4.5	76	75	151
Assessor and collector's department.....	3.7	130	28	158
Department of city schools.....	6.8	283	^b 189	472
Police department.....	27.2	488	390	878
Department of engineering and public works.....	22.3	^c 3,307	109	3,416
Total.....	70.0	4,357	826	5,183

^a Includes advisory board, secretary's office, and disbursing officer.

^b Includes night school teachers.

^c Includes day laborers.

Included in the items for contingent expenses, equipment and apparatus, and public works there are various amounts, the aggregate of which is ₱1,272,321.82, which appears as payment to the insular purchasing agent for property purchased of that department by the city government. Of this amount ₱127,232.18 is the increased cost to the city for the services rendered by the insular purchasing agent, and it is desired again to invite attention to the fact that the percentage on purchases by the city of the insular purchasing agent should be materially reduced, or the city allowed its own purchasing agent, as it is believed that with the amount of money paid the insular purchasing agent during the year better results could be obtained than have been obtained through the insular purchasing agent. Although the services of the insular purchasing agent have somewhat improved during the year, they can not be said to be satisfactory in all respects to the city. In other words, the city is contributing a larger amount to the support of the insular purchasing agent than is reasonable, and the recommendations made in the last annual report are repeated, that a reduction be made to somewhere near the actual cost to the insular purchasing agent for making purchases for the city.

The nonrecurrent expenses of the city for the year may be detailed as follows:

Municipal board:

Salaries and wages, board of tax revision	₱8,326.00
Incidental expenses, board of tax revision	2,029.26
Settlement of claim, Salvador Farre	1,511.80

Fire department:

Apparatus and equipment.....	73,478.29
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Police department:

Police alarm equipment.....	36,274.37
Revolvers	20,708.10

Engineering and public works:

Salary of consulting engineer.....	12,100.00
Construction of rock-carrying scows	19,061.25
Construction of river wall at Arroceros shops.....	3,596.01
Paving blocks for Rosario and Escolta	24,145.72
Purchase of pails and covers for pail system	39,479.00
Water pipe and fittings for extension of system.....	85,120.00
Scales and track for Matadero	1,319.21
Purchase and installation of new sewer pipe	12,346.09
Purchase and installation of fire hydrants.....	22,462.83
Expenses borne by insular government in support of pail system subsequent to January 1, 1904, charged against appropriation for city of Manila.....	23,946.92
Purchase of pail system from board of health.....	384,664.10

Public works, city of Manila:

Construction of machinery building, Arroceros.....	10,534.00
Construction of steam road roller shelter.....	1,878.00
Construction of fire station, Tanduay	54,761.30
Construction of Tondo police station, partial payment.....	9,450.00

Public works, city of Manila—Continued.

Construction of veterinary hospital, Palomar Island.....	₱10,829.83
Purchase of ground site for La Loma cemetery	40,000.00
Improvement of new cemetery	9,986.60
Purchase of property for street purposes and the extension of—	
Calle Victoria.....	15,000.00
Calle Palacio.....	4,442.95
Calle Sacristia.....	18,586.48
Calle Bilibid and Limasana	571.32
Extension and widening of streets in Ermita	15,243.31
Extension and improvement of new water system	50,000.00
Completion of H street, Ermita	11,309.09
Grading and improving calle Moriones, Tondo	11,936.33
Purchase of paving blocks for calle Echague	2,612.82
Improvement of street in San Lazaro estate	7,836.00
Completion of San Marcelino.....	9,627.44
Construction of new city hall.....	93,957.18
Total	1,149,131.60

FISCAL YEAR 1905.

The outlook for revenue for the city of Manila for 1905 is far less encouraging than it was at the beginning of the previous fiscal year, on account of the fact that some of the large sources of revenue which the city depended upon will be eliminated by the effect of the new internal-revenue law, which becomes effective in relation to these items January 1, 1905, thus affecting the city of Manila for half of the coming fiscal year.

This law abolishes the industrial tax entirely and reduces the income from said tax for the present year by ₱350,000. The sale of revenue stamps, which in the present year yielded an income of ₱168,000 to the city, will hereafter yield its income for insular purposes, and reduce the revenues of the city of Manila for the coming year by approximately ₱86,000.

Various changes have been made in the provisions of the charter of Manila, revoking the right of the city to license many industries, and fees for licenses on places of amusement, pawnbrokers, etc., have materially decreased, and the estimated loss to the city of Manila for the present year will be about ₱20,000. However, to partially offset these losses the city has been given a certain share of the internal-revenue tax, apportioned according to its population, which it is estimated will increase the revenues ₱90,000 for the year, thus leaving a net estimated loss to the city through the internal-revenue law of ₱366,000. In addition to this loss, the estimated revenues from the land tax will be ₱300,000 less than last year, due to the fact that during the present fiscal year collections covering eighteen months were made. To offset this loss it is expected that many items of revenue will be materially increased, such as market collections, vehicles taxes, fees for justice of peace, sheriff's fees, fees for electrical installation, rents, sale of lots in the cemeteries, fees for pail system, cleaning vaults, and water rents, and it is also expected some revenue will be derived from the tax on the gross income of the street railway company.

Altogether it is estimated that the revenues will be decreased about ₱500,000 from the year previous, and they are estimated as follows:

Estimates of revenues for fiscal year, 1905.

Items.	Estimate, 1905.	Items.	Estimate, 1905.
Land tax	₱1,400,000	Pound receipts	₱4,000
Industrial	280,000	Cemeteries and health fees	25,000
Stamp sales	80,000	Fees, secretary municipal board	100
Certificates of registration	90,000	Fees, city attorney	200
Matadero receipts	175,000	Sales, city land	5,000
Market receipts	300,000	Weights and measures	7,000
Licenses	350,000	Pail system, cleaning vaults	45,000
Live stock registration	1,000	Water rates	185,000
Vehicle tax	55,000	Building permits	18,000
Vehicle equipment	2,000	Boiler inspection	1,200
Municipal court fines	160,000	Street railroad	6,000
Justices of peace fees	5,000	Internal-revenue taxes	90,000
Sheriff's fees	10,000	Register of deeds	20,000
Rents	16,000		
Miscellaneous collections	5,000		
Electrical inspection	4,000		
			3,339,500

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1905.

In order that the expenditure of the city's funds might be kept well within the receipts, a proportionate reduction has been made in the amount expected to be expended, and appropriations have been made accordingly. In this connection it is desirable to state that in making this reduction of expenses items for permanent public improvement have been necessarily reduced, and if the revenues of the city are to be maintained on a basis of the fiscal year 1905, and if public improvements are to be made in the city of Manila, funds therefor should be obtained, and a loan for ₱4,000,000 for permanent public improvements is strongly urged by the board. These improvements will be along the lines of widening and extension of the present street system, the erection of public buildings for school, fire, and police purposes, the betterment of the esteros, and the beginning of a park system. This, in addition to the ₱8,000,000 already authorized for water and sewer improvements, would put the city in a fair way to become a modern city. The taxpayer would be far better satisfied to know that he would only have to bear his proportion of the expense of public improvements than that it should all be charged to him and his successor reap the benefits. A city with a population and assets of the city of Manila could well afford a bonded debt of ₱12,000,000, with an assessed valuation for real estate alone of ₱75,000,000, if compared with many of the progressive modern cities of the United States. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1905 are as follows (showing a comparison with expenditures for the last fiscal year in the item of ordinary expense):

Estimate of ordinary expenses for fiscal year 1905, with statement of same for 1904.

Department.	1905 (estimated).	1904.
Municipal board:		
Salaries and wages	₱95,000.00	₱88,015.93
Contingent expenses	133,000.00	123,455.97
Law department:		
Salaries and wages	185,500.00	130,833.94
Contingent expenses	13,500.00	15,718.76
Fire department:		
Salaries and wages	230,000.00	180,322.34
Contingent expenses	40,000.00	81,885.10
Equipment and apparatus	4,000.00	13,140.38
Police department:		
Salaries and wages	1,150,000.00	1,099,206.14
Contingent expenses	51,000.00	46,714.65
Equipment and apparatus	2,000.00	4,575.27
Secret-service fund	2,000.00	1,363.22
Assessments and collections:		
Salaries and wages	154,000.00	148,116.65
Contingent expenses	17,000.00	16,123.39
Tax refund	3,000.00	4,522.80
Schools:		
Salaries and wages	300,000.00	273,952.15
Contingent expenses	4,200.00	5,477.66
Department of engineering and public works:		
Salaries and wages	900,000.00	900,480.12
Public works (maintenance)		849,290.80
Contingent expenses	699,300.00	102,404.45
Total.....	3,933,500.00	4,035,599.72

Estimate of extraordinary expenses for fiscal year 1905.

Department and item.	Amount.
Municipal board: Apparatus, equipment, furniture, and fixtures.....	₱2,500.00
Engineering and public works:	
Salaries and wages, new water and sewerage systems.....	30,000.00
Apparatus and equipment.....	54,300.00
Assessments and collections, apparatus and equipment.....	1,500.00
Police department, apparatus and equipment.....	22,000.00
Fire department, apparatus and equipment.....	64,000.00
School department, apparatus and equipment.....	3,200.00
Law department, apparatus and equipment.....	6,000.00
Public works:	
New water mains, installation.....	7,000.00
Water pipes, fittings, and hydrants	100,000.00
Sack carriers, street cleaning.....	2,485.00

Estimate of extraordinary expenses for fiscal year 1906—Continued.

Department and item.	Amount.
Public works—Continued.	
Seats, pail system.....	P10,000.00
Benches for park.....	3,000.00
100 dump carts.....	13,000.00
8 sprinkling wagons.....	3,300.00
100 mules.....	44,000.00
Gates No. 6 stone crusher.....	9,200.00
Carromata shed, rear city hall.....	6,400.00
Pandacan Market.....	6,000.00
Paving blocks, Escolta and Rosario.....	7,000.00
Continuation of widening Nueva.....	50,000.00
Widening streets in general.....	50,000.00
Site for police station, Solis.....	1,000.00
Construction of 4 new bridges.....	80,000.00
Ferry at Pandacan.....	4,000.00
Cagalangin Market.....	4,000.00
Vaults, city hall and assessor and collector.....	10,000.00
Foundation and erection of Binondo Bridge.....	8,000.00
Improvement of streets, Concepcion and San Carlos.....	25,000.00
Construction of new streets.....	20,000.00
Cement curbing, 25,000 feet.....	20,000.00
Paving Escolta and Rosario.....	28,000.00
Stone monuments, street intersections.....	2,000.00
2 fire extinguishers, city hall.....	1,800.00
Completion retaining wall Arroceros shops.....	5,000.00
Street signs, 3,000.....	2,750.00
Total.....	704,235.00

RECAPITULATION.

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
Salaries and wages.....	P2,964,500.00	P30,000.00	P2,994,500.00
Contingent expenses.....	258,700.00		258,700.00
Public works.....	699,300.00	520,735.00	1,220,035.00
Tax refunds.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Apparatus and equipment.....	6,000.00	153,500.00	159,500.00
Secret-service fund.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
	3,933,500.00	704,235.00	4,637,735.00
Funds appropriated for public works, fiscal year 1904, to be expended in 1905.....			502,554.00
Allowance for deficiencies and emergencies.....			59,711.00
Total.....			5,200,000.00

In spite of the reduced revenues from the city and the needs for large expenditures, the board has considered it advisable to reduce the expenditures in such a manner as to leave an available balance after the close of the fiscal year, and, considering the expected revenues and expenditures, the following prospective condition of the city's finances at the close of the fiscal year 1905 is submitted:

Statement of prospective condition of city's finances at close of fiscal year 1905.

Balance June 30, 1904.....	P610,497.45
Estimated revenues.....	3,339,500.00
30 per cent of expenses to be paid by insular government.....	1,560,000.00
Total credits.....	5,509,997.45
Estimated total expenditures.....	5,200,000.00
Estimated balance to credit of city June 30, 1905.....	309,997.45

If, however, it appears that after half the coming fiscal year has passed that the revenues exceed the estimates, the board will endeavor to obtain from the Philippine Commission a further appropriation for necessary and urgent improvements.

In the annual report of the last fiscal year the board announced the granting of franchises for an electric railway and an electric light and power company. A syn-

dicade, organized by Charles M. Swift, the grantee, and the J. G. White Company, have carried on the work of building the road in a prompt and business-like manner. The construction has been done by the J. G. White Company, and at the end of the fiscal year a large portion of the tracks of the system are in position and work is progressing rapidly on the erection of the power stations and general offices. It was anticipated that the broad excavations in narrow streets, which were necessary to permit the laying of rails, would seriously impede traffic and be a matter of great inconvenience in all sections of the city, but under the careful management of Mr. H. C. Belden and Mr. John Reid, of the J. G. White Company, and Mr. R. T. Laffin, representing Charles M. Swift, holder of the franchise, the public was put to very slight inconvenience. The company promises to operate the Malate-Ermita section of the road by the 1st of January, and altogether the board is very well satisfied with the method of installation of the system.

The year has been marked by unusual activity in all branches of the department of engineering and public works, and this was especially true with reference to street construction and bridge work. In addition to the usual repairs throughout all sections of the city, and the approval of plans for the widening of streets in the crowded districts, a complete system of new streets has been approved, to include all those districts which were without streets or without a proper system of streets. A number of new streets have been constructed in Ermita and Malate, properly graded and built complete, with curbs and sidewalks, thus opening a very desirable residence section. Nearly the full length of Calle Rosario is paved with Australian wood blocks laid on a bed of concrete. The contract has also been let for the paving of the Escolta with similar blocks, and when this work is completed there will be a continuous improved pavement from the Plaza Santa Cruz to Plaza Calderon de la Barca, forming a smooth highway through the busiest section of the city. The improvement of Calle Rosario has shown how remarkably traffic can be facilitated by proper pavement, and the ease and speed with which vehicles can pass through what was formerly a most crowded and uneven thoroughfare is a valuable object lesson.

Three new openings were made through the city wall connecting the interior with the Malecon and the Bagumbayan Drive at Calles Aduana, Victoria, and Palacio. The Aduana cut forms a straight extension of the street of that name to the offices of the port works, and gives direct access to the quartermaster's offices and warehouses. In addition to facilitating traffic at this point the fire protection is very much improved by reason of the proximity of the Intramuros fire station, the apparatus from which can be brought by a straight run to the Malecon, whereas before it would have been necessary to pass by narrow streets through the narrow gates of Santa Lucia or Postigo.

The contract for erecting a lift bridge over the Binondo Canal at Calle Soledad was awarded to Germann & Co., over five other bidders, at a cost of ₱39,580. Plans have been prepared and approved for the construction of a bridge over the Pasig to replace the present Ayala Bridge and bids have been called for through the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, the same to be opened in December, 1904.

The scope of the department of street cleaning, parks, and collection and disposal of city refuse has been greatly extended and a thorough organization has materially increased its efficiency. There is not a street in the city which is not cleaned at regular intervals, and the residents have come to appreciate the improved conditions to such an extent that if, by reason of storm or occasional negligence, the block is overlooked, the board is promptly notified of the fact by a petition or complaint from those affected. Owing to the excellent organization, such complaints are exceedingly rare. For some reason, as yet unexplained, the residents of the barrio of San Felipe object to the employees of this department cleaning the streets in that barrio, but it is believed that this difficulty will soon be adjusted.

In February, 1904, the pail system, formerly managed by the insular board of health, was transferred to this department, with the result that the efficiency of the system has been very largely increased. A very large number of new installations have been made at the request of the property owners and the working expenses have been reduced by almost one-half. As the system is being further perfected and extended the considerable expense will be materially reduced. This work, together with the collection of garbage and rubbish, is quietly performed during the hours of the night, so that the residents are hardly aware of the manner in which the street is cleaned. All the night soil, etc., is transferred to the steam barge *Pluto* at its wharf on the south bank of the Pasig and dumped at sea. The garbage is burned at the city crematories in Palomar, Santa Cruz, and Paco. That portion of the rubbish which is available for filling is hauled to certain low spots which are gradually being brought up to the level of the surrounding ground, and these dumps are carefully protected by a liberal use of sand and disinfectants where necessary. Altogether the sanitary condition of the city is much advanced over that of last year.

The erection of a proper veterinary hospital at the city stables at Palomar and the grading and draining of the ground have worked a marked improvement in the general condition and the health of the stock. The animals work every day and, owing to the increased operations of the department and the long distances that many of the carts must travel before the regular work is commenced, it is believed that the ration now supplied must be increased, and recommendations to this effect have been requested from a competent board.

The improvement in all parks and plazas of the city has been steady and noticeable, although the work being carried on at the present time is more or less of a temporary nature—no large or permanent improvements being undertaken—owing to the expected early arrival of a landscape architect, who will undertake a thorough study of conditions and plan a general park system, which can be gradually carried out by the engineering department. The natural facilities afforded by the broad Bagumbayan Drive and the property on both sides, including the moat and walls, can not be overestimated, and with the proper development and the judicious placing of public buildings, this portion of the city can be made to surpass any city in the Orient, and the equal of many of the most beautiful and famous spots of the cities of the United States.

As the capacity of the old cemeteries and the church cemeteries is almost exhausted, a tract of land near La Loma, containing 125½ acres, was purchased and reserved for cemetery purposes under the name of Cementerio del Norte. The development work has been carried on in a satisfactory manner, avenues and streets being laid out, trees planted, and about 50 acres graded and provided with drainage. Six sections are set aside for the reception of the pauper dead and two of these have already been filled.

The superintendent of water supply and sewers presents a detailed report under the head of "General observations on a system of storm-water drainage." This question is one which must be taken up in connection with the installation of sewers, as a very large amount of storm water precludes the possibility of using the sewers for surface drainage. Practically the entire system of water supply and the more or less temporary drains and sewers have been overhauled, and much work has been done in remodeling or extending the present system to conform to the new water supply, plans for which have already been approved. There was no shortage of water during this year, partly owing to the moderate temperature and abundant rainfall and partly, also, to the excellent condition of the old pumping station at Santolan and the Deposito. The detailed report indicates the large amount of work which has been done in overhauling installations and improving the fire hydrant service and house connections.

The department of buildings and plumbing inspection has been reorganized and consolidated, and a very large amount of work has been accomplished. The following is a comparative statement of the operations of that department for the fiscal years 1903-4.

FISCAL YEAR 1903.

	Number permits.	Estimated value.	
		United States currency.	Philippine currency.
Strong materials:			
For buildings	873	\$1,946,871	P3,893,742
For repairs	519	171,741	343,482
Light materials:			
For buildings	2,242	189,580	379,180
For repairs	702	26,322	52,644
Total			4,669,028

FISCAL YEAR 1904.

Strong materials:			
For buildings	1,041		3,880,853
For repairs	642		402,776
Light materials:			
For buildings	2,832		455,752
For repairs	623		50,864
Total			4,290,245

The total estimated value of all classes of building operations for 1904 shows a decrease of ₱378,783, in spite of the fact that a larger number of permits were issued for new buildings of strong materials and for repairs to buildings of strong materials, and also for new buildings of light materials. This decrease is explained by the fact that permits were issued for a number of large constructions, such as the general offices of the Tabacalera, the warehouses of the same company, and the group of houses of Mr. Robles Lahesa. This work has been carried on into the fiscal year 1904, but, for purposes of record, the whole estimated expenditure occurs in the statement for 1903, the period in which the permits were issued.

The city purchased from the Cosmopolitan Hospital Association the unfinished building destined for hospital purposes for \$50,000 Mexican currency, less the cost of strengthening the foundations and the framework of the then existing structure. The contract for the construction of the present building was let to Messrs. Cadwalader & Co. The work was completed in March at a cost of ₱143,443.74 and the municipal offices were moved from the temporary quarters in the Calle Victoria School. This temporary city hall is a three-story frame structure covering a ground area of 16,500 square feet, with a frontage of 150 feet on Calle Bagumbayan and 110 feet on Calle Concepcion, and all the departments of the city, with the exception of the offices of the city assessor and collector and the municipal court, are now in this building. The veterinary hospital, covering a ground area of 135 feet by 40, was built by contract at a cost of ₱10,829.83, adjoining the Palomar Stables. The construction of the Tanduay fire station was completed at a cost of ₱54,761.30. This building is constructed of brick and frame, two stories high, and covers a ground area of 61 by 78 feet. The Tondo police station is nearing completion and will be by far the most modern and best equipped police station in the city. The plans called for a substantial two-story structure of brick and cement, properly equipped with special police conveniences, such as cells and excellent sanitary arrangements and offices and dormitories for the men, and covers a ground area of 47 by 66 feet. The contract price was ₱26,607. An auxiliary fire station in the district of Tondo, with a capacity for housing one company, was built by contract, at a cost of ₱3,745.

Prior to January 1 the plumbing work of the city was carried on under a more or less unsatisfactory system of inspection. During the last three years the installation of modern plumbing has increased very largely, and many so-called plumbers have set up in business who are entirely without the proper knowledge of sanitary plumbing. The poor work done by these men has caused property owners great inconvenience, in many cases the job being left unfinished, or, when finished, failing to meet with the approval of the board of health. A committee has been at work for some time on special plumbing regulations designed to fit the peculiar sanitary conditions of Manila and this report is to be embodied in the sanitary code of the board of health. A special officer has been appointed to examine and pass on the plans submitted by plumbers for installations, but, until such time as the sanitary code is put into effect, this work can not be on a satisfactory basis.

The drafting department has been largely employed in perfecting plans for the straightening and widening of streets and in improvements designed to facilitate traffic in congested districts. Survey and map work has been pushed so that all the more important streets have been resurveyed and plotted on permanent maps, which have been approved by the municipal board. These plans and maps are countersigned by the city engineer and the secretary of the board. This office produced plans for the lift bridge over the Binondo Canal and the new bridge to replace the present Ayala Bridge over the Pasig River.

In accordance with Act 669 of the United States Philippine Commission, and Act 1094 appropriating the necessary money, plans were prepared and contract awarded for construction of a concrete retaining wall along the south bank of the Pasig River, south of the Bridge of Spain. The amount expended to June 30, 1904, was ₱24,732.50. When completed this wall will be a thousand feet in length with a depth at channel, at low water, of 18 feet, which it is expected will greatly facilitate shipping operations in this crowded section of the river. The old river wall fronting on this improvement is being removed by prison labor and with the filling out of the new river wall about 7,600 square meters will be reclaimed.

The tenement houses built by the city have been well filled throughout the year, and have accommodated in a sanitary and proper manner a large number of people. The following statement indicates the business done by this establishment:

TENEMENT HOUSES.

Assessed valuation of ground.....	₱13,306.00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	11,838.00
Total valuation.....	25,144.00
Gross revenue for the year (10 tenements at ₱7 and 10 tenements at ₱8).....	1,800.00
Cost of supplying water free to the tenants.....	₱194.42
Cost of repairs to building.....	12.03
Total expense.....	206.45
Net revenue.....	1,593.55

or 6.3 per cent of the investment. This includes no taxes or insurance.

On February 17 the committee on engineering and public works, having previously consulted with the superintendent of city schools, presented a scheme for the submission of competitive plans and specifications for a modern school building to be erected in the district of Trozo, at a cost of not more than ₱120,000. As the building was to cost so large an amount of money, and as it was the desire of the board to construct a school edifice which should be a model not only for the city but for the islands, it was considered that a competition among architects with a reasonable prize and offer of employment in supervision would attract the best skill and especially appeal to the Filipino architects and builders, who were thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the climate and weather conditions. The prize authorized was ₱1,000 to the successful bidder, and employment in the preparation of working plans and specification and the duty of supervising architect for the erection of the edifice, for which a compensation of 5 per cent of the total cost of the building was authorized, the same to be paid in two installments. Having approved of the competition the necessary notice to architects was published in Spanish and English papers. On June 1 the five plans submitted were opened, proper precautions having been taken for concealing the identity of competitors until after the award had been made, and all plans and papers were forwarded to the committee of award, which was composed of Doctor O'Reilly, superintendent of city schools, Señor Miguel Velasco, member of municipal board and president of the advisory board, the insular architect, Señor R. Yruretagoyena, of the Tabacalera, and Mr. Herman Krusi, of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. After due consideration of the plans this committee of award gave the prize to plan No. 1, submitted by Mr. William Waters, jr. However, owing to the lengthy deliberations of this committee, the award was not made within the period of the fiscal year covered by this report. With slight modifications it is believed that the prize plan will provide a very satisfactory building of ornamental design with a schoolroom capacity larger and more comfortable than that offered by any other school building in the islands. The competition is regarded as successful.

The annual report for the last fiscal year was marked by the announcement of the preparation of plans, surveys, and complete study of a new water system, this study having been accomplished by Mr. J. F. Case. At the end of this fiscal year the board announces the preparation of plans, surveys, and a complete study of a sewer system, accomplished by Mr. O. L. Ingalls, and the digested reports on both these systems by Consulting Engineer Fitzgerald, who was secured as an expert to examine and report with recommendations on these subjects.

On September 23, 1903, Mr. O. L. Ingalls was relieved from duty as city engineer and was succeeded by Mr. J. F. Case, who had recently accomplished his study of the water system. Mr. Ingalls was appointed engineer in charge of Manila sewer system, and immediately commenced work thereon. His report was presented on February 1, 1904, the system being designed to accommodate a population of 441,000, this being considered the natural increase from the present figure—223,000—which might be expected in fifty years. The total cost of the system is estimated at ₱3,216,473.30. The cost was divided in the following manner: The estimate on the work of the south side of the river is ₱2,083,241.70, and for that part of the system on the north side of the river, ₱1,133,231.60.

Mr. Fitzgerald began his work of reviewing and experting the plans for the two systems on February 17. His report on the water system, contained in this general report, was presented on April 28; and the report on the sewer system, also appearing in this general report, was presented on May 12. Mr. Fitzgerald expresses some difference of opinion from certain features of the sewage report, notably with regard to one pumping station on the north side of the river in place of two pumping sta-

tions, including one on the south side of the river, which latter was incorporated in the plan presented by the engineer in charge of the sewer system. These are matters which must be settled prior to the commencement of the work. The water system is practically approved as presented by the city engineer.

It is likely that the board will take action looking to the early issuance of the bonds authorized by Congress for the purpose of raising money to begin work on these two very important and very urgently necessary systems. At the same time that the bond issue for these purposes is considered it is deemed advisable to investigate the possibility of securing the privilege of additional municipal bonds for general public improvements. In addition to the enormous amount of routine and repair work, which exhausts practically all the reasonable revenue which might be expected from a city of this size and commercial position, all public improvements of a general and permanent nature have been paid out of these current revenues. When this is considered it is little short of extraordinary that so much has been accomplished in the short period of civil government in the way of new and costly buildings urgently needed for the various departments, the large areas of street extensions, park improvements, and extensive development of the water service.

The widening of Calle Nueva, Ermita-Malate, was commenced, and at the end of the fiscal year nearly all the property owners on both sides of the street throughout its entire extension have been seen and interested in the movement, and about 10 per cent of the property owners have made agreements to sell the strips necessary for widening at stipulated prices. The original committee appointed for the purpose of considering and making recommendations concerning the widening of this important street was composed of Señor Infante of the advisory board, C. H. Dutton of the city engineer's office, with Member McDonnell as chairman. Detail plans of each piece of property to be cut by the widening, showing thereon the extent of the property to be taken and, in various cases, fences or portions of houses to be removed, were sent to each property owner for his information. These plans contain the names of the owners and the assessed valuation. A separate letter was sent in each case explaining the project to the property owner, and notice was given that a meeting would be held one month later. On January 30, 1904, a meeting of all property holders interested was held in the school building of Ermita and, after the general scheme of widening had been explained, those present were requested to express their opinions. While there were some who objected to the widening of the street at all, the majority were heartily in favor of the improvement, and by vote it was decided that the street should be widened to 15 meters instead of 13 meters, which was the width originally proposed by the board.

This action of the property holders and their interest in the work is an encouraging sign and is indicative of the character of development of streets which is being carried out on a smaller scale in many districts of the city.

The committee established office hours, and received property owners almost every day. Innumerable questions were brought up regarding special damages, loss of rent, estimates of value of fences, gardens, removals of sections of houses, etc., and the residents throughout the northern half of the street promptly manifested interest and expressed themselves as willing to accept the assessed valuations of property and reasonable damages in case of the destruction or removal of improvements. It is the intention of the city to lay out sidewalks and set out trees as fast as the blocks are widened. On February 19 the chairman, being about to go on vacation, was succeeded by Member Sleeper, who has carried out the work with success and energy and is fast nearing the point where one or two model blocks can be prepared, which will be an example for the entire city. The method in dealing with property owners has been to reach an agreement, which is recorded on a typewritten form, wherein the property owner agrees to sell to the city the necessary ground, improvements, etc., as the case may be, at the price stated, and, furthermore, agrees to the amount of damages. This provisional agreement is presented to the board for final approval, and in case of approval the necessary papers are prepared and the city purchases the property and settles the damages. It is a satisfactory and expeditious method of handling these numerous small strips which are necessary for the widening.

One of the most important pieces of work in the general scheme for improvement of streets is the approved plan for the consolidation of the parallel calles Dulumbayan and Salcedo, made possible by the removal of the seven uneven blocks of buildings between those two streets and bounded by Calle Carriedo and Calle Iris. The total value of improvements which must be purchased and removed is ₱151,000; the total value of the land to be purchased and converted into street area is ₱63,678, making the total cost of the necessary ground and the removal of buildings, etc., ₱214,678. Two lots have already been purchased, and the work will proceed as fast as possible with the available appropriations, advantage being taken of the condemnations of old buildings or the destruction of any buildings in this section.

When the work is completed there will be a splendid street 30 meters in width through one of the busiest sections, largely inhabited by Filipinos and Chinos and very valuable for commercial purposes. This street will give direct access, through the extension of Calle Dulumbayan known as Calle Cervantes, to the general street system on the north side of Calle Iris, which is largely embraced within the limits of the San Lazaro Estate.

The work of installing cement curbing on Calle Cervantes from Bilibid to Quiricada was commenced during the month of May, 1904, and is still in progress; 1,539.6 linear meters of cement curbing have been installed at a cost of ₱3,205.24, or ₱2.08 per linear meter; 12,606 square meters of the roadway of this street have also been resurfaced at a cost of ₱3,725.16, or ₱0.28 per square meter. The work of straightening Calle Oroquieta from Lopez de Vega to Quiricada was commenced during the month of May, but it had to be abandoned on account of the rainy season.

A contract for 6,000 cubic meters of earth filling for the streets in this district was let on June 24, 1904, at a price of ₱2 per cubic meter. When this filling is completed it will be possible to gravel the roadways so as to make them passable to light traffic.

As promised in the annual report of 1903, the municipal board, with the cooperation of the civil-service board and the officers of the police department, considered at length the subject of an increase of pay based on length of service for all grades to the rank of second-class lieutenants and first-class sergeants. The officers in the respective branches above these positions have not been increased. The recommendations of the municipal board were presented in detail to the Commission, and the following schedule of service pay was adopted and is now in force:

First-class patrolmen: First year, \$900; second year, \$1,000; third year, \$1,080; fourth year, \$1,140.

Second-class patrolmen: First year, \$300; second year, \$375; third year, \$412; fourth year, \$450.

Third-class patrolmen: First year, \$240; second year, \$300; third year, \$330; fourth year, \$360.

The number of patrolmen who have been affected by the increase of pay are as follows:

First-class patrolmen: Second year, 55; third year, 51; fourth year, 83; making a total of 189.

Second-class patrolmen: Second year, none; third year, 12; fourth year, 7; total, 19.

Third-class patrolmen: Second year, 57; third year, 70; fourth year, 99; total, 226.

Increases in other positions were as follows:

First class: Sergeants, from \$1,200 to \$1,300 per annum; roundsmen, from \$1,020 per annum to \$1,200.

Second class: Lieutenants (3), from \$1,200 to \$1,300 per annum; sergeants, from \$450 per annum to \$600; roundsmen, from \$375 to \$480 per annum.

It is believed that this material increase of pay will greatly benefit the department and provide an incentive to continuous service which has hitherto been lacking.

The record of appointments and separations in the department were as follows:

Probational appointments:

Americans	179
Natives	126

Total 305

Temporary appointments:

Americans	103
Natives	2

Total 105

Grand total 410

Discharges:

At own request—	
Americans	221
Natives	46

Total 267

For good of service—

Americans	59
Natives	92

Total 151

Discharges—Continued.

Incompetency—

Americans	1
Natives	6

Total 7

For sickness exceeding six months and not in accordance with present law in force, Americans 1

Deaths—

Americans	4
Natives	2

Total 6

Grand total of discharges 432

In order that the commissioned officers of the department should be thoroughly familiar with duty in all districts of the city, and for many other good and sufficient reasons, a general change in precinct commanders was made at the beginning of the present year. The transfers were as follows: Capt. Mark Scott, precinct 2 to precinct 4; Capt. Jack Dawson, precinct 1 to precinct 2; Captain Crowley, precinct 3 to precinct 1; Captain Wilson, river and harbor police to precinct 3; Sergt. William E. Wichman, precinct 3, placed in command of river and harbor police.

These changes in no way reflect upon the past services of the officers concerned, and good results are already being observed.

The study of English has been continued in all native precincts, and six night schools are at present maintained; 207 American patrolmen possess a working knowledge of Spanish; 79 have a working knowledge of Tagalog, and 47 are familiar with both languages. As an incentive to the study of Tagalog the department offers a reward of 5 per cent increase of pay for American members who pass satisfactory examinations in Tagalog; on the same principle a 5 per cent increase of pay is granted to Filipinos who acquire a satisfactory knowledge of English. As the work of the entire force is largely among Tagalog-speaking people a knowledge of this language is of the greatest benefit. Fourteen native patrolmen have been detailed as sanitary inspectors to assist in the prosecution of the work of the board of health, and the service has been satisfactory.

During the fiscal year there were 17,383 arrests, divided as follows: Males, 14,858; females, 2,525—a decrease of 135 over the fiscal year 1903. There were 3,484 arrests for gambling and 256 for conducting a gambling house, both of which totals are slightly in excess of the record in 1903. The prosecution of gamblers was carried on most vigorously until the more important rings were broken up, and in many cases the members were forced to leave the city. This vigorous action of the police, combined with severe punishment by the government, has served to materially decrease the number of employees who formerly frequented the gambling games.

There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of seditious plays which have been presented in the thickly populated native districts, which is partly due to the vigorous campaign carried on against the presentation of these plays and partly to the waning of the spirit which prompted them, by reason of the changed conditions and the increased general quiet of the city.

Plans and specifications were prepared by the city engineer's office and approved by the board, and a contract has been awarded for a model police station of brick and stone in the district of Tondo at a cost of ₱25,400. This building is well under way, and it will be possible to vacate the present unsatisfactory quarters in July or August of this year. The building contains ample provision for a dormitory, school-room, clean and sanitary cells, and commodious offices. The station is being erected on a piece of ground which is sufficiently large to provide a good drill ground and convenient space for installation of athletic appliances.

The installation of a fire pump and sufficient hose on the police launch *Bucky O'Neill* has proved a success, in many cases the launch being able to render valuable assistance to craft in the bay and river and to cooperate with the fire department in cases where the fire was on a street near the water front. It will be seen in the detailed report by precincts of the operations of the department that the police have frequently extinguished small fires before the fire apparatus arrived. In most of these cases the proper action by the occupants of the house would have prevented the necessity of turning in an alarm, and the police by prompt action have been able to control the situation or direct the efforts of the natives toward extinguishing the blaze before it had reached any serious proportions.

The chief of the secret service reports a material decrease in the number of arrests as compared with the fiscal year 1903, but declares there has been no decrease in the actual work, as the cases, as a rule, have been of much importance, necessitating close attention and detail work. The actual numerical decrease is found in the smaller number of arrests for such minor offenses as vagrancy, gambling, and petty larceny. During the year stolen property and money were recovered by the secret-service bureau as follows:

Property recovered	₱32,604.71
Money recovered	11,880.81
Total	44,485.52

The bureau has achieved much success in arresting and prosecuting the members of several organized bands of petty thieves who have infested various sections of the city. The bands were largely recruited with ex-convicts, but they contained many boys, who were thus literally enrolled in a school of crime. Many of the members of these thieving gangs would be proper subjects for a reform school, which institution is sadly needed. The practice of sending young lawbreakers to Bilibid has in many instances proved disadvantageous, as they have merely fallen into the company of more experienced criminals, and only await their freedom to indulge in experiments with their increased knowledge.

The chief of the secret service again makes recommendations concerning the conferring of rank on the officers of the bureau.

The receipts of the police fund for the year amounted to ₱5,442.67; the expenditures were ₱1,336.90, leaving a balance on hand of ₱4,105.77. This sum is deposited in the Chartered Bank.

The committees on police and fire have drawn preliminary regulations providing for the formation of a police and fire relief association, which it is proposed to establish from the fines imposed in the two departments. Such an association would be of great benefit to the policemen and firemen.

The health of the department has been excellent, there being only six deaths during the entire year.

The reports of the chief of police and the chief of the secret service herewith attached give an extensive and detailed history of the work of the department during the past year.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The steady increase in the work of the law department in its different branches is in accord with the progress of the other city departments. Said department includes the following offices:

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.

The most important work of this office in addition to the defense of the interests and rights of the city in the courts of justice is to draft and prepare contracts and ordinances, to perfect the legal title and procure the registration in the registry of property of the real estate belonging to the city as well as that acquired by the same, and to bring to light and investigate city property which is illegally held by others. The city attorney also gives legal opinions upon all matters which may be referred to him by the municipal board and the other departments. This office has represented the city in 80 suits in courts of justice, and, if we except the claims presented against it by the religious corporations of San Francisco and Santo Domingo for the purpose of obtaining for their property exemption from the payment of the land tax, in the majority of them the city has been successful. Seventeen ordinances have been prepared and 133 legal opinions have been given to the various departments of the city, and 85 contracts have been drafted and prepared.

The amount involved in the suits pending in which the city is interested as plaintiff or defendant amounts to approximately ₱453,750.90, or \$226,875.95 United States currency, as follows:

Estefania Villar v. The City	\$17.00
City v. Chinese Chamber of Commerce	37,200.00
City v. Jacinto del Rosario	2,500.00
City v. Leonarda Salgado	10,000.00
City v. Walter Morley	1,080.00
John Hoey v. The City	450.00
City v. Dy Feco et al.	125.00

City v. Basa y Marifosque	\$5,000.00
Francisco Merchan v. The City	2,812.00
Enrique Ma. Barretto v. The City	4,500.00
City v. Francisco Gambe et al	5,000.00
City v. Monte de Piedad	67,000.00
Ildefonso Tambunting v. The City	2,500.00
Application of city to register land in Paco	6,905.00
Palacio Arzobispal v. The City	1,604.47
The Jesuit Order v. The City	979.98
Chang Tang Ling v. The City	1,000.00
Opposition of city to registration of land in Calle Vito Cruz	500.00
The City v. Jover y Costas	12,500.00
City v. Tuason, et al.	5,000.00
Canuto Reyes v. The City	500.00
Registration of land in block 82, Tondo	40,000.00
City v. Enrique Rodriguez	2,598.00
City v. E. B. Merchant	75.00
City v. José Machuca	50.00
Verisimo Vasquez v. The City	2,460.00
Esperanza Oteroy Trigas v. The City	7,492.00
T. M. Beech v. The City	250.00
Antonio de la Riva v. The City	1,500.00
The City v. Yu Kumiyan	10.00
The City v. E. B. Merchant	180.00
Marcelo Benavides v. The City	1,886.50
The City v. E. B. Merchant	1,500.00
Juana G. Abellana v. The City	2,723.00
Total	226,875.95

The widening and opening of various streets has given rise to a large amount of legal work, including the examination of title papers, the remedying of defective titles, and the preparation of deeds for land taken. This, in many cases, has necessitated the appointment of guardians to convey property belonging to minors. In such cases this office has instituted and conducted the proceedings to completion.

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Four thousand one hundred and thirty-four is the number of investigations conducted by this office, which have resulted in 534 complaints filed with the court of first instance and 801 filed with the municipal court.

A comparison of the volume of business of this office during the past year with that accomplished during the year preceding it shows that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, there were 472 cases instituted in the court of first instance, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, there were 534 cases instituted, an increase of 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. During the fiscal year 1903 there were 270 convictions, while in the fiscal year 1904 there were 364 convictions. In the municipal court, during the first year mentioned, there were 592 cases instituted, while during the last fiscal year there were 801 cases instituted, an increase of 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In the same court, during the first mentioned year, there were 279 convictions secured, while during the last fiscal year there were 560 convictions.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

The number of persons accused before this court for violation of the municipal ordinances or less grave offenses rises to 17,046, of which only 1,925 have been acquitted, 3,110 have been sent to Bilibid to serve sentence in prison, and the rest have been punished with fines, which were paid by them and which amount to the considerable sum of \$75,274.20. Of the 3,110 persons sent to Bilibid 2,185 were for failure to pay fines; and adding this item to the sum of \$75,274.20, which represents the amounts collected, it gives an average of more than \$5 fine for each one of the defendants, which shows an excessive rigor on the part of the judges in the imposition of fines—a rigor which ought to be modified, inasmuch as the majority of the persons accused before this court are extremely poor and ignorant of the ordinances and laws for which violation they are so severely punished. Hence the general clamor existing on the part of the most numerous class of the people against the proceedings followed in this court and the excessiveness of the punishments which it imposes.

Gambling cases have supplied to said court 3,606 persons sentenced to punishment, which seems very strange, since prohibited gamblings are severely punished by the municipal ordinances; but the explanation of this strange fact is found in the monthly reports of the municipal court, which show that games of mere entertainment of Filipino families, such as "panguingui," which does not appear of the same character as gambling, have been punished by this court.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF MANILA.

The work of this office has materially increased during the last year. A comparison of the work performed by this office during the fiscal years 1902 and 1903 with those of 1904 shows a marked increase throughout the entire list given below:

	1902-3	1903-4
Citations in criminal cases.....	8,051	4,758
Orders of arrest, criminal cases.....	700	912
Search warrants.....	14	49
Executions in civil cases.....	302	484
Attachments in civil cases.....	80	159
Orders of ouster in civil cases.....	117	140
Sales advertised.....	62	137

The income of the office for the period mentioned, derived from official fees, is ₱6,347.44 collected in Philippines currency, and \$4,803.54 in local currency. This revenue has been derived almost exclusively from civil matters, an occasional fee for criminal business being paid. The criminal business of the office, almost in its entirety, furnished no income, while it occupies more than half the time and about two-thirds of the expense of the sheriff's office. The transfer, commitment, incarceration, and release of prisoners require the exclusive service of three deputy sheriffs, the maintenance of two American mules, and the use of a prison van and appurtenances, in addition to the incidental services furnished by the remainder of the force and the clerical work involved.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

The two courts have tried 1,530 cases, of these 1,050 were for the recovery of sums of money, 277 for the recovery of possession of real property, 196 to secure return of personal property, 7 for specific performance, and have transacted other matters pertaining to their office. They collected as fees \$2,608.43 local currency, \$22.85 United States currency, and ₱2,558.30 Philippines currency.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Perhaps the most important event which has occurred during the fiscal year, with relation to the fire department, has been the increase in salaries authorized by the Philippines Commission, which has made it possible to obtain and retain capable and efficient men. Increases of salaries of firemen are now based upon the length of service and along parallel lines with the increases made in the police department.

The strength of the department has been increased by 22 firemen, 2 clerks, and 1 mechanic, and consists of 75 Americans and 50 Filipinos.

The organization is composed of 1 chief, 1 assistant chief, 1 electrician, 1 chief engineer, 1 assistant electrician, 4 clerks, 6 linemen, and 1 mechanic at headquarters, and 5 engine companies, 4 chemical-engine companies, and 2 hook-and-ladder companies, occupying 5 stations completely equipped with modern apparatus, with 1 steam engine and 2 hose wagons in reserve.

The Tandua fire station has been completed upon the plat of ground formerly occupied by the temporary station, corner of Concordia and Romero Aquino, at an expense of ₱54,761.30, and is a handsome, permanent building, housing an engine company, hook-and-ladder company, and chemical company, giving protection in a district in which there are many valuable buildings and which has heretofore only had partial protection.

A temporary station is also being erected in the district of Tondo, with a view, if possible, to preventing the large nipa fires which have always prevailed in the past in this district. The building should be completed and occupied by the 1st of Sep-

tember, 1904, and with the organization of companies for this district will complete the permanent plans of the board of fire protection with the exception of the fire boat and some auxiliary apparatus, although it is believed it will be necessary to build permanent stations in the near future in Tondo, Paco, and Intramuros.

The improvement of the grounds around all the fire stations is being undertaken with a view to beautifying the city.

The question of proper fire horses for the department has not yet been satisfactorily solved, although the department is better equipped at present than ever before, but arrangements have been made to bring from the United States in August 30 geldings of sufficient size and suitable for fire-department purposes and to transfer the present animals to the engineering department.

The department has received during the year 2 new fourth-class Metropolitan engines and 1 Waterous gasoline engine.

One fourth-class engine has been put in the Tanduay district and the other one has replaced the Merriweather engine in Intramuros, which has been extensively repaired and will be used in the new Tondo station. The gasoline engine has been turned over temporarily for the protection of the extensive improvements on Engineer Island to the bureau of coast guard and transportation, but it is hoped during the year to have this engine returned and placed in service in the Santa Mesa district, which is rapidly being built up and will shortly be in need of additional fire protection. Experimental test with this engine was very satisfactory, but no actual work has yet been performed at fires, and thus its utility and practicability can not be stated.

The records of the department show that during the year 101 alarms of fire were received, being an increase of 16 over the previous year. The aggregate losses amount to ₱468,911, or about 25 per cent of the losses of the year previous.

Of the 101 alarms received 4 were false, and the causes for the remaining 97 fires are reported as follows:

Overtured lamps	16
Lamp explosions	10
Unknown	9
Lighted cigars and cigarettes	6
Chimneys burned out	4
Gasoline explosions	4
Spontaneous combustion and carelessness in use of charcoal, three each	6
Defective flues, lighted cigarette, rubbish, sparks from a forge, two each	8
Various causes, detailed in report of chief, one each	34
Total	97

There only appears to have been one fire which can be said to have been of incendiary origin during the year and this is doubtful.

The department was successful in checking the advance of five large fires which had gained considerable headway before alarms were received, and if any one of these fires had not been controlled it would have caused great loss. These fires were —

Date.	Location.	Occupant or business.	Loss.
August 28, 1903	95 Escolta	Amiel Brammer	₱30,000
September 29, 1903	105 Escolta	Till's photo studio	22,400
October 26, 1903	3 Lara	McLeod & Co., hemp warehouse	152,000
April 11, 1904	196 Binondo Estero	Chinese stores	69,770
April 29, 1904	98 Escolta	Indian bazaar	107,000

The Escolta fires and the Lara fire were confined almost entirely to the immediate building in which they originated, but the fire on the Binondo Canal had spread through almost half a block before the arrival of the department; but as the entire department was immediately summoned, the fire was checked, thus saving the remainder of the block.

In these large fires the fact was noticeable that had there been a salvage corps in Manila a large amount of property would have been saved, and to this end on two occasions communications have been sent to the Fire Insurance Association, of Manila, calling attention to this fact and inviting the association to organize an underwriters' patrol, to consist of a modern wagon with tarpaulins, etc., with a small personnel, which would be given stable room in one of the fire stations, and thus the loss from

water at fires could be materially reduced. It is estimated that the salvage at the five fires above mentioned, if such an organization had been in existence, would have been at least 30 per cent of the entire losses, or enough to maintain such an organization, including the initial cost of the apparatus and horses, for several years, and it is understood the matter has been taken up with the home offices of the insurance companies with a view in the near future to establishing such an underwriters' patrol.

There were three serious fires in nipa buildings during the year threatening nipa districts and endangering other properties in Ermita, Trozo, and Gagalangin, but through the efforts of the department the fires were confined to comparatively small areas.

In the past such nipa fires have periodically consumed large areas, and it has been with this in view that the board has established a fire station in Tondo, where a company will be organized and stationed before September 1.

The installation of large water mains and modern post fire hydrants in the more important districts of the city has greatly facilitated the work of the fire department and rendered the supply of water sufficient for fire purposes, and the proposed continuation of the work throughout the city will, within the present year, give the department all the water that is ordinarily needed with sufficient pressure for fire engines.

The department has been very active in inspecting buildings where combustible and inflammable material was stored, and has obtained good results, although being compelled to bring several Chinese before the courts in order to obtain strict compliance with the provisions of the ordinance governing permits for storage of such material.

Casualties at fires during the year show two deaths—one of a child, through a can of gasoline becoming ignited, and an insane woman (native), being burned in a nipa house in Tondo. Several firemen were burned or injured in several ways, but none seriously.

At a fire in the insular ice plant many of the men were overcome by fumes, but returned again and again to the fight, and only after becoming unconscious and sent to the hospital or ordered by their officers would the brave fellows desist from attempts to check the fire. Fortunately none were permanently injured by these fumes.

ELECTRICAL DIVISION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The city electrician and his assistants have had a busy year, and have obtained good results in maintaining and extending the Gamewell fire and police telegraph system and endeavoring to put the old electric wires and installations on a safe basis both exterior and interior.

The Gamewell system now consists of 83 fire-alarm boxes, 160 police-alarm boxes, 191 miles of wire, 428 city poles, 185 foreign poles.

The utility of this system is beyond question, and only one accident occurred during the year of any account, when box 54 failed to respond correctly on account of an accumulation of dust on a repeater. There were seven wire crosses, caused by proximity of foreign circuits, but this condition is being rapidly ameliorated by raising the wire far above other circuits.

This division has inspected all electric installations in the city during the year and has compelled many changes to conform to the ordinances governing electrical installations; 1,453 certificates of inspection were issued and 1,623 permits for installation.

Besides this work this department has been given direct charge of city lighting, both street and building, and also the installation of all wiring in city buildings and all other electrical work pertaining to the city, it having been found more economical and satisfactory to have such work done by the city electrician and his force than by contract, except in cases of large contracts.

It is believed that arrangements will be completed before long for the Manila Telephone Company to use certain poles of the city for its lines, paying annual rent therefor, and also accomplishing with one line of poles on a street that which formerly took two lines.

A new electrical ordinance has been drawn up covering the entire subject of electrical construction, interior and exterior, which has been carefully considered by the board, the electrical companies, and others, but has not yet been passed the third reading, owing to the difference of opinion regarding the question of meter rates; but it is believed this question will be soon solved and the ordinance put in force, which will obtain for the city first-class electrical construction and operation in all respects.

EXPENSES FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The expenses of the department for the year are as follows:

Current expenses:

Salaries and wages.....	₱181,354.95	
Repairs to apparatus.....	614.22	
Forage.....	17,799.05	
Fuel.....	3,495.57	
General supplies.....	10,259.42	
Printing and binding.....	1,421.50	
		₱214,944.71

Nonrecurring expenses:

Purchase of apparatus.....	31,339.00	
Purchase of equipment.....	23,074.29	
Purchase of equipment for stations.....	4,517.21	
Labor, extension fire and police alarm system.....	7,145.47	
Material and supplies, fire and police alarm system..	19,541.43	
		85,617.40

Total expenses 300,562.11

This statement shows an increase of ₱65,165.15 in current expenses over the year previous and a decrease in nonrecurring expenses of ₱112,266.04 from the previous year, or a total decrease in expenses of ₱47,100.89. It is but natural, however, that in a department which is growing increased current expenses may be expected, and until the salary increase authorized by the Philippine Commission for longevity reaches the maximum and the department has reached a proper size, this increase will continue. However, the department has about reached its proper size, and with a few additional pieces of apparatus and a fire boat for river and harbor work, no other expenditures are contemplated.

Attention is invited to the report of the chief of the department for the year which is annexed hereto and made a part of this report.

The board regrets that Chief Bonner will shortly sever his connection with the department after two years' service, and extends to him gratitude and thanks for the efficient work performed, both in organization and operation, and he will leave behind a first-class fire department in every respect. His successor has not been determined upon, but it is hoped to obtain a worthy successor from the department.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

The results obtained in the work of the department of assessments and collections during the past fiscal year were more satisfactory than in any previous year in that a much larger amount of work was accomplished at a decreased expense. This was due mainly to a more permanent personnel and the increase in efficiency of the employees through experience, and also from a great improvement in the office accommodations of the department, a radical change having been made in the interior of the assessors' office during the year, giving better facilities to the public and to the employees. Few complaints were received from the taxpayers, and none of serious import regarding delays or illtreatment; and when it is understood how large a proportion of the population sooner or later have business with the tax collector the record is astonishing.

The collections during the year from all sources in this department increased 32 per cent over the collections of the previous year, and were as follows:

Statement of collections fiscal year 1904 compared with collections fiscal year 1903.

Item.	Fiscal year 1904.	Fiscal year 1903.	Increase over 1903.	Decrease from 1903.
Land tax.....	₱1,713,214.98	₱1,168,292.84	₱544,922.14	
Industrial tax.....	609,479.75	461,658.04	147,821.71	
Stamp sales.....	166,067.95	133,164.78	32,903.17	
Certificates of registration.....	91,426.37	104,177.58		₱12,751.21
Matadero tax.....	175,645.34	140,491.28	35,154.06	
Market tax.....	285,875.47	218,048.94	67,826.53	
Licenses.....	357,366.89	329,640.90	27,725.99	
Live-stock registration.....	1,108.77	1,013.42	95.35	
Vehicle tax.....	51,619.11	41,905.62	9,643.49	
Vehicle equipment.....	2,526.83	2,634.40		107.57
Municipal court fines.....	151,971.31	125,383.74	26,587.57	
Justice of peace fees.....	4,825.60	3,798.78	1,026.82	
Sheriff's fees.....	11,489.99	7,133.78	4,356.21	

Statement of collections fiscal year 1904 compared with collections fiscal year 1903—Cont'd.

Item.	Fiscal year 1904.	Fiscal year 1903.	Increase over 1903.	Decrease from 1903.
Rents	P15,817.37	P9,018.86	P6,799.01	
Miscellaneous	5,303.65	4,632.78	670.87	
Certificates of installation	3,955.60	3,347.62	607.98	
Pound receipts	4,357.74	1,883.32	2,474.42	
Registration of cocheros	376.85	2,238.30		P1,861.45
Public health fees	15,619.67	8,130.66	7,489.01	
Secretary, municipal board	67.50		67.50	
City attorney's fees	84.22	219.08		134.86
Sales of city land	5,460.39		5,460.39	
Weights and measures	185.24		185.24	
Pail system	1,790.04		1,790.04	
Building permits	1,311.59		1,311.59	
Cleaning vaults	159.29		159.29	
Boiler inspection	456.00		456.00	
Total	8,677,443.51	2,766,814.22	925,531.38	14,905.09

Net increase over 1903, P910,629.29.

The general causes for this increase in collections may be briefly stated as follows:

First. The increase in the land tax, due to the collection during this fiscal year of the full land tax for the calendar year 1903, at a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and one-half of the tax for the calendar year 1904, at a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, plus the delinquent taxes for the years 1901 and 1902 with penalty and interest.

Second. The actual increase in the revenues due to the change in the currency in which the revenues were paid, from local currency to Philippines currency by authority of act No. 1032 of the Philippine Commission, which affected the industrial tax, stamp tax, market and matadero fees, business licensees, vehicle tax, and live-stock registration.

Third. The actual increases in the collections due to natural causes, in the municipal court fines, justice of peace fees, sheriff's fees, market fees, matadero fees, rents, miscellaneous, certificates of electrical installation, pound receipts, and public health fees.

Fourth. New items of revenue, such as sales of city land, secretary of municipal board fees, weights and measures, pail system, building permits, cleaning vaults, water rents and boiler inspection, some of which were heretofore paid to the city engineer.

The decreases in revenue in certain items may be explained as follows:

Certificates of registration.—Reduced number of delinquents from the year previous and apparent falling off in the number of taxpayers and a larger delinquent list this year than the year previous, which will be paid the coming fiscal year.

Registration of cocheros has been abolished, and the other items that show decreases were due to decreased business.

The cost of collection of revenue for the city was P168,314.18, an increase over the year previous of P3,825.20, although the ratio of expense to collections for the year appears as 4.5 per cent, while for the year previous it was 5.9 per cent.

Land taxes.—The valuation for assessment of taxable real estate in the city of Manila for the year 1903, which was made by the board of tax revision, shows a reduction from P84,000,000 as made by the assessors' office to P74,000,000 by the board of tax revision. While this reduction caused the city quite a loss in land taxes for the year, yet the work of this board was fairly satisfactory on the whole. Naturally some errors were made in relation to specific properties, and in such cases where the error has been apparent the board by resolution has rectified same.

The total value of lands and improvements in the city of Manila for the year 1904 is P59,904,381, while the taxable property under the provisions of the land-tax act is only P37,407,768, or 62 per cent, while the exemptions amount to P22,496,613, or about 38 per cent. These exemptions appear in about the following ratio to the total valuations:

	Per cent.
United States Government	6
Insular government	11
City of Manila	5
Roman Catholic Church	5
Roman Catholic orders	8
Miscellaneous and undetermined	3
Total	38

This condition can hardly be considered an equitable one to the taxpayer and should be remedied by law. The insular government, as an equivalent for its taxes and other considerations, pays 30 per cent of the expenses of the city; the General Government, as its share, contributes in various ways to the benefit of the city through its army and navy, and no doubt the Catholic Church contributes in various ways by supporting charities and benevolent institutions at least a part equivalent of its taxes, but the Catholic orders alone appear to contribute to a very small extent to the support of the city government, holding, as they do, vast tracts of land and large edifices, which, by virtue of this law, actually become a burden to the taxpayer. Either the law should be amended so that all but public lands and improvements should be taxed, as is the case in the State of California, where, no doubt, a similar condition once existed, or the exemption from taxation should be more clearly defined and permit a more equitable division of these taxes among the property owners.

Industrial taxes show a falling off in the number of taxpayers from 11,511 for the previous year to 11,406 for this year, but an increased collection from ₱461,658.04 in 1903 to ₱609,479.75 in 1904. This is due to the fact that the taxes for the last half of the fiscal year were payable in Philippine currency instead of local currency, the collection of some large delinquent taxes of the previous year, and the increased amounts paid by corporations upon their profits.

Stamp sales indicate an increase in the number of stamps sold, and on account of the change in currency a large increase in the amount of revenue, from ₱133,164.78 to ₱166,067.95.

Certificates of registration show a decrease, due to causes which the assessor explains in detail in his report.

MARKETS AND MATADERO.

The municipal board has devoted special attention to the improvement of the condition of the markets and matadero, and is preparing, during the fiscal year of 1904-5, to open new markets in Gagalangin and Pandacan, and to replace the Sampaloc market with another in a better situation close to an estero, and with a building having conditions analogous to those of the addition to the Arranque. Excessive crowding of the existing markets, shown by the constant increase of the revenue which they produce, justifies the providing of these new markets for the outlying districts; moreover, the Divisoria market, which is the best situated, will be the object of very important reforms in the way of improvements, and in the administrative rules for the collection of fees and for the establishment of venders' stalls.

Such reforms have been recommended insistently by the advisory board, which considers it a duty of the city to elevate the habits of the people in their transactions in the markets, so that operations conducted therein may be similar to those of the best markets in Europe and America.

The following statements show the importance of each market and of the matadero, and the net proceeds of each available for the general expenses of the city:

Fiscal year of 1904.

Name of market.	Receipts.	Expenses of collection.	Outlay for improvements.	Net revenue.
Divisoria.....	₱145,765.06	₱8,611.92	₱9,163.48	₱127,989.60
Quinta.....	66,520.21	4,047.92	5,812.61	56,659.68
Arranque.....	31,834.85	2,776.41	8,427.41	20,631.03
Herran.....	10,006.78	798.75	2,175.35	7,032.63
Anda.....	3,833.64	829.77	2,018.04	985.83
Sampaloc.....	7,484.67	457.43	2,326.10	4,701.14
Santa Ana.....	1,610.08	369.26	.....	1,240.82
Tetuan.....	4,726.59	433.20	.....	4,293.39
Bahia.....	6,367.34	1,334.00	.....	5,033.34
Esteros.....	7,594.96	494.50	.....	7,100.46
Total.....	285,744.13	20,153.16	29,922.99	235,667.98
Matadero.....	175,646.34	9,612.79	9,724.23	156,308.32

In order to render this table complete we have added below a statement which shows the slow but steady advancement of the markets in the public estimation, and demonstrates that notwithstanding the decrease in the population of the city the sale of foodstuffs is increasing.

Comparative statement of the revenues derived from the markets and the matadero for the two years, under the same tariff.

Name of market.	Net revenue.		Increase for the year 1904.
	1903.	1904.	
Divisoria	P 98,969.71	P 127,989.60	P 29,019.89
Quinta	42,005.51	56,659.68	14,654.17
Arranque	15,373.84	20,631.03	5,257.19
Herran	5,114.44	7,032.63	1,918.19
Anda	115.10	985.83	870.73
Sampaloc	3,807.55	4,701.14	893.59
Santa Ana	934.11	1,240.82	306.71
Tetuan	2,675.05	4,293.39	1,618.34
Bahia	4,089.86	5,053.34	963.48
Esteros	4,728.15	7,100.46	2,372.31
Total	177,813.32	235,667.98	57,854.66
Matadero	119,242.30	156,308.32	37,066.02

LICENSES.

The amount collected for licenses during the year (P 357,366.89) exceeds the collections of the previous year (P 329,640.90) by P 27,725.99, due to an increase in the number of ordinary business licenses issued, caused by increased activity of the police department in apprehending unlicensed persons engaged in business.

Native-wine licenses show an increase from 1,168 to 1,360, or 192 during the year; this increase being caused by authorization of a larger number of native-wine licenses, it having been found that such licenses do not materially effect the order of the community and do not result in abuses.

The licenses for saloons and other places where liquor is sold for consumption on the premises have been decreased from 177 to 142—a decrease of 35; and the licenses where liquor is sold to be consumed elsewhere than on the premises has been reduced from 166 to 123—a reduction in the number of such licenses by 43. The reductions in the saloon and grocery liquor license business is due, no doubt, to the general business depression, and it is believed a still further reduction will be made during the coming year in this class of licenses.

The public-vehicle licenses indicate a slight falling off during the year, the total receipts for the year being P 15,332.60, as against P 17,423 for the previous year.

Dog licenses show an increase of P 519.67 over the year previous, and bicycle licenses a reduction of P 716.88 from the year previous. Other classes of licenses, such as entertainment licenses and peddlers' licenses, show an increase in the number issued and the amount collected over the previous years.

The live-stock registration and sale of vehicle equipment for public vehicles produced about the same revenue as of the year previous, notwithstanding the currency change, and thus shows a net falling off in the amount of business.

Vehicle taxes show an increase from P 41,905.62 to P 51,549.11 due to the currency change and increased activity of the department in enforcing the collection of this tax, which is a very difficult matter on account of the nature of the tax, it being an annual tax upon each vehicle in use, payable quarterly. The assessor and collector has made certain recommendations regarding an amendment to this vehicle-tax law, and it is the intention of the board to either repeal or amend this law when the effect of the new internal-revenue law upon the revenue of the city has been ascertained. It is the opinion of the board that the opening of the new street railway will greatly reduce the amount of revenue from this tax by reducing the number of vehicles, which now amounts to 6,853, utilizing 9,293 draft animals, with the probability that at least 10 per cent of the actual number have escaped taxation.

Municipal court fines, justice of the peace fees, and sheriff's fees show material increases in the amount collected during the past year over the year previous, due to increased business; but it is not yet considered that these sources of revenue have reached the maximum, and probably will be still further increased during the year to come.

Rents show an increase of P 6,799.01 over the year previous, which is due to advances on some of the leases which have been renewed during the year. The city does not yet obtain adequate rents for a great deal of the property leased, but it is believed that during the coming fiscal year largely increased rentals will be received.

Miscellaneous collections show a slight increase over the year previous, and will probably be still further increased in the year to come.

Certificates of electrical installation and pound receipts also show increased revenues on account of increased business.

Public-health fees, which in reality are fees for burial permits and niches and graves in public cemeteries, show a material increase of ₱7,489.01. During the coming year the opening of the new cemetery will probably still further increase this item.

The other items shown on the statement are not so susceptible to comparison with the year previous in the collections of the city assessor and collector, as heretofore they have been paid through other departments, where the comparisons will be made.

In addition to the collections of previous years the city assessor and collector was by act 1141 of the Philippine Commission, effective June 1, 1904, charged with the collection of water rents, fees for cleaning vaults, use of pail system, building permits, sealing weights and measures, and charges heretofore collected by the department of engineering and public works, thus relieving this department from the necessity of handling funds and relieving it of this burden. It is the intention of the municipal board to have all payments due to the city paid to the city assessor and collector wherever practicable, and the change in the payment of items enumerated above has been successful not only in affording better facilities to the public to pay all their dues at one office, but also to decrease the cost of collection.

The personnel of the department has not materially changed during the year. Mr. A. W. Hastings, city assessor and collector; Mr. Ellis Cromwell, chief deputy collector; Mr. Henry Steere, chief deputy assessor, with practically the same number of employees, 28 Americans and 129 Filipinos. Inasmuch as the assessment of real estate for the city by the board of tax revision will stand for the next three years, the board considers it advisable to abolish the office of chief deputy assessor, combining a portion of his duties with those of the chief deputy collector and distributing the balance among the other employees of the department, thus permitting a saving of ₱6,000 a year, at least until such time as an assessor is necessary, and then it is believed that the work can be done by the city assessor and collector and his chief deputy.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY SCHOOLS.

MANILA, P. I., *October 1, 1904.*

The MUNICIPAL BOARD.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit the following report of the public schools of the city of Manila for the year ending June 30, 1904.

Results accomplished during the year justify the belief that public education in the city is at present upon a substantial and, barring accidents, an enduring basis. All classes of natives seem to possess a reasonable interest in the work. Spaniards at worst show a friendly indifference, and in many cases take an active interest in the modern scheme presented. Old caste distinctions have died off, or at least have been removed to such an extent that their effect is no longer noticeable. The rich, the middle class, and the poor are all well represented, and seem satisfied to meet, in the schoolroom at least, upon terms of equality. The school is rapidly assuming its proper place as the center of youthful activity in the community. Attendance is becoming more regular. Pupils no longer drop in for occasional instruction or amusement, but seem to have accepted the idea of definite connection with particular classes as the proper one.

Abnormal conditions, formerly noticeable and embarrassing, are rapidly passing out of existence. Attendance in elementary schools is no longer confined to small children. Boys well grown are no longer ashamed to be associated with children's classes. District boundaries are becoming better defined. The disposition to roam from school to school is being checked and brought under proper control. It is true that the present system of school districting is far from complete, due to shifting of population, but the improvement effected during the year indicates a reasonably early settlement of the difficulty.

Native parents seem much better disposed than formerly. Interest is no longer confined to mere toleration. The boy and girl who a year ago were allowed to attend are now sent to school. Upon every hand are encountered evidences of little sacrifices made by parents in the interest of the education of their children. The relations existing between church and private educational institutions and city schools seem to be all that could reasonably be desired. A fairly large percentage of the city night school attendance is composed of students of these institutions. They are evidently anxious to acquire English and recognize the merit of the city night-school course.

SCHOOLS.

Classification.—The classification of city schools is the same as last year—elementary schools, secondary schools, night schools, normal school, and kindergarten. The proportion is practically the same, with the exception that there are now 7 instead of 4 kindergartens, as formerly; that there are 31 instead of 23 night schools, and that the two former normals have been combined and are now operated as one.

Attendance.—The unsatisfactory enrollment and attendance condition indicated in former reports has been considerably improved. The following table indicates actual conditions:

Month.	Day schools.			Night schools.		
	Enroll-ment.	Attend-ance.	Percent-age.	Enroll-ment.	Attend-ance.	Percent-age.
June, 1902.....	2,244	1,992	84	1,556	1,254	87
June, 1903.....	3,046	2,841	92	2,626	2,107	87
June, 1904.....	5,767	4,602	92	5,043	4,074	88

There is every indication that this considerable increase in attendance is substantial and, facilities permitting, will continue. No attempt has been made to swell enrollment beyond the working capacity of the present equipment. The actual effort has been in the direction of such a monthly addition to the student body as could be absorbed without serious disturbance of existing conditions. That this effort has been successful is indicated by the fact that since June, 1903, the average percentage of attendance in the entire city day schools has been 92. In only one of the months included has the average fallen as low as 90 and in one month it reached 95 per cent. Attendance is exceedingly uniform. It is rarely that the monthly percentage in a particular school falls below 90. Attendance is rapidly assuming a more normal aspect than formerly. Abnormal conditions are being removed. Pupils are beginning to enter school at proper age, from 6 to 8. There is every reason to believe that they will continue in attendance until well grown. Pupils well advanced in age and general ability, but who have had no training in English, constitute a class which has seriously interfered with proper grading of elementary schools. The advancement of these pupils is naturally much more rapid than that of those younger. For a time it appeared that they would interfere in this way indefinitely. The danger has, however, passed. With two secondary schools containing a total of more than 600 pupils, all over 14; with evening schools containing 5,858 pupils, all over 14; and with the great mass of these older pupils already in the elementary schools, it is certain that in less than two years these grown pupils will have been generally disposed of and matriculants will be of proper age.

A decided improvement in the disposition of pupils is apparent. They seem to be in no hurry to get through school. An extensive canvass of the city schools shows that of the pupils in actual attendance in 1901 a reasonably large percentage is still present. The percentage of the matriculants of 1902 and 1903 still in attendance is larger out of all proportions. Even in the night schools, where attendance is supposed to be transient, whole classes of adults are spending the fourth year in study. The spirit of investigation and experimentation, formerly strongly in evidence, seems to have been satisfied and is no longer apparent.

The above is important, as indicating that city natives have come to consider school as a continuing necessity and education as a reasonably protracted process. The earlier anticipated danger was that they would demand immediate results and insist upon the school serving as an educational quick-meal institution which would do impossible things upon the short-order plan. The actual tendency of all evidence at hand is to show that a city pupil entering school at from 6 to 8 years of age may safely be counted upon to remain in the elementary course for seven or eight years. The evidence is not conclusive as to the percentage of these pupils who, after completing this course, will enter high school, but it may be safely assumed that it will be large.

The proper place of higher education is rapidly being established. The unfortunate tendency to rush through elementary courses for the purpose of taking up higher work, formerly a fad among certain classes of Filipinos, and which was unfortunately countenanced by some American educators, has been checked. Americans and Filipinos alike are coming to realize that the most important function of the school is to furnish extensive and thorough elementary instruction to a people whose greatest intellectual weaknesses are indefiniteness of thought and

inaccuracy of process and expression. The careful, laborious, and systematic drill which Filipinos have never received, and through which any race, to be practical, must pass, constitutes the most important function which educators in the Philippines have to perform.

Equipment.—As was indicated in the last report, the equipment of the city schools is far from complete.

Buildings.—In no section of the city except Intramuros are school buildings sufficient for present demands. The proper capacity of these buildings was passed last year. In spite of this fact 3,131 new pupils have been added to the enrollment since that time. The result has been that the sanitary benefit resulting from repairing and cleaning during the vacation period has been more than neutralized by the additional crowding of class rooms. The class of buildings occupied by schools has been improved since the date of last report. New buildings have been secured for the following schools:

Intramuros, boys and girls, No. 172 Victoria, Intramuros.

Santa Cruz, boys, No. 608 Bilibid.

Quiapo, boys, No. 63 Noria.

Paco, girls, No. 365 Real.

Tondo, secondary, No. 569 Lemery.

Kindergarten, No. 110 Dulumbayan.

Kindergarten, No. 87 Padre Rada, Tondo.

The rent rate of school buildings remains unreasonably high. Property owners seem disposed to make even a greater distinction between values of buildings used for public and those used for private purposes than in other parts of the world. One hundred fifty dollars gold is not an unusually high monthly rental for a building with from 6 to 10 rooms.

Another unfortunate feature of the situation is the fact that proper buildings do not exist in portions of the city in which largest attendance is possible. In spite of the effort of this office and the generosity of the municipal board it has been found impossible to accommodate the school population in these districts. The only plausible solution of the difficulty is the construction of proper school buildings by the city where needed. In this way facilities can be distributed as required and the people of highly congested districts who are housed in nipa and bamboo will no longer be denied the privilege of an education, as at present.

Furniture.—The lack of proper furniture in the city schools is becoming very apparent. So rapid has been the increase in attendance that the rather liberal provisions already made have proven entirely inadequate. The department of city schools now possesses reasonably comfortable seating accommodations for 6,000 pupils, approximately. With these facilities 7,403 pupils are crowded together, with every prospect of a steady addition of 500 new pupils per month. In a few schools, situated in small districts, the jamming process has not yet been found necessary. In others it has been carried on to such an extent that all rules of comfort, and most of those of hygiene, have been violated. It is believed that locally constructed furniture is better adapted to present needs than the variety which has heretofore been imported from the United States. The local article is much cheaper, breakage is not nearly so great, and greater economy of space is possible. The present outfit of American patent adjustable desks, described in terms of comfort, convenience, economy, and adaptability, have proven a failure.

Teachers.—The personnel of the city teaching force is generally satisfactory, but the number of teachers employed is not nearly large enough to supply present needs.

Americans: The assignment of American city teachers is as follows:

American school	9
High schools.....	18
Music	4
Drawing.....	2
Kindergartens	8
Elementary schools	20
Total	61

This condition of assignment is disproportionate but unavoidable. The force is not well divided. A statement to the effect that the city possesses 61 American teachers and an enrollment of 7,404 does not fully describe the situation. For instance, the American school, containing only 156 pupils, requires, because of the number of grades indispensable, 9 American teachers. This school constitutes an important but rather unfortunate necessity, viewed from the standpoint of economy. To disturb this situation is entirely impracticable.

Two native secondary schools, containing only 620 students, require the services of

18 American teachers. This work is important, can not at present be conducted by native teachers, and must be continued. Seven kindergartens, containing a total of 222 pupils, require the services of 8 American teachers. This work constitutes an experiment, which is being conducted for the entire islands by the department of city schools. The experiment is resulting satisfactorily and may be of great benefit to the work of education in the islands, but is expensive when expressed in terms of the number of American city teachers required. Music and drawing, both eminently successful, and contributing largely to the success of the general school work of the city, require the services of 6 American teachers.

The result of the assignment of this large number of American teachers to these special features of the work has been to reduce the trained force in charge of the more than 7,000 pupils in exclusively elementary schools to 19 American teachers. This force is obviously small for effective treatment of such a mass of pupils. The rounding up process, possible in provincial schools, is entirely impracticable in the city. Unless the class is reasonably small and supervision and instruction careful and interesting, the counter attractions offered by the streets and by institutions outside the department will prevail.

The department of city schools has suffered and still suffers from the lack of official support and cooperation. In this connection appears the unjustified assumption that the work of city schools is far less important than similar work performed in the provinces. This assumption involves the idea that the city work is unimportant and easy, that a cheaper grade of teachers is capable of serving in the city than in the provinces, and that teachers in the city have nothing to hope for in the way of advancement. Under this assumption city teachers have been offered inducements to leave their city positions and accept others in the provinces. They have been told that if they went to the provinces they might hope for increases in salary, but that while in the city no such hopes might be entertained.

Under this assumption city teachers have been transferred to the provinces against the strongly expressed objection of this office. Others have been transferred to the provinces without the necessity of consulting this office ever having been considered. Teachers have been transferred from the provinces to the city in the same manner. The desirability or undesirability of such transfer has in all such cases come up for consideration by this office after instead of before the transfer has been made. The transfer of city teachers to other departments has been treated similarly. One such, effective about one year ago, has never yet been reported to this office from the proper source. In practically all of these cases, resignations, transfers, and assignments, all of serious importance to the department of city schools, information has reached this office, if at all, after full arrangements have been completed.

It is therefore apparent that, in addition to annoyance caused this office, a logical effect of the above indicated assumption is to cause embarrassment and humiliation to American city teachers. The necessity of such a condition is not appreciated. If this assumption is to continue city teachers are to occupy an inferior position, no reasonable security attaches to their service, and no incentive to improvement exists. The element of merit is removed, and their only hope of promotion is based upon the possibility of losing their present positions. In spite of this condition the services of American city teachers have been almost entirely satisfactory. With no incentive beyond the consciousness of rendering faithful service, they have so intelligently and cheerfully acquitted themselves as to be almost beyond criticism. The few exceptions to this rule are practically confined to teachers who have been transferred to the city schools against the wishes or without the knowledge of this office.

Native teachers: The improvement effected during the year in the city native teaching force is extremely gratifying because of its bearing upon the serious problem concerning the possibility of ultimately producing an effective, inexpensive, and reliable teaching force for the islands. The native teacher, considered in terms of possibilities, is a success. He needs training—elementary training—and a great deal of it. His training must be thorough, not only in subject-matter but in method. Experience justifies the belief that the greater stress should be placed upon training in method. The psychological training which deals in generalities, and which is common, perhaps essential, in normal courses elsewhere, seems to have no present application to the needs of the Filipino teacher. His capacity for generalization is already overdeveloped. What he needs is instruction, correction, and drill in the most elementary necessities of a teacher. The process by which "the youthful mind unfolds," etc., may be interesting and valuable for his consideration ten years hence. What he needs at present is the ability to impart to his students in proper form simple knowledge and process. A present effort to strongly develop in the teacher the element of originality is apt to become a source of danger. Beaten paths, prescribed methods, and the ability to properly carry out instructions are sufficient for present purposes.

The process of development of a Filipino child is not essentially different from that of an American child. This makes possible the application to the local situation of a large portion of the approved method which has been evolved in the United States. In course of time improvements applicable to Filipino conditions will be effected. At present, and until the Filipino teacher has mastered the rudiments of instruction, the somewhat stereotyped plan of action is the proper one.

Teachers, normal: A normal for the improvement of city native teachers is conducted for a period of two hours in the afternoon of every school day.

The developments of the year have shown that the points of greatest importance to the success of a native teacher are uniform method, accurate information, and specific preparation. It has been found that the normal of last year was defective with reference to all three points indicated. In order to remedy this defect it has been found necessary to effect an entirely new classification of the institution. Formerly teacher-students were classified in this normal upon a basis of ability. At present they are classified according to the grade of pupils actually taught by the particular teacher. Formerly in the normal the highest grade contained the teachers most familiar with English. Now it is assumed that all native teachers are sufficiently qualified in English to be able to appreciate English instruction in the language of any grade.

The normal is divided into as many classes as there are grades of instruction in the elementary schools. The seven years' course of study in use in the elementary schools is carefully followed in the normal. The result is that the preparation of the native teacher for daily class work is most specific. No time is wasted in giving instruction along general lines. The instruction which a particular teacher grade receives this afternoon is utilized in the work of corresponding pupil grade of to-morrow morning.

With this extensive and specific training the native teacher produces fairly satisfactory results. His greatest defect is inaccuracy of process and expression. His advancement in subject-matter is naturally less rapid than that of the pupil. This is because the degree of knowledge which is sufficient for all purposes of the pupil is far from sufficient for those of the teacher. The result is that the former demand for the services of American teachers has not been diminished. Even though the education of the native teacher were more extensive in the work of higher grades, still his lack of accuracy and ignorance of methodical instruction in all grades would require that for some time at least his instruction, supervision, and direction by trained American teachers be not less careful than at present.

Night schools.—The work of the city night schools stands clearly at the head of the best of results accomplished during the year by the department of city schools. Practically the entire student body, numbering 5,858, is composed of persons over 14 years of age. Practically every Filipino class and condition is represented in the attendance. The work is being more carefully graded than formerly. Teachers of all but a high grade of ability have been discontinued. Attendance has become more regular and substantial.

These night schools have produced several city teachers who compare favorably with the products of normal schools. This office has received numerous testimonials from the heads of different departments to the effect that the benefits of night-school training are becoming strongly apparent throughout their departments.

It seems to be definitely settled that these schools constitute the most rational investment which has yet been made in connection with the work of Filipino education.

Special subjects.—**Kindergartens:** The kindergarten work of the city is now conducted in seven schools, with one American director, seven American and seven native teachers. Within the limits of importance ordinarily conceded to kindergartens, this work has proven a complete success. The real bearing of work of this class upon the entire educational movement is not yet fully settled. The pupils take kindly and intelligently to the work presented. Progress is about as rapid as in America. The native assistant teachers offer about the same promise of ultimate success as in the grades.

Art: The department of art, with a force of two American directors and 10 native assistants, has been eminently successful. The year's work has included crayon, pastel, and water colors. The productions of the year compare very favorably with those of schools of a corresponding grade in the United States.

Music: The department of music has accomplished results far beyond expectation. The force consists of an American director and three American supervisors. Every pupil in the city schools receives not less than 15 minutes' musical instruction daily. This department has clearly passed the experimental period and has become established as a substantial necessity.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. O'REILLY,
Superintendent of City Schools.

CITY SCHOOLS.

The unsatisfactory enrollment and attendance condition indicated in former reports has been considerably improved. The following table indicates actual conditions:

Month.	Day schools.			Night schools.		
	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.	Percent- age.	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.	Percent- age.
June, 1902	2,244	1,992	84	1,556	1,254	87
June, 1903	3,046	2,841	92	2,626	2,107	87
June, 1904	5,767	4,802	92	5,048	4,074	83

New buildings have been secured for the following schools:

Intramuros, boys and girls, No. 172 Victoria, Intramuros.

Santa Cruz, boys, No. 608 Bilibid.

Quiapo, boys, No. 63 Noria.

Paco, girls, No. 365 Real.

Tondo, secondary, No. 569 Lemery.

Kindergarten, No. 110 Dulumbayan.

Kindergarten, No. 87 Padre Rada, Tondo.

The sum of \$100,000, United States currency, was appropriated for the commencement of the construction of three schoolhouses, to have a relative capacity of 2,000 pupils and to be located, one in Tondo, one in Trozo, and one in Ermita. A statement of the preliminary proceedings relative to the construction of these buildings will be found in that portion of those reports which treat of public works. The cost of these three schoolhouses is estimated at \$200,000, United States currency, proportioned as follows:

Tondo School	\$100,000
Trozo School	60,000
Ermita School	40,000

Respectfully submitted.

A. CRUZ HERRERA, *President.*

CHARLES H. SLEEPER.

P. G. McDONNELL.

MIGUEL VELASCO.

S. B. PATTERSON.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

MANILA, P. I., July 1, 1904.

THE MUNICIPAL BOARD OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

SIRS: Complying with your directions, I have the honor to submit my report as secretary of the municipal board, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

With the growth of the city and the many municipal improvements being made, the work of the board has increased materially during the year, and as a consequence the regular duties devolving upon this office (directing as it does, upon the instructions of the board, the work of all the city departments) have likewise increased, and other special duties have from time to time been assigned to it. Among these added or special duties the most important, perhaps, is that of sending the indigent sick to the hospitals for treatment. The old arrangement with the San Juan de Dios Hospital to care for the indigent sick, under which the city maintained 100 beds, having been found unsatisfactory, there being times when all the beds thus maintained were not occupied, and it being impossible to keep any accurate check or record of these cases, and there being other disadvantages, a new and, as has been proven, a more satisfactory contract was made with the same institution on the 15th day of August. Under the provisions of this new contract the city pays 70 cents (gold) for each patient sent there on its account, this amount paying for food, medicine, care, and professional treatment. No one is admitted as a city charge without an order from this office, and, to avoid imposition as far as possible, each applicant for a card of admission must be vouched for by the member of the advisory board

representing the district in which he lives. Victims of accidents and other urgent cases are received by the hospital on provisional orders issued by the drivers of the ambulances conveying such patients there, and these provisional orders are afterwards substituted by the regular tickets from this office.

The following is a report, in detail, of the patients admitted and the cost to the city for their care and treatment.

Statement of patients admitted to and remaining in San Juan de Dios Hospital.

Nationality.	Admitted.	Cured and discharged.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Americans	91	78	6	7
Europeans	30	25	.....	5
Filipinos	814	594	133	87
Chinese and other Asiatics	43	36	4	3
Total	978	733	143	102

Cost to the city, by months.

September, 1903	\$2, 054. 50
October, 1903	1, 971. 20
November, 1903	1, 971. 20
December, 1903	1, 444. 50
January, 1904	2, 205. 70
February, 1904	1, 926. 40
March, 1904	2, 045. 40
April, 1904	2, 025. 80
May, 1904	2, 177. 70
June, 1904	2, 158. 10
Total	19, 980. 50

Date of execution of contract, August 15, 1903.

Pursuant to act No. 608 of the Philippine Commission, the treasurer of the Philippine Islands on October 20 transferred to this office, as pertaining to the "Carriedo bequest," 77 bonds of the Spanish-Filipino government, having a par value of 7,700 pesos, and 94 shares of stock of the Banco Español Filipino, having a par value of 18,800 pesos. It was thought advisable by the board to dispose of the bonds, the Spanish Government having discontinued the payment of the coupons; they were, therefore, after due advertisement, sold to the highest bidder, the price received being \$3,311 (gold). By your direction that amount was deposited with the treasurer of the Philippine Islands to the credit of the city general fund. The bank shares, 94 in number, are still in my custody.

The receipts of this office, derived solely from the certification of municipal records to the public and the sale of condemned office furniture, amount to 400.19 pesos.

During the year just ended the board held 303 sessions and considered and acted upon 2,901 items of municipal business, of which—either because they were of a character which legally required it, or because the municipal board felt itself in need of the advice of its Filipino colleagues before taking final action—70 were referred to the advisory board for its recommendations. In addition to these, 101 items, mainly recommendations and complaints from the Filipino population, were brought to the attention of the municipal board by the advisory board.

The following ordinances were passed, after due reference to the advisory board, as required by law, and then published in English, Spanish, and Tagalog:

Ordinances passed by the municipal board during fiscal year 1903-4.

Number of ordinance.	Subject-matter.	Date of passage.
51	Relating to the use of public streets and places of Manila.	July 27, 1903
52	Granting a license to the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co. (Limited) and the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. to lay an underground cable.	July 29, 1903
53	Relating to the construction and repair of buildings.	Aug. 7, 1903
54	Amending ordinances 8 and 18 relating to board of health fees.	Aug. 10, 1903
55	Regulating the use of public vehicles.	Aug. 17, 1904

Ordinances passed by the municipal board during fiscal year 1903-4—Continued.

Number of ordinance.	Subject-matter.	Date of passage.
56	Relating to the collection and disposal of garbage and rubbish.....	Aug. 29, 1903
57	Relating to board of health fees.....	Sept. 19, 1903
58	Regulating the use of iron, steel, and metal shutters, blinds, and doors.....	Oct. 10, 1903
59	Relating to the registration and disposal of the dead.....	Nov. 9, 1903
60	Relating to cleaning of water-closets and cesspools and removal of putrid and offensive materials.....	Nov. 20, 1903
61	Providing regulations for the government of the Carriedo water supply of the city of Manila.....	Nov. 25, 1903
62	Relating to cleaning of water-closets and cesspools and removal of putrid and offensive materials.....	Dec. 11, 1903
63	Regulating the ringing of bells, the blowing of whistles, and the making of loud or unusual noise.....	Dec. 17, 1903
64	Providing for the posting in business places of notices announcing the kind of money in which prices are fixed, and rate of exchange.....	Feb. 5, 1904
65	Relating to pawnbrokers.....	Feb. 17, 1904
66	Regulating the collection and disposal of dead animals in the city of Manila.....	Apr. 25, 1904
67	Amending ordinance regulating the collection and disposal of dead animals...	June 24, 1904

Number of ordinances passed, 17.

The following is a list of ordinances introduced and discussed, but upon which final action has not been taken:

- Relating to the establishment of a fish market at Bancusay.
- Relating to the manufacture and sale of aerated waters.
- Electrical ordinance.
- Relating to fire walls in theaters.
- Relating to plumbing.
- Relating to ferries.

Contracts entered into, lands purchased and for what purpose, and lands sold by the board.

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO.

Contractor.	Object.	Amount.
San Juan de Dios Hospital.....	Treatment and care of indigent sick.....	.....
B. W. Cadwallader & Co.....	Completion of new city hall.....	\$53,848.00
H. M. Jones.....	Tanday fire station.....	27,400.00
D. W. Smith.....	Veterinary hospital at Palomar.....	5,447.00
O. F. Campbell.....	Shop at Arroceros.....	4,945.00
Salvador Farré.....	River wall.....	.....
S. C. Choy.....	Tables for Arranque market.....	970.00
D. W. Smith.....	Concrete floor in Arranque market.....	2,765.00
Mariano Villanueva.....	Filling at Malacañan.....	4,320.00
D. H. Ward.....	Driving piles at Ayala Bridge.....	1,156.00
D. W. Smith.....	Shed for road roller.....	939.00
S. C. Choy.....	Painting internal revenue building.....	1,850.00
Do.....	Police station at Santa Cruz.....	25,400.00
H. A. Belden.....	Paving Escolta, Rosario, etc.....	66.00
Salvador Farré.....	Riprap at Malacañan.....	.....
Do.....	Wall at Arroceros shops (river wall).....	8,775.00
Earnshaw & Co.....	Repairs to steamship Pluto.....	1,200.00
Mariano Villanueva.....	Cutting grass in moat.....	200.00
Tan Sanco.....	Side entrance to city hall.....	395.00
Do.....	Awnings, second and third stories of city hall.....	6,088.00
S. D. Martinez.....	Awnings, first story city hall.....	505.00
Ramon Pazos.....	Broken stone.....	3,480.00
Manila Electric Railroad and Light Co.....	Settlement of differences in re-paving.....	.....
Feliciano Quiogue.....	Burial of pauper dead.....	18.00
B. W. Cadwallader.....	Temporary fire station in Tondo.....	3,745.00
Tomás Reyes.....	Transportation of meats from Matadero to markets.....	.....
J. W. Winklbach.....	Painting Intramuros school building.....	3,190.00
R. V. Dell.....	Planting trees in Cementerio del Norte.....	1,250.00
Lack & Davis.....	Filling K street.....	3,000.00

a Pesos.

b Per thousand.

Contracts entered into, lands purchased and for what purpose, and lands sold by the board—Continued.

LAND PURCHASED BY CITY.

From whom purchased.	Object and location.	Price.
Nemesio Delfin Santiago.....	165 meters on Calle Billibid, to settle question of title.	\$180.44
Antonio Lecaros.....	1,098.75 meters for widening Calle Quiotan	155.22
Arnold Dittmar.....	18,949 meters for widening Aviles	651.73
Tuason heirs.....	500,000 meters for new cemetery	20,000.00
José Alemany.....	107.63 meters for widening Herran	
Ignacio Herrera.....	53.006 meters for widening Sacristia.....	2,500.00
Rosales & Newberry.....	10,332 meters for new streets	
Valeriano Valdesco.....	10,641.47 meters for widening San Marcelino.....	515.07
Gregorio Araneta	682.05 meters for new street from E street, Ermita ...	a 2,729.80

a Pesos.

LAND SOLD BY CITY.

To whom sold.	Location.	Price.
Rafael Reyes and Abelardo La Fuente.....	774.5 meters, old estero in Quiapo	a 3,098.00
Mariano Corrales	Calle Tabora	Exchange.
Edward Cook	81.3 meters on Calle Peña-Francia, Paco	\$50.00
Fernando Zamora	7.38 meters on Calle Iris	29.50
Valeriano Alfonso and others.....	Ailey near Arranque.....	

a Pesos.

More than 6,000 communications were received by this office during the year, and the rule of answering each one, however unimportant it appeared, and generally in the language in which it was written, has been continued.

The secretary is authorized by law to administer oaths in all matters pertaining to the city, and has administered about 500 to city employees, no charge having been made.

The work of this office has been conducted by 6 American clerks, 1 Spanish interpreter, 3 Filipino clerks, and 3 Filipino messengers. Two Americans and 2 Filipinos are almost constantly engaged on the committee work of the various members of the board, and are detailed for that purpose to the respective offices of these members. One Filipino spends his entire time in classifying and filing the old records of the Spanish municipal government, which tedious work is progressing satisfactorily. New and more direct and accurate systems for the conduct of this office have been inaugurated from time to time, whenever it was thought wise, and it is gratifying to report that in spite of the increase in the amount and the importance of the work, it has been conducted with less expense to the city than ever before and, it is believed, with greater promptness and efficiency.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. M. TUTHER, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

OFFICE OF THE CITY DISBURSING OFFICER,
Manila, P. I., August 31, 1904.

The MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the provisions of the city charter, I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the business of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Very respectfully,

R. C. BALDWIN,
Disbursing Officer Municipal Board.

Statement showing detailed expenditure of funds for the fiscal year 1904 and unexpended balances of appropriations for the city of Manila.

MUNICIPAL BOARD.

By appropriation, acts 804, 1011, and 1048	₱98,902.00
To disbursements for salaries and wages:	
Members of the municipal board	₱38,150.00
Secretary's office	26,159.23
Disbursing office	14,628.64
Advisory board	9,080.06
Board of tax revision	8,326.00
Unexpended balance	2,560.07
	<u>98,902.00</u>
By appropriation, acts 804, 1011, 1048, and 1213	127,208.58
To disbursements for contingent expenses:	
Office supplies, stationery, etc.	3,382.27
Advertising	1,847.30
Official transportation	48.30
Support of civil prisoners in Bilibid	67,178.80
Care of paupers in hospitals	40,423.60
Music for evening concerts on Luneta	6,400.00
Expenses, board of tax revision	2,029.26
Settlement, claim of Salvador Farré	1,511.80
Printing and binding	4,175.70
Unexpended balance	211.55
	<u>127,208.58</u>

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Total for salaries and wages	96,341.93
Total for contingent expenses	126,997.03
Grand total	<u>223,338.96</u>

LAW DEPARTMENT.

By appropriations, acts 804, 1011, 1048, 1146, and 1213	₱133,315.56
To disbursements for salaries and wages:	
Office of city attorney	₱30,481.00
Office of prosecuting attorney	43,108.03
Office of sheriff of Manila	24,775.23
Municipal court	18,381.40
Office register of deeds	8,585.10
Justice of peace courts	5,503.18
Unexpended balance	2,481.62
	<u>133,315.56</u>
By appropriations, acts 804, 1048, and 1213	15,920.00
To disbursements for contingent expenses:	
Stationery and office supplies	7,954.80
Special interpreter's fees	1,131.00
Court costs and fees	2,389.56
Official transportation	30.50
Expenses of indigent witnesses	163.20
Printing and binding	4,049.70
Unexpended balances	201.24
	<u>15,920.00</u>

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Total salaries and wages	130,833.94
Total contingent expenses	15,718.76
Grand total	<u>146,552.70</u>

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By appropriations, acts 804, 1048, 1167, and 1213		₱185,462.97
To disbursements for salaries and wages	₱180,322.34	
Unexpended balance	5,140.63	
		<u>185,462.97</u>
By appropriations, acts 804, 1048, and 1167		121,999.43
To disbursements for equipment:		
Purchase, apparatus, horses, etc	62,699.02	
Maintenance and repair, equipment	1,079.39	
Extension of police alarm system	22,555.56	
Painting fire-alarm poles	284.70	
Unexpended balance	35,380.76	
		<u>121,999.43</u>
By appropriations, acts 804, 1048, and 1213		36,042.00
To disbursements for contingent expenses:		
Office supplies, furniture, etc	1,434.83	
Forage	16,842.56	
Incidental expenses	12,408.51	
Printing and binding	1,199.20	
Unexpended balance	4,156.90	
		<u>36,042.00</u>

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	180,322.34
Equipment	86,618.67
Contingent expenses	31,885.10
Grand total	<u>298,826.11</u>

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

By appropriations, acts 804, 1011, 1048, 1167, and 1213		₱148,394.20
To disbursements for salaries and wages:		
Office force, markets and matadero	₱148,116.65	
Unexpended balance	277.55	
		<u>148,394.20</u>
By appropriations, acts 804, 1011, and 1048		17,870.00
To disbursements for contingent expenses:		
Office supplies and advertising	7,850.52	
Official emergency transportation	1,310.27	
Printing and binding	6,962.60	
Unexpended balance	1,746.61	
		<u>17,870.00</u>
By appropriations, acts 804 and 847		3,545.00
To disbursements for tax refunds, fiscal year 1903	3,482.45	
Unexpended balance	62.55	
		<u>3,545.00</u>
By appropriations, acts 1011 and 1048		3,793.24
To disbursements for tax refunds, fiscal year 1904	1,040.35	
Unexpended balance	2,752.89	
		<u>3,793.24</u>

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	148,116.65
Contingent expenses	16,123.39
Tax refunds	4,522.80
Grand total	<u>168,762.84</u>

DEPARTMENT OF CITY SCHOOLS.

By appropriations, acts 804, 1011 and 1048.....		₱284, 468. 00
To disbursements for salaries and wages:		
Office force	₱5, 259. 86	
Night school teachers.....	123, 805. 00	
Filipino teachers.....	144, 887. 29	
Unexpended balance	10, 515. 85	
		<u>284, 468. 00</u>
By appropriations, acts 804, 1011, and 1048.....		6, 532. 40
To disbursements for contingent expenses:		
Office supplies, stationery, etc.....	4, 381. 96	
Printing and binding	1, 095. 70	
Unexpended balance.....	1, 054. 74	
		<u>6, 532. 40</u>

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	273, 952. 15
Contingent expenses.....	5, 477. 68
	<u>279, 429. 81</u>

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

By appropriations, acts 804, 1048, and 1167.....		₱1, 120, 593. 65
To disbursements for salaries and wages:		
Office force	₱39, 492. 29	
Police officers	64, 405. 18	
First class police (Americans).....	690, 378. 27	
Second and third class police (Filipinos).....	254, 938. 04	
Detective bureau	47, 767. 28	
Police pond.....	1, 028. 00	
Emergency police	1, 197. 08	
Unexpended balance	21, 387. 51	
		<u>1, 120, 593. 65</u>
By appropriations, acts 804, 1048, 1167, and 1213		61, 272. 54
To disbursements for equipment:		
Equipment of force.....	3, 825. 67	
Purchase of revolvers.....	21, 457. 70	
Police alarm system	36, 274. 37	
To balance.....	285. 21	
		<u>61, 557. 74</u>
By appropriations, acts 804, 1048, and 1167.....		48, 277. 72
To disbursements for contingent expenses:		
Office supplies, advertising.....	15, 184. 12	
Subsistence, prisoners in police stations.....	6, 437. 19	
Repairs to police launches	2, 770. 86	
Coal and forage	9, 604. 12	
Official transportation	8, 866. 06	
Printing and binding.....	3, 852. 30	
Unexpended balance	1, 563. 07	
		<u>48, 277. 72</u>
By appropriations, acts 804 and 1048.....		3, 000. 00
To disbursements for secret service	1, 363. 22	
Unexpended balance	1, 636. 78	
		<u>3, 000. 00</u>

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	1, 099, 206. 14
Equipment	61, 557. 74
Contingent expenses	46, 714. 65
Secret service fund	1, 363. 22
	<u>1, 208, 841. 75</u>

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

By appropriations, acts, 804, 1011, 1048, 1167..... ₱937, 450.00
 To disbursements for salaries and wages:

Salaries—

Office force, city engineer	₱37, 854. 61
Department of water supply	46, 532. 99
Department of street cleaning and disposal of city refuse	38, 335. 90
Department, street construction and bridges..	35, 324. 44
Department, buildings and illumination.....	20, 098. 84
Department of building inspection	8, 962. 24
Department of boiler inspection	890. 00
Department of drafting and surveys	15, 579. 49
City shops	23, 608. 29
Temporary building inspectors	3, 000. 18
Survey of new water system	19, 710. 46
Survey of new sewer system	10, 057. 74
Transportation corrals	92, 959. 92
Division of weights and measures.....	3, 600. 00
Division of parks	2, 290. 00
Division of cemeteries	1, 970. 00
M. A. Mont, claim for accrued leave.....	400. 00

Ordinary labor—

Department of street cleaning and disposal of city refuse	186, 267. 46
Department, street construction and bridges..	126, 221. 70
Department of water supply	33, 241. 69
Department, buildings and illumination	35, 752. 50
Completing survey work	6, 682. 53
City shops	13, 110. 69
Transportation corrals	49, 634. 66
Division of parks	18, 525. 75
Division of cemeteries	14, 809. 70
City rock quarry	32, 325. 50
Miscellaneous	28, 381. 45
Salaries and labor, sewers.....	6, 451. 39
Unexpended balance	24, 869. 88

937, 450. 00

By appropriations, acts 804, 1011, 1048..... 990, 420. 00

By appropriation, act 1048, for purchase of pail system from board of
health..... 400, 000. 00

By transfer from insular board of health of unexpended balance of
funds appropriated for support of pail system..... 118, 404. 13

To disbursements for public works (maintenance and repair):

Repairs to city bridges	₱62, 796. 12
Purchase, transportation, road materials	128, 392. 18
Supplies, repairs to barges and launches	35, 968. 48
Coal for crematories	15, 411. 32
Coal and oil for rock quarry	4, 378. 60
Forage	75, 141. 64
Repairs to stables and corrals	9, 466. 58
Tools, hose, and miscellaneous supplies	36, 262. 78
Repairs, harness, carts, and wagons	25, 086. 76
Horseshoeing materials	2, 860. 87
Maintenance, public grounds and parks.....	11, 149. 07
Development of city rock quarry	17, 747. 74
Repairs, markets and municipal buildings	60, 355. 07
Supplies for cleaning public buildings	2, 223. 46
Repairs to dredger	258. 64
Electric lighting, streets and parks	94, 267. 54
Materials, extension of electric service	4, 345. 76
Oil for lighting public buildings	2, 668. 94
Repairs to garbage crematories	2, 923. 72
Purchase of horses, mules, harness, and hire of bull carts	72, 803. 55

To disbursements for public works—Continued.

Medicines and veterinary supplies	₱1,031.65	
Supplies for cemeteries	13.20	
Construction of river wall, city shops	3,596.01	
Installation of machinery, city shops	9,507.37	
Construction of rock-carrying scows	19,065.51	
Purchasing street-paving blocks	41,485.57	
Purchase and location of new sewer pipe	12,547.09	
Purchase and location of fire hydrants	22,462.83	
Location of new water mains	32,670.54	
Repairs to water system	14,485.84	
Repairs to Santolan road	8,643.78	
Repairs, pumping-station machinery	3,085.71	
Cleaning reservoirs at the Deposito	3,045.15	
Transportation of water-supply materials	1,472.75	
Purchase and installation of scales and track at the Matadero	1,490.15	
Coal, pumping station, water-supply shops	34,342.68	
Miscellaneous repairs and machinery supplies for water-supply department	19,004.91	
New water pipe and fittings for extension and repairs to water system	85,120.00	
Improving grounds at city shops	7,476.66	
Purchase of means of transportation	14,224.00	
Repairing and cleaning old sewers	4,315.71	
Cleaning esteros	1,969.70	
Purchase of pails for pail system	39,479.00	
Purchase of commodores for pail system	382.50	
Purchase, pail system from insular government	384,664.10	
Support of pail system prior to January 1, 1904	35,540.70	
To return to insular revenues of excess appropriation for purchase pail system	15,335.90	
Unexpended balance	28,056.30	
		<u>₱1,508,824.13</u>
By appropriations, acts 804, 1011, 1048		107,900.00
To disbursements for contingent expenses:		
Office furniture, supplies, stationery	₱6,027.52	
Public telephone service	2,626.80	
Supplies for city survey work	3,516.06	
Renumbering of houses	315.04	
Burial of paupers	11,268.00	
Hire of official transportation	11,168.34	
Printing and binding	3,894.20	
Miscellaneous supplies for pail system	770.25	
Rent of—		
Police stations	12,390.65	
Schoolhouses	39,632.73	
Market sites and tool sheds	10,794.86	
Unexpended balance	5,495.55	
		<u>107,900.00</u>

SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages	912,580.12
Public works	1,465,431.93
Contingent expenses	101,404.45
Grand total	<u>2,479,416.50</u>

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

By appropriations, acts 830 and 1087	₱883,316.00
To disbursements for public improvements:	
Construction of—	
Machinery building, Arroceros shops	₱10,534.00
Shelter for steam road roller	1,878.00

To disbursements for public improvements—Continued.

Construction of—Continued.	
Fire station in Tanduay	P54,761.30
Police station in Tondo	9,450.00
Veterinary hospital, Palomar Island	10,829.83
New city hall	93,957.18
Purchase of paving blocks for Calles Echague, Rosario, and Escolta	2,612.82
Purchase of ground site for cemetery at La Loma	40,000.00
Improvement of new La Loma cemetery	9,986.60
Extension and improvement of water-supply system	50,000.00
Extension, widening and general improving of streets—	
Streets in San Lazero estate	7,836.00
Calle Moriones, Tondo	11,936.33
San Marcelino	9,627.44
Calle Victoria	15,000.00
Calle Palacio	4,442.95
Calle Sacristia	18,586.48
Streets in Ermita and Malate	15,243.31
Calles Bilibid and Limasana	571.32
Completion of H street, Ermita	11,309.09
Unexpended balance	504,753.35
	P883,316.00

Recapitulation of expenditures for fiscal year 1904.

Name of department.	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Public works.	Equip-ment.	Tax re-funds.	Aggregate.
Municipal board	P96,341.93	P126,997.03				P223,338.96
Law department	130,833.94	15,718.76				146,552.70
Fire department	180,322.34	31,885.10		P86,618.67		298,826.11
Assessments and collections	148,116.65	16,123.39			P4,522.80	168,762.84
Department of city schools	273,952.15	5,477.66				279,429.81
Police department	1,099,206.14	48,077.87		61,557.74		1,208,841.75
Engineering and public works	912,580.12	102,404.45	P1,465,431.93			2,480,416.50
Public works, city of Manila			378,562.65			378,562.65
Total	2,841,353.27	316,684.26	1,843,994.58	148,176.41	4,522.80	5,184,731.32

Disbursements made by city disbursing officer	P3,785,177.32
Supplies purchased from insular purchasing agent	1,272,321.82
10 per cent of cost of supplies paid to the insular purchasing agent as provided in act 231	127,232.18
Total	5,184,731.32

Statement of expenditures during the fiscal year 1904 from appropriations for the fiscal year 1903.

MUNICIPAL BOARD.

Salaries, secretary's office	P140.00
Contingent expenses, board of tax revision	3.06
Purchase of partially completed Cosmopolitan Hospital building, now used as city hall	29,649.06
Cost of repairing and strengthening the partially constructed building purchased from defunct Cosmopolitan Hospital Association	12,900.00
Services of electrical expert	425.00
Office supplies and advertising	11.64
Printing and binding	27,001.04
Total	70,129.80

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Salaries and wages.....	₱148.32
Office supplies, advertising, etc.....	6.40
Total.....	154.72

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

General supplies.....	19.70
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ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

Salaries, regular force.....	475.52
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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, first-class policemen.....	275.00
General supplies and repairs.....	2,088.38
Total.....	2,363.38

ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Salaries and wages.....	51.34
Purchase of paving blocks.....	6,497.62
Maintenance of electrical service.....	81.02
Arranque market.....	24,208.00
Burial of pauper dead.....	4,000.00
Rent of school buildings.....	60.00
Total.....	34,897.98

Grand total.....	108,041.10
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Recapitulation of all expenditures made from appropriations for the city of Manila during the period of July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Name of department.	Fiscal year.		Total.
	1903.	1904.	
Municipal board.....	₱70,129.80	₱223,338.96	₱293,468.75
Law department.....	154.72	146,552.70	146,707.42
Fire department.....	19.70	238,826.11	238,845.81
Department of assessments and collections.....	475.52	168,762.84	169,238.36
Department of city schools.....		278,429.81	278,429.81
Police department.....	2,363.38	1,208,941.75	1,211,305.13
Department of engineering and public works.....	34,897.98	2,480,416.50	2,515,314.48
Public works, city of Manila.....		378,562.65	378,562.65
Total.....	108,041.10	5,184,781.82	5,292,772.42

Number of employees paid monthly salaries by disbursing officer.

Month.	Municipal board.	Law department.	Fire department.	Assessments and collections.	Department city schools.	Police department.	Engineering and public works.	Total.	Expense.
1903.									
July.....	42	65	127	158	294	982	2,768	4,436	₱230,741.03
August.....	43	71	120	157	334	914	2,650	4,289	226,885.06
September.....	46	69	141	162	360	907	2,458	4,143	230,384.06
October.....	36	70	131	154	379	900	2,658	4,328	228,243.76
November.....	40	68	140	163	393	911	2,517	4,222	232,844.28
December.....	36	70	138	168	371	873	2,934	4,590	232,501.29
1904.									
January.....	41	70	142	165	427	929	3,606	5,380	271,917.77
February.....	36	72	144	159	458	893	3,732	5,494	278,780.42
March.....	39	77	152	151	474	868	3,793	5,554	284,438.54
April.....	37	74	158	157	460	876	3,775	5,537	277,328.62
May and June.....	69	142	300	320	945	1,745	6,704	10,225	532,481.51
Total.....	465	848	1,693	1,904	4,895	10,798	37,595	58,198	8,026,456.81

Number of persons in employ of the city on June 30, 1904.

Name of department.	Americans.			Filipinos.			Grand total.
	Monthly.	Daily.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.	Total.	
Municipal board	13	.....	13	23	.....	23	36
Law department	22	.....	22	50	.....	50	72
Fire department	75	.....	75	56	20	76	151
Engineering and public works	98	11	109	136	2,965	3,101	3,210
Assessments and collections	28	.....	28	130	.....	130	158
Police department	390	.....	390	488	.....	488	878
Department of city schools	1	188	189	186	97	283	472
Public works, city of Manila .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	206	206
Total	627	199	826	1,069	3,288	4,357	5,183

Expenditures for the care of city prisoners confined in Bilibid prison during the fiscal year 1904.

Month.	30-cent ration.	20-cent ration.	Amount.	Total.	
				United States currency.	Philippine currency.
July	1,088	11,186	\$326.40	\$2,563.60	P5,127.20
August	1,125	12,328	2,237.20	2,803.10	5,606.20
September	954	12,572	2,465.60	2,800.60	5,601.20
October	954	14,269	2,514.40	3,140.00	6,280.00
November	716	14,109	2,286.20	3,036.60	6,073.20
December	625	13,349	2,821.80	2,857.30	5,714.60
January	784	12,969	214.80	2,829.00	5,658.00
February	765	12,069	2,669.80	2,641.30	5,282.60
March	1,183	12,777	229.50	2,910.30	5,820.60
April	919	12,248	2,411.80	2,725.30	5,450.60
May	940	11,763	275.70	2,634.60	5,269.20
June	797	12,043	2,449.60	2,647.70	5,296.40
Total	10,850	151,672	282.00	33,589.40	67,178.80

NOTE.—Thirty-cent rations are for American and European prisoners; 20-cent rations are for Filipino and Chinese prisoners.

REPORT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF MANILA,
OFFICE CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT,
Manila, P. I., August 15, 1904.

The Honorable PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD,
Manila, P. I.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of the fire department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, showing its operations during that period, together with such recommendations covering improvements that I consider necessary for the better protection of the city of Manila and its shipping interests.

PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the department shows an increase (Exhibit A) of 25 over that of the preceding year.

The clerical force has been increased by the addition of one American in the headquarters office, and the city electrician has been given a native clerk whose services are satisfactory.

A mechanic (horseshoer) is now employed. The horses and ponies of the police department, as well as those of this department, are shod in the shop maintained at Santa Cruz Station. This permits close and immediate attention to fire horses and obviates the delays formerly experienced. In addition to shoeing, a large amount of minor blacksmithing and repair work is done. The shoeing account is as follows, August 25, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive:

Fire department:		
American horses	411	
Native horses	85	
Police department:		
American horses	158	
Native horses	29	

Three native linemen are now regularly employed. This is practically no increased expense, as they were formerly employed as laborers on the construction of the fire and police alarm system, their wages having been paid from the construction fund instead of from the department salary account, as at present.

January 1, 1904, by act No. 1048, the designations of the firemen were changed as follows: Engineer (American) to engineer, first class; engineer (native) to engineer, second class; captain to foreman; lieutenant (American) to assistant foreman; lieutenant (native), position abolished; driver (American) to fireman, first class; driver, pipeman, truckman (native), to fireman, second class.

Of the 4 native lieutenants whose positions were abolished, 2 were promoted to firemen, first class and 2 reduced to firemen, second class.

The salaries of engineers and firemen by the terms of this act are made progressive, as follows:

	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
Engineers:				
First class	\$1,200	\$1,300	\$1,400	.....
Second class	480	600		
Firemen:				
First class	900	1,000	1,080	\$1,140
Second class	240	300	330	360

Credit for previous service in the police department is allowed employees of these classes transferred to this department. This increase schedule has been favorably received by the employees, and its effects are already noticeable in the desire of the men to remain in the service, and in good men seeking positions in this department. While some good men have left the department, the care with which new men have been selected and inefficient ones weeded out has enabled the department to be considered as in a higher grade of efficiency than ever before.

During the year the department made 40 temporary and 56 probational appointments, 10 by reinstatement, and 4 by transfers to this department. Thirty-six employees resigned, 1 transferred, and 26 were dismissed for the good of the service. There were no deaths.

STATIONS.

The new Tanduvay fire station was completed, and upon its acceptance, May 25, by the board, was immediately occupied by Chemical Engine Company No. 2, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, these companies abandoning the temporary structure occupied pending the erection of the new building. Engine Company No. 5 was organized and placed in service at this new station May 27, 1904, equipped with a full complement of officers and men, a second-size metropolitan steam fire engine, a second-size hose wagon, and 2,000 feet of 2½-inch fire hose. The fuel boxes at this station are inconveniently placed and inadequate. A shed of suitable size should be built for the storage of fuel for the engine and for a sufficient quantity of coke necessary for the maintenance of the heater. The hose rack, as constructed, does not give the best service possible. It would require but a small expenditure to alter it so that hose could be quickly placed in or out and thoroughly dried.

The yard at Paco station should be filled and graded, so that the water, during the wet season, will not remain standing.

The handball court at Manila fire station is a source of great recreation to the men, but the yard is greatly in need of grading and graveling. The station could be made 2 stories with but a small expenditure. If the sleeping apartment of the men was located over the apparatus, it would enable the companies to make a much quicker response to alarms of fire.

The new San Nicolas fire station, as arranged, has been satisfactory with but one exception. The heater is placed so far from the engine that the cost of keeping up steam is nearly double that of other stations. The heater should be placed on the apparatus floor and suitable exit for the smoke by pipe or chimney provided.

The Santa Cruz fire station is perhaps as conveniently arranged as is possible, and now that the yard in the rear has been paved, it is satisfactory.

I desire to call to the attention of the board the danger to the traveling public when the new electric railway shall be in operation. The line, as contemplated by the charter granted, will be from Plaza Santa Cruz along Calle Enrile to Calle Alcalá; then along Calle Alcalá in front of the Santa Cruz fire station to the narrow roadway on the northeasterly side of the station. It would appear that a block-signal system should be so arranged that, in case of alarm of fire, the cars leaving Plaza Santa Cruz, and also those on the roadway approaching Calle Alcalá, could be stopped by automatic signals. Unless some such precaution is arranged, I fear that great delay in responding to alarms from this station would be frequent, and perhaps accidents would be caused, endangering the public and doing great damage to cars as well as to apparatus of this department. I respectfully recommend that your honorable board confer with the electric-railway people regarding this danger.

The Merryweather (English) steam fire engine, now held in reserve, will be placed in service at the temporary Tondo fire station when same is ready for occupancy. This engine can make responses in the district of Tondo north of Calle Azcarraga with great promptness, but the district lying south of this street would be equally as quickly served by either the San Nicolas or the Santa Cruz companies. The location of these three stations is such as to leave a large triangular territory, thickly populated, cut up by numerous esteros, which are unbridged except at but few of the intersecting streets, in a greatly exposed condition. To leave the valuable water front, the Escolta, and intervening interests unprotected by a response by companies from San Nicolas and Santa Cruz stations to this Tondo district, is apparently running a great risk. I therefore recommend that a new fourth-size steam fire engine be purchased and located in a new station erected in the vicinity of the city stables on Calle Azcarraga.

In accordance with the directions of your honorable board, under date of March 28, 1901, the new Waterous gasoline fire engine, recently received, together with a hose reel and other necessary equipment, was turned over to the bureau of coast guard and transportation on a memorandum receipt. This apparatus has been placed on Engineer Island, and a fire-alarm box, No. 22, located conveniently near.

In view of the fact that that portion of the city along the pipe line on Santa Mesa road is rapidly building up, I respectfully call to the attention of the board the great additional protection that would be afforded by a small station located in the near vicinity of the Rotondo, Calle Alix, to accommodate this gasoline engine. This would permit two engines to respond to all that portion of the city north and east of Plaza Santa Ana without taking the engine company from Santa Cruz station.

I believe that additional fire plugs could be located on the Santa Mesa road at comparatively small expense, owing to the close proximity of the pipe line.

At the present time two steam fire engines and one chemical answer alarms from the district of Malate. This is about a 6 or 7 minute service from Paco and Manila stations and can not be improved upon except by the erection of a station in that vicinity.

A great many large two-story residences have recently been built, and others are in course of construction. The engine companies may be seriously retarded in their work on account of lack of ladders of sufficient length. The nearest hook and ladder truck is located at Tanduay station. If a one-company station were located in the Malate district south of Calle Padre Faura, and a combination truck and chemical, equipped with a 45-foot extension ladder, placed in service, I would consider that district to be as well provided for as would be possible without the addition of a fire engine.

A fire boat of an improved and modern pattern is an imperative necessity for the proper protection of property on the Pasig River frontage and the shipping in the river and bay. While the *Buckey O'Neill* would be and has been of valuable assistance to the department, yet its capacity is not such as to cope alone with a fire. This boat should be of such build as to be enabled to render assistance to distressed shipping in the bay in time of high seas. When the harbor improvement shall have advanced

far enough to permit deep-water vessels to come to anchorage alongside warehouses, a fire boat will be an imperative requirement for the protection of the large interests that will be exposed to danger from fire.

This department requires the purchase of five more American horses to provide for the new Tondo station and to have a sufficient number of relief horses on hand. In this connection I desire to state that of the nine mares recently received from the United States for fire use but six have proven to be entirely satisfactory. They all were too light in weight for the work required. Quite a number of the horses now in the department should be replaced by exchange for better stock, and I believe such an arrangement could be consummated upon the arrival of new stock for the insular purchasing agent or other bureau. While large Australian stock is sufficiently heavy for fire service, yet it is of an unwieldy, awkward draft class, unsuitable for quick service.

There have been 4,550 feet of fire hose in service since 1901 and 6,000 feet since 1902. It is to be expected that at each fire where a heavy pressure is required on the line, a few lengths of hose will burst and be rendered unserviceable. There should be a quantity held in reserve, as it can not be procured under from sixty to ninety days' time. Two thousand feet are required for the new Tondo station, 2,000 for the Waterous engine and 1,000 feet for reserve. If a new engine is purchased in accordance with the recommendation herein made, 3,000 feet of additional fire hose should be purchased, making a total of 8,000 feet of 2½-inch fire hose necessary.

INSPECTIONS.

There were 106 inspections made by the chief of this department, at the request of the city assessor and collector for recommendation, as follows:

For storage:		For maintenance:	
Matches	15	Billiard table	1
Coal oil	9	Puppet shows	5
Lard	5	Music halls	1
Coal	7	Dancing halls	10
Calcium carbide	3	Cinematographs	10
Lumbang oil	9	Cycloramas	1
Cocanut oil	1	Circuses	1
Peanut oil	7	Small shows	3
Wine	1	Cigar factories	1
Miscellaneous	8	Theaters	8

The 264 storage permits under the provisions of ordinance No. 47 cover the following:

Benzine	gals..	205	Pitch	{ tons ..	122
Calcium carbide	lbs..	2,000		{ kilos..	100,000
Copal	lbs..	73,750		{ gals ..	600
	{ cases ..	1,042		{ bbls ..	592
Fireworks	{ pkgs ..	150	Resin	{ lbs....	12,700
	{ bbls ..	500		{ gals ..	25
Gasoline	{ gals ..	2,320		{ kilos..	41,500
	{ drums ..	14	Tar, pitch	{ bbls ..	2
Gum brea	lbs..	6,500		{ bbls....	239
	{ cases ..	7		{ tins ..	20
Gum elemi	{ lbs....	35,100	Tar, coal	{ kilos ..	140,900
	{ lbs....	10		{ gals ..	750
Gunpowder	lbs..	10		{ drums ..	678
Kerosene oil	gals..	1,561,640	Tar, Stockholm	{ gals ..	300
	{ gals ..	400		{ cases ..	40,000
Naphtha	{ drums ..	2,010		{	30
	{ lbs ..	15,000	Turpentine	{ gals ..	6,445
Pitch, white	{ bbls ..	2		{ bbls....	66
	{ bbls ..	59		{ drums ..	20
Pitch	{ bbls ..	1,890			

In addition 153 transportation permits have been issued. An inspection of the premises for which a permit for storage has been issued is made every ninety days.

Fourteen convictions under ordinance No. 47 were obtained, as per Exhibit B.

Monthly inspections of fire plugs and street hydrants are made by the commanding officers of the various companies in their respective districts, and those found in need

of repairs are immediately reported to the superintendent of water supply and sewers who has been very prompt in his attendance to them.

The only theater wherein smoking is permitted in the auditorium is the Orpheum, on Calle Echague, conducted by Messrs. Jones & Levy. Smoking is permitted in the promenade portion of the Grand Opera House, on Calle Cervantes, conducted by Hashim Brothers. In all other theaters and places of amusement smoking is prohibited.

Ordinance No. 58, regulating the use of iron, steel, and metal shutters, blinds, and doors, has been enforced, and at the present time no violations exist.

There have been no violations of ordinance No. 33, for the prevention of fires in the drying rooms of factories.

Inspections under ordinance No. 36, the issuing of permits for electrical installations, the collecting of fees for same, etc., are under the supervision of the city electrician, whose report is transmitted herewith and made a part hereof. (Exhibit I).

A report of fires (Exhibit C) and operations of companies (Exhibit D) is transmitted herewith, and fully covers all the data that can be obtained. The officers of this department have made earnest and persistent efforts to obtain insurance statistics in order to ascertain more fully the actual losses sustained, but have not met with success.

While the city ordinances permit the apparatus of this department the right of way over all other street vehicles, yet the drivers of apparatus are held strictly accountable for accidents or injury to private property. There have been but few instances of collisions with other vehicles, and these have been amicably adjusted without recourse to judicial or official action.

CASUALTIES AT FIRES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

September 29, 1903, Fireman Frank W. Schenck was slightly injured by breaking through ceiling and falling across a beam while working with a line over Till's Studio, Escolta, Binondo district.

October 2, 1903, two natives burned severely by alcohol becoming ignited. Fire at No. 79 Calle Tanduay, Quiapo district, distilling plant of Ynchausti & Co.

October 24, 1903, a Chinese was slightly burned on arm. Fire at No. 9 Ylang Ylang district, San Nicolas.

October 26, 1903, Fireman Walter C. Booth was overcome by smoke and sent to the civil hospital. Fire at Nos. 3-11 Calle Lara, San Nicolas district.

February 10, 1904, native had foot slightly cut by broken glass. Fire at No. 53 Calle Elizondo, Quiapo district.

February 16, 1904, at 4.08 a. m., at Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, Foreman Cuff, Assistant Foremen Wynne and Brown, and Firemen Antikoll, Lorenzo, Policarpio, Weed, Sanford, Cease, Schramm, Pearce, and Blake were overcome by smoke and fumes and taken to the civil hospital. Many other officers and firemen were overcome and carried into the botanical gardens for relief and rest. At 9.17 a. m. the following were taken to the civil hospital on account of suffocation: Foreman Cuff, Foreman Black, Assistant Foremen Bowers, Wynne, and Brown, Firemen Antikoll, Discipulo, Tiantes, Pearce, Schramm, Blake, Balisnao, and Linsao. This fire was under the control of Deputy Chief Hoey, Chief Bonner having been absent from the city.

March 5, 1904, Vicente Martinez, 11 years of age, servant, was burned to death by ignition of can of gasoline. Presence of boy was not known until too late to render assistance. Fire at No. 28 Calle San José, district Ermita.

March 7, 1904, Carmen Camilo, insane native woman, was burned to death in fire which originated at No. 263 Calle Gagalangin, district Tondo. This fire consumed about twenty native shacks and the woman was unable to escape. Her presence was unknown to the department until the corpse was exposed.

June 21, 1904, Ricardo Garcia, employee of Erlanger & Galinger, was burned on hand by explosion of naphtha. Fire at Nos. 108-110 Calle Carriedo, Quiapo district.

I think it but just to the officers of the Philippine Civil Hospital to state that firemen have at all times been promptly admitted, and immediate attention has been given them. As yet no complaint to this office has been made by firemen, and I am thoroughly convinced that they have received the best of care while in that institution.

I fully concur in the previous recommendation of Chief Bonner that steam engineers operating boilers within the city limits be licensed when found competent, and that boilers be subjected to a rigid inspection periodically.

The causes of fires and alarms are submitted herewith (see Exhibit E), with a statement of how the buildings were occupied (see Exhibit F).

Appropriations for the support of the department during the year were as follows:

	Salaries.	Equipment.	Contingent expenses.
Act 795		P3, 923. 86	P31. 00
Act 804	P85, 000. 00	46, 000. 00	13, 000. 00
Act 1048	90, 000. 00	70, 000. 00	23, 051. 00
Act 1167	10, 462. 97	5, 999. 43	
Total	185, 462. 97	125, 923. 29	36, 082. 00
			347, 468. 26

The total expenses for the year were P300,562.11, detailed as per Exhibit G.

The apparatus, equipment, horses, and hose now in service are shown in detail as per Exhibit H.

In conclusion, I thank your honorable board, and especially Capt. C. H. Sleeper, member in charge of the affairs of this department, for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duty and for the hearty cooperation that has made it possible to bring the department to its present state of efficiency. I wish also to thank the police department for its courteous treatment and assistance rendered at fires.

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS H. DINGMAN,
Acting Chief of Department.

EXHIBIT A.—*Personnel of the fire department.*

Chief, headquarters	1
Deputy chief, headquarters	1
Chief engineer, headquarters	1
Clerks, headquarters	3
Mechanic, headquarters	1
City electrician	1
Assistant city electrician	1
Clerk (native)	1
Linemen (American)	3
Linemen (native)	3
Foremen	8
Assistant foremen	7
Engineers, first-class	3
Engineers, second-class	3
Firemen, first-class	27
Firemen, second-class	29
Total	93
Americans	56
Natives	37
Total	93

EXHIBIT B.—*Convictions obtained during the fiscal year 1904 for violations of ordinance No. 47.*

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Amount of fine.
Apr. 4	Ny Tenco	222 Santo Cristo, San Nicolas	\$50
Apr. 6	Tamtang	12 Villalobos, Quiapo	50
Apr. 19	Tin Fam Co	12 Villalobos, Quiapo	100
Apr. 27	Ong Tain Co	42 Nueva, Binondo	25
Apr. 27	Yu Cay Co	51 Nueva, Binondo	25
Apr. 27	Ong Tlong	14 Arranque, Santa Cruz	25
Apr. 27	Sy Bun Meng	151 Rosario, Binondo	50
Apr. 28	Sly Young Cheng	213 Jaboneros, San Nicolas	50
Apr. 29	Cheng Queng Po	17 Hormiga, Binondo	50
Apr. 29	Ny Bin Biao	Calle Rosario, Binondo	50
May 11	Jacinto Diy Quimsay	56a Santo Cristo, San Nicolas	25
May 11	Ong Cheng	70 Santo Cristo, San Nicolas	25
May 13	José Y. Lopez	278 Cabildo, Intramuras	10
May 24	Sy Bio Siong	199 Acciteros, Tondo	25
	Total		560

EXHIBIT C.—Detailed statement of fires that occurred during the fiscal year 1904.

No.	Alarms.		Location.	District.	Building.		How occupied.	Damage to buildings and contents.	Cause of fire.	Date.
	Time of alarm.	How received.			Occupant.	Description.				
1	5.15 a. m.	82	9 Gunas	Quilapo	Lucillo Ramires	Stone and brick	Dwelling	76	Fireworks through window.	1903, July 4
2		Verbal.	Steamship Beechley.					30	Spontaneous combustion.	July 13
3	2.32 a. m.	41	130 Accleros	San Nicolas	Chinese and natives.	Frame and stone	Coal boat	6,000	Unknown	July 15
4	7.45 p. m.	Verbal.	285 San Sebastian.	Quilapo	Sakemiller & Domas.	Frame	Canteen and tenement.	None.	Swinging lamp dropped	July 22
5	10.00 p. m.	do	88 Numania	San Nicolas	Wong Sang Wo.	Brick	Laundry	None.	Lamp upset	July 26
6	5.00 a. m.	do	Depot quarter-master's office.		Depot quarter-master	Frame	Office and warehouse.	2	Cigar in sawdust cupboard.	July 23
7	4.00 p. m.	do	Land transportation court.		Quartermaster's department.	do	Veterinary hospital.	2	Spark from forge	July 30
8	7.29 p. m.	15	Steamship Montanez.	Binondo	Gutierrez Bros.		Freight and passenger boat.	20	Heat from auxiliary boiler.	Aug. 13
9	9.14 p. m.	241	455 Real	Malate	Mrs. W. D. Latimer.	Wood and nlpa.	Dwelling	20	Lamp explosion	Aug. 21
10	1.45 p. m.	14	95 Escolta	Binondo	Emilio Brammer	Stone	Tailor shop	30,000	Unknown	Aug. 23
11	4.07 p. m.	62	791 Iris	Quilapo	Civil hospital laboratory.	Frame	Shed for heater	4	Overheated flue	Do.
12	6.48 p. m.	Verbal.	50 Dulumbayan	Santa Cruz	Escolar association.	Stone and frame		None.	Lamp fell	Aug. 31
13	8.24 a. m.	62	791 Iris	Quilapo	Bureau Government laboratory.	Frame	Shed for gas machine.	200	Gasoline explosion	Sept. 2
14	7.30 p. m.	Verbal.	Front Zorrilla Theater.	Santa Cruz	Dr. R. P. Strong		Automobile	2,800	Leak in gasoline tank.	Sept. 10
15	3.45 p. m.	do	181 Solana	Intramuros	La Palma de Malorca.	Frame	Hotel and bakery	None.	False alarm	Do.
16	4.05 p. m.	145	185 Real	do	Loren Cheever	do	Confectionery	20	Gasoline explosion	Do.
17		Verbal.	114 Anda	do	M. de la Cruz	Stone	Millinery store	None.	Lamp explosion	Sept. 21
18	7.40 p. m.	do	S. Marcelino and Conc.	Ermila				None.	Order to pump out water.	Sept. 24
19	10.10 a. m.	do	Cervantes	Santa Cruz	Insular government.	Stone	Hospital for lepers.	None.	Lamp explosion	Sept. 27
20	5.54 p. m.	57	S. Pedro and Centeno.	do				None.	False alarm	Sept. 29
21	5.48 p. m.	14	105 Escolta	Binondo	Till's Studio.	Wood and iron	Photograph gallery.	22,400	Colodeon explosion	Do.
22	3.48 p. m.	Verbal.	157 Rosario.	do	Sy Blm Blm	Brick and stone	Chinese store	None.	Carelessness with matches.	Sept. 28
23	10.00 a. m.	do	79 Tanduary (interior).	Quilapo	Ychausti & Co.	Frame and stone	Distilling plant	None.	Explosion of alcohol	Oct. 2
24	10.42 p. m.	14	83 Escolta.	Binondo	Stahl & Rumcker.	Wood and stone	Drug store	4	Boiler ignited rubbish.	Oct. 3
25	9.40 p. m.	Verbal.	252 Bulbid	Quilapo	P. Polifranco	Wood	Dwelling	None.	Overturned lamp.	Oct. 10

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

EXHIBIT C.—Detailed statement of fires that occurred during the fiscal year 1904—Continued.

No.	Alarms.		Location.	District.	Building.		How occupied.	Damage to buildings and contents.	Cause of fire.	Date.
	Time of alarm.	How received.			Occupant.	Description.				
26	9.48 a. m.	135	206 Palacio	Intramuros	Mrs. A. Speller	Stone and wood	Boarding house	P10	Stove improperly connected.	1903. Oct. 10
27	9.30 a. m.	143	Isabella II gate	do.	City of Manila.	Stone	Storehouse	None.	Overturned tar kettle.	Oct. 11
28	7.00 a. m.	15	2 Escolta	Binondo	M. A. Clark	Wood and stone	Confectionery	None.	Boxes near stovepipe.	Oct. 15
29	4.45 p. m.	Verbal	Steamship Kodat.	San Nicolas			Cargo boat	None.	Spontaneous combustion.	Oct. 18
30	6.57 p. m.	35	167 Madrid	do.	B. de Jesus	Nipa	Dwelling	None.	Overturned lamp.	Oct. 19
31	7.08 p. m.	21	103 Arancuz	Santa Cruz	D. G. Socu.	Wood	do.	None.	Overturned kerosene can.	Oct. 22
32	12.10 a. m.	27	9 Ylang Ylang	San Nicolas	Tong Yeng Co.	Frame and brick	Restaurant	None.	Defective flue	Oct. 24
33	5.07 p. m.	34	3 Lara	do.	MacLeod & Co.	Stone and iron	Warehouse	162,000	Hemp ignited.	Oct. 26
34	10.30 a. m.	Verbal	Custom-house	do.	Insular government.	Stone	Warehouse "O"	40	Careless handling of matches.	Oct. 29
35	10.45 a. m.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Warehouse	80	do.	Oct. 30
36	6.58 p. m.	35	152 Madrid	do.	Gabriel Santos.	Wood	Tailor shop	None.	Lamp explosion.	Nov. 6
37	1.10 p. m.	165	48 Pchafrañca.	Paco.	S. G. Epperly	Nipa	Dwelling	None.	Overturned stove.	Nov. 13
38	5.40 p. m.	Verbal	143 Cabillo	Intramuros	Thos. Newirth.	Stone and wood	Hotel	None.	Overturned lamp.	Nov. 16
39	12.10 p. m.	236	86 Herran	Paco.	C. S. Smith	Brick and wood	Dwelling	None.	Turpentine explosion.	Nov. 16
40	5.56 p. m.	61	540 Bilbid	Santa Cruz	Ki Si	Wood	Store	None.	Overturned lamp.	Nov. 14
41	8.30 p. m.	Verbal	11 Magallanes	Intramuros	Geraldo Urbina	Stone and wood	Dwelling	None.	Dropped lamp.	Nov. 23
42	10.00 a. m.	do.	Rotunda a que-duct.	Sampaloc				None.	Ordered to pump out water.	Nov. 5
43	5.21 p. m.	83	Castillejos and D. de Alba.	Quilapo	Philippine Land and Development Co.	Wood	Sawmill	None.	Flue blown out.	Dec. 8
44	10.25 a. m.	126	317 Salinas	Tondo	Evaristo Ranjo	Stone and wood	Dwelling	330	Clothing ignited	Dec. 6
45	6.10 p. m.	Verbal	22 Da-martinas	Rinondo.	Ting Snipalay	do.	Box factory	None.	Grease on fireplace	Dec. 12
46	7.57 p. m.	135	19 Ba-co	Intramuros	John Fleming	do.	Dwelling	None.	Overturned lamp.	Dec. 18
47	5.44 p. m.	76	Grat. Solano and San Miguel.	San Miguel				None.	False alarm	Dec. 22
48	9.15 p. m.	83	64 Castellaños (In-terior). ^b	Quilapo	Benito Mojico	Wood and bamboo	Tenement house.	800	Lighted candle to house.	Dec. 24
49	4.39 a. m.	65	17 Manrique.	Sampaloc	Me Yaki.	Brick and wood	Dwelling	None.	Lamp explosion.	Dec. 27
50	5.30 p. m.	Verbal	49 Soledad	Binondo.	Macondray & Van B. contractors.		Wood.	8	Chimney burned out.	Dec. 29
51	3.27 p. m.	37	83 Estero Binondo.	San Nicolas	Legoria Sequiton	Stone and wood	Warehouse	20	Cocanut shells ignited	1904. Jan. 2
52	33 Plaza Gotti	Verbal	133 Plaza Gotti	Santa Cruz.	A. Castillo.	Stone	Store	None.	Lamp explosion.	Jan. 3
53	6.30 p. m.	71	141 Balic Balic	Sampaloc	Marte Gonzales.	Nipa	House of ill fame.	None.	do.	Do.
54	12.15 a. m.	163	6 Nozaleda (In-terior).	Ermila	Col. Chamberlain.	Wood	Servants' quarters.	None.	Lighted candle to pa-per.	Jan. 5
55	12.53 p. m.	81	35 F. Ducos	Quilapo	Lim Tico	Stone and wood	Dwelling	None.	Lamp to clothing	Jan. 12

56	7:10 p. m.	45	61 P. Rada ^c	Tondo	P. Gonzalbo	Nipa	do	Baracks	do	750	Lantern to house	Jan. 17
57	2:35 p. m.	243	Outside city limits	Passay	U. S. Army	Stone and wood	do	Dwelling	do	None	Overturned lamp	Feb. 10
58	7:57 p. m.	82	53 Elizondo	Quilapo	F. de los Santos	Galvanized iron	do	Place of amusement	do	600	Cinematograph tape ignited	Feb. 16
59	10:10 p. m.	Verbal	Plaza Carmen	do	Jose Gimenez	Stone and brick	do	Ice plant	do	200	Charcoal burned into floor	Do.
60	4:06 a. m.	152	Ins. C. S. and I. Plant.	Ermita	Insular government	do	do	do	do	None	Ordered to chop out flooring	Feb. 18
61	9:17 a. m.	Verbal	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	None	Defective flow	Feb. 19
62	5:02 p. m.	Verbal	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	None	Spark from forge	Feb. 22
63	11:30 a. m.	do	48 San Agustin	Intramuros	Ah Hong	Stone and wood	do	Laundry	do	1,400	Rubbish on oven	Mar. 1
64	8:54 p. m.	231	129 P. Faura ^d	Ermita	D. Mardenayar	Nipa	do	Carriage factory	do	300	Lighted candle to wall	Mar. 4
65	3:01 p. m.	145	54 Real	Intramuros	Juan Galmes	Stone and wood	do	Bakery	do	2	Flatiron to wall	Mar. 5
66	9:53 p. m.	Verbal	50 Sevilla	San Nicolas	C. F. Garry	Frame	do	Dwelling	do	10	Gasoline explosion	Do.
67	3:24 p. m.	125	478 Santa Mesa Road (interior)	Santa Mesa	F. Alverto	Nipa	do	do	do	3,800	Ether explosion	Mar. 7
68	6:55 p. m.	Verbal	28 San Jose	Ermita	Jose Pozas	Brick and wood	do	Drug store	do	300	Spontaneous combustion	Mar. 12
69	11:40 a. m.	27	101 San Fernando	San Nicolas	San Jimenez	Stone and wood	do	Dwelling	do	None	False alarm	Do.
70	4:01 p. m.	Verbal	293 Gagalauglin ^e	Tondo	Miguel Guevera	Nipa	do	do	do	None	Overturned lamp	Mar. 15
71	3:20 p. m.	do	End of I. Peral	Ermita	City of Manila	Dumping ground	do	do	do	None	Lamp left lit after re-lighting	Mar. 17
72	6:54 p. m.	232	29 San Jose	do	E. M. Barton	Wood	do	Bay View Hotel	do	None	Unknown	Mar. 20
73	8:20 p. m.	Verbal	18 Alcala (interior)	Santa Cruz	Civilo Ronquillo	do	do	Dwelling	do	None	Chimney burned out	Mar. 19
74	6:39 p. m.	36	194 Lavazares	San Nicolas	Yan Sy	Stone and wood	do	do	do	400	Overturned lamp	Apr. 8
75	3:02 a. m.	71	65 Gulpit ^f	Sampaloc	Felix Amper	Wood and nipa	do	do	do	10	Rubbish ignited by match, cigar, or cigarette	Do.
76	2:00 a. m.	Verbal	511 Santa Mesa	do	Kobago	Nipa	do	Store	do	None	Chimney burned out	Apr. 4
77	6:50 p. m.	64	62 Gastambide	Malate	F. Richter	Wood	do	Residence	do	2	Lamp explosion	Apr. 5
78	6:16 a. m.	243	472 Nueva	Santa Cruz	Jose Finch	Nipa	do	do	do	69,770	Wood near oven	Apr. 11
79	4:50 p. m.	Verbal	11 Alcala	do	City of Manila	Wood	do	Fire department	do	10	Cigarette in rubbish	Apr. 18
80	7:09 p. m.	135	146 Santa Lucia	Intramuros	Maria Garcia	Stone and wood	do	Dwelling	do	None	Stove to side of house	Apr. 21
81	9:30 p. m.	12	24 Isla de Romero	Quilapo	B. de Garcia	do	do	do	do	700	Lighted cigarette to house	Do.
82	3:43 a. m.	41	195 Estero Binondo	San Nicolas	Chino (unknown)	do	do	Bakery	do	54,000	Overturned lamp	Apr. 29
83	5:45 p. m.	Verbal	Custom-house	do	Insular government	Wood	do	Office	do	None	do	Apr. 30
84	2:06 p. m.	54	343 Timbugan ^g	Santa Cruz	Jose Munoz	Wood and nipa	do	Dwelling	do	None	do	
85	8:00 a. m.	Verbal	103 Gagalauglin	Tondo	Francisco Sandin	Nipa	do	do	do	54,000	do	
86	9:58 p. m.	13	98 Escolta ^h	Binondo	Llavoré & Tuyet	Brick and wood	do	Merchandise store	do	None	do	
87	7:52 p. m.	27	97 San Fernando	San Nicolas	Lee Yoo	Stone	do	Dwelling	do	None	do	

^a Extended to 11 Lara, 17 and 25 Valderama. No damage.
^b Extended to two small nipa shacks, which were totally destroyed. Loss, ₱50.
^c Extended to rear of building, two small nipa shacks; to 81 Albuquerque, two small nipa shacks. Loss, ₱350.
^d Extended to 137 P. Faura, Ermita. Total loss, ₱400.
^e Extended to 20 nipa shacks, totally destroyed. Loss, ₱3,000.
^f Extended to small shack in rear, Nos. 67-69 and 68 Gulpit, 49 Gulpit, and 122 San Roque. Loss, ₱5,000.
^g Extended to 173 and 199-201 Estero Binondo, 5-31 Mercado. (Damage included in No. 82.)
^h Extended to 44 houses adjoining Timbugan, Cervantes, Mayhaligue and Requessen. Loss, ₱5,500.
ⁱ Extended to 104 Escolta and 21 Pasage de Perez, Wasmamul, Assumull & Co. Loss, ₱53,000.

EXHIBIT C.—Detailed statement of fires that occurred during the fiscal year 1904—Continued.

No.	Alarms.		Location.	District.	Building.		How occupied.	Damage to buildings and contents.	Cause of fire.	Date.
	Time of alarm.	How received.			Occupant.	Description.				
88	11.30 p. m.	Verbal.	325 Magdalena (rear).	Santa Cruz.	Sotero Villego	Nipa.	Dwelling	None.	Incendiary	1903. May 3
89	4.06 p. m.	237	21 Barredo (interior). ^a	Malate	P. Alonzo.	do.	do.	P400	Unknown	May 6
90	7.00 p. m.	Verbal.	Singogo (interior).	do.	V. Santos.	do.	Cigar factory	3	do.	May 9
91	5.40 p. m.	do.	101 Real	Intramuros	Joe Heery	Stone and wood.	Saloon and billiard hall.	30	Gasoline explosion (lamp).	May 11
92	7.25 p. m.	236	159 Nueva	Malate	Mrs. Shattuck	Wood.	Dwelling	100	Lamp explosion.	May 15
93	1.10 p. m.	Verbal.	338 Nueva	do.	Lodia Trimalo.	Frame and nipa.	do.	3	Unknown	May 16
94	7.54 p. m.	12	5 Quiotan.	Santa Cruz.	Antonio Oliveros.	Stone and wood.	Dentist parlor	5	Lamp explosion.	May 20
95	3.37 p. m.	237	349 Real b.	Malate	C. B. Williams.	Brick and wood.	Dwelling	44,000	Defective electric wiring.	May 21
96	2.56 a. m.	14	62 Escolta ^c	Binondo	Dhuman Chillaram & Co.	Stone and wood.	Dry goods store.	6,000	Unknown	May 24
97	7.50 a. m.	Verbal.	19 Espeleta (interior).	Santa Cruz.	Filomena Andres.	do.	Dwelling	20	do.	June 14
98	2.30 a. m.	71	115 Balic Balic	Sampaloc.	Juan Atalde	Bamboo and frame	House of ill fame.	30	Overtaken lamp.	June 20
99	4.07 p. m.	85	108 Carriedo.	Quiapo	Erlanger & Galingay.	Stone and wood.	Merchandise store.	80	Naphtha explosion.	June 21
100	5.30 a. m.	31	Custom-house	San Nicolas.	Insular government.	do.	Custom-house	275	Lighted match or cigarette.	June 23
101	9.59 p. m.	23	81 Sacristia	Binondo	L. J. Bunnan.	do.	Cigarette factory	None.	Chimney burned out.	June 27

^a Extended to two nipa shacks, 26-28 Barredo. Total loss, P300.^b Extended to 350 Real, nipa shack. Loss, P5.^c Extended to El Sport, 68 Escolta, and Grossman, 64 Escolta, upstairs. Loss, P250.

EXHIBIT D.—Summary of fire service, by companies, for the fiscal year 1904.

Companies.	Alarms answered.	Fires fought.	Miles traveled.	Time worked.	Time out of quarters.
				<i>H. m.</i>	<i>H. m.</i>
Engine Company No. 1.....	29	19	39½	46 9	51 50
Engine Company No. 2.....	51	20	91½	33 46	50 44
Engine Company No. 3.....	17	12	37½	31 46	37 23
Engine Company No. 4.....	16	11	29½	21 18	29 36
Engine Company No. 5.....	2		2½		00 48
Chemical Engine Company No. 1.....	14	11	12	8 18	12 54
Chemical Engine Company No. 2.....	20	6	26½	2 36	10 56
Chemical Engine Company No. 3.....	12	3	23½	4 5	9 11
Chemical Engine Company No. 4.....	20	11	24½	16 00	24 43
Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.....	25	17	33½	37 2	42 31
Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.....	31	16	62½	20 39	33 9
Total.....	237	126	384½	221 39	303 45

Hose laidfeet.. 30,600
 Chemical used.....gallons.. 2,720
 Ladders raised.....feet.. 874

Monthly summary of fire service for the fiscal year 1904.

Month.	Alarms.	Distance traveled.	Time worked.	Hose laid.	Ladders raised.	Chemical used.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>H. m.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
July.....	7	10½	13 51	1,750	38	
August.....	5	19½	8 11	2,250	78	240
September.....	10	32½	13 3	1,950	78	160
October.....	13	40½	35 19	1,850	108	240
November.....	7	18½	2 50	150		
December.....	8	31	4 50	2,050	50	320
January.....	6	30	3 55	2,050	20	160
February.....	8	26½	39 48	2,000	50	160
March.....	13	52½	13 13	3,100	166	560
April.....	10	72	69 45	9,200	254	400
May.....	9	35½	14 48	3,300	32	240
June.....	5	15½	2 6	950		240
Total.....	101	384½	221 39	30,600	874	2,720

EXHIBIT E.—Causes of fires and alarms.

Boiler igniting adjoining rubbish.....	1
Chimneys burning out.....	4
Cocoonut shells ignited.....	1
Cinematograph tape ignited.....	1
Charcoal burning into floor.....	3
Charcoal flatiron igniting wall.....	1
Defective flues.....	2
Defective electric wiring.....	1
Explosions of gasoline.....	4
Explosion of colodion.....	1
Explosion of alcohol.....	1
Explosion of turpentine.....	1
Explosion of ether.....	1
Explosion of gasoline in lamp.....	1
Fireworks shot through window.....	1
False alarms.....	4
Flue blown out.....	1
Grease on fireplace.....	1
Heat from auxiliary boiler.....	1
Hemp ignited.....	1
Incendiary.....	1
Lighted cigar in sawdust cuspidor.....	1
Lamp explosions.....	10
Lighted cigar, cigarette, or match setting fire to house.....	6
Lighted candle igniting house.....	1

Lighted candle igniting paper	1
Lantern igniting house	1
Lighted candle igniting wall	1
Lamp left lit after retiring	1
Lighted cigar, cigarette, or match igniting rubbish	2
Naphtha explosion	1
Overturned lamps	16
Overheated flue	1
Overturned tar kettle	1
Overturned kerosene can	1
Overturned small native stove	1
Opium lamp igniting clothing	1
Oven igniting adjoining wood	1
Pumping out water (no fires)	2
Rubbish on oven ignited	1
Spontaneous combustion	3
Sparks from forge	2
Stove improperly connected with stovepipe	1
Stovepipe igniting adjoining boxes	1
Spark from steam road roller	1
Stove igniting side of house	1
Unknown	9
Total	101

EXHIBIT F.—Buildings, how occupied.

Aqueduct (no fire)	1
Automobile (on street)	1
Bakeries	2
Barracks	1
Blacksmith shop	1
Boarding house	1
Boat, cargo	1
Boat, coal	1
Boat, freight and passenger	1
Confectioneries	2
Contractors	1
Chinese store	1
Dentist parlor	1
Distilling plant	1
Drug stores	2
Dumping ground	1
Dwellings	35
Factory:	
Box	1
Carriage	1
Cigar	1
Cigarette	1
False alarms (no apparent fires)	2
Hospital, veterinary	1
Hospital for lepers	1
Hotels	2
Hotel and bakery	1
Hole for new hydrant (no fire)	1
Houses of ill fame	2
Ice plants	3
Laundries	2
Meeting hall	1
Office	1
Photograph gallery	1
Place of amusement	1
Restaurant	1
Shed for heater	1
Shed for gas-making machine	1

Storehouse.....	1
Stores.....	3
Stores, general merchandise.....	2
Store, dry goods.....	1
Store, millinery.....	1
Sawmill.....	1
Saloon and billiard hall.....	1
Saloon and dwelling.....	1
Warehouses.....	5
Warehouse and office.....	1
Tailor shops.....	2
Tenement house.....	1
Tenement and canteen.....	1
Total.....	101

EXHIBIT G.—*Expenses, fiscal year 1904.*

Salaries, fire department.....	P181,354.95
Apparatus.....	31,339.00
Equipment for apparatus.....	23,074.29
Repairs to apparatus.....	614.22
Equipment for fire stations.....	4,517.21
Forage.....	17,799.05
Fuel.....	3,495.57
General supplies.....	10,259.42
Printing and binding.....	1,421.60
Labor, fire and police alarm system.....	7,145.47
Material and supplies, fire and police alarm system.....	19,541.43
Total.....	300,562.11

Among the principal items of expenditure were the following:

Item.	Apparatus.	Equipment for apparatus.	Material and supplies, fire and police alarm system.	Equipment for fire stations.
33 steam fire engines.....	P27,489.00			
1 gasoline engine.....	3,850.00			
Engine and truck extras.....		P4,431.37		
Harness.....		2,327.70		
5 American horses.....		2,310.00		
2 fuel wagons.....		1,636.54		
48 stall guards.....		1,068.06		
2,000 feet fire hose.....		3,707.00		
Vajen smoke helmets.....		1,310.06		
Nozzles and nozzle holders.....		812.73		
Harness hangers.....		549.78		
Electric horse releasers.....		352.00		
1 buggy, city electrician's.....		847.00		
1 wagon, fire and police alarm system.....		539.00		
48 firemen's hats.....		609.64		
Scaling ladders.....		415.80		
Life belts.....		499.75		
Instruments.....			P2,014.86	
Fire-alarm boxes.....			861.96	
Fire and police alarm poles.....			5,317.84	
Chairs.....				P349.56
Desks and tables.....				729.85
130 iron beds.....				2,376.22
28 mattresses.....				824.21

EXHIBIT II.—*Statement of apparatus, equipment, hose, and horses in service.*

APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT IN SERVICE.

Headquarters.—One buggy, chief's, single hitch; 1 buggy, deputy chief's, single hitch; 1 fuel wagon, single hitch; 1 supply wagon, single hitch.

Engine Company No. 1.—One steam fire engine, Metropolitan, second size, triple hitch; 1 hose wagon, second size, double hitch.

Engine Company No. 2.—One steam fire engine, Metropolitan, second size, triple hitch; 1 hose wagon, second size; double hitch; 1 station supply cart.

Engine Company No. 3.—One steam fire engine, Metropolitan, fourth size, double hitch; 1 hose wagon, second size, double hitch; 1 station supply cart.

Engine Company No. 4.—One steam fire engine, Metropolitan, fourth size, double hitch; 1 hose wagon, fourth size, double hitch; 1 station supply cart.

Engine Company No. 5.—One steam fire engine, Metropolitan, fourth size, double hitch; 1 hose wagon, second size, double hitch.

Chemical Engine Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.—Each equipped with 1 chemical fire engine, double tanks, capacity of 160 gallons, double hitch.

Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 and 2.—Each equipped with 1 truck carrying 198 feet of ladders, double hitch.

IN RESERVE.

One steam fire engine, Merryweather, (English), double hitch; 3 hose wagons, fourth size, double hitch; 1 station cart; 4 double sets harness, quick hitching.

ELECTRICAL BRANCH.

One buggy, city electrician's, single hitch; 1 wagon, Studebaker, double hitch; 2 carretelas.

NOTE.—Invoices for the 4 second size hose wagons not yet received. Their total cost is ₱6,696.

HORSES.

	American.	Australian.	Native.
June 1, 1903, on hand	33	1	11
Purchased	14		
Received by transfer	2		
	49	1	11
Loss by death	2		1
Transferred	2		
	4		1
June 30, 1904, on hand	45	1	10

An exchange of 2 American horses was made with the department of engineering and public works by direction of the municipal board, the horses transferred from this department being unsuitable for the service.

Of the 14 American horses purchased, 9 received April 30, 1904, have as yet not been paid for, owing to invoices for same not yet received.

February 26, 1903, American horse No. 22, attached to Engine Company No. 3, dropped dead on Calle Herran while responding to an alarm of fire.

December 5, 1903, American horse No. 29 attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, died of enteritis.

May 10, 1904, native horse No. 9, attached to Engine Company No. 3, expired suddenly, due to valvular insufficiency of the heart.

2½-inch fire hose in service.

	Feet.
Amazon	4,550
Paragon	6,000
Victor Jacket	2,000

Of the above about 500 feet is almost unserviceable.

EXHIBIT I.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, ELECTRICAL BRANCH,
*Manila, P. I., August 16, 1904.*The HONORABLE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD,
Manila, P. I.

(Through Chief of Fire Department.)

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the rules and regulations governing this branch of the fire department, I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, together with my recommendations for the improvement of the electrical branch.

During the year there were 61 alarms received on the fire-alarm system and transmitted to each station perfectly, with the exception of 1 from box 54, which failed to come in correctly on account of dust that had accumulated on the armature of No. 1 repeater, but which was immediately remedied.

Every box was inspected and a local test made each month.

There have been 21 cases of wire trouble, the greater part caused by crosses from foreign circuits.

Have had 4 open circuits and several heavy grounds caused by trees and dampness.

During the year the No. 5 circuit was out of service for nineteen minutes, the No. 6 circuit for thirty-four minutes, and the No. 3 circuit for twenty-five minutes.

The entire system has never been out of service since it was installed.

I have been rebuilding the system as fast as I could obtain the material necessary for protecting it from further wire trouble and grounds.

During the year metallic telephone lines were installed from each fire station to headquarters, which gives the department an independent telephone system.

The police-alarm system has given perfect satisfaction. Have had considerable wire trouble, caused by induction and crosses from foreign circuits. The system is being gradually rebuilt, which will obviate this trouble in the future.

The work of the inspecting department has effected great improvement in inside installations and a reduction in the fire risk of at least 50 per cent.

There have been issued 1,453 certificates of inspection and 1,623 permits for installations and remodeling, and there have been collected \$1,977.75 United States currency, for inspection fees.

Installed 13 telephones in city hall and one 100-drop telephone switch board with 28 connections.

Built new lines from corner of Calles Arroceros and Concepcion to Germinal cigar factory.

Changed cable box and pole at Parian police station.

Removed one 100-drop switch board and installed one 20-drop board at city hall.

Rebuilt fire and police alarm circuit from Calles Concepcion and San Marcelino along Calle San Marcelino to Calle Herran, and from there along Calle Herran to Paco Bridge, Calle Real, Paco.

Built new line to new Tondo fire station.

Rebuilt line from Rotunda to Calle Nagtajan.

Assisted Signal Corps in resetting 4 poles on Calle Tanduay, carrying city lines.

Cut gong and telephone in new Tanduay fire station.

Painted all fire and police alarm boxes.

Assisted Signal Corps to reset 1 50-foot pole at Calles Nueva and Padre Faura, carrying city lines.

Moved fire-alarm box No. 152 from ice plant to opposite side of street.

Wired 4 lights and 1 receptacle on sanitary boat *Pheto*.

Installed fire gong in river and harbor police station.

Removed main fire and police alarm wires from signal corps poles on Calle Arroceros to main fire and police alarm line on Calle Concepcion and Plaza Lawton, leading to Parian.

Changed fire-alarm box No. 146 from Malecon drive to depot quartermaster's warehouses; rebuilt entire fire and police alarm line on Calle Cervantes, Santa Cruz; built new line and set 10 poles on Calle Singalong.

Installed fire-alarm box No. 147 on Calle Herran, Paco, and box No. 167 on Calle Singalong, Paco.

Installed in civil hospital 750 feet No. 6, 500 feet No. 10, and 1,000 feet No. 14 rubber-covered wire. Changed 6 lights and installed 4 new switches, 42 additional lights, 20 fan circuits, 1 switchboard for 4 electric stoves. Installed 1 electric-cauterizing apparatus; repaired storage battery.

Installed 76 new ear telephones in police boxes; rewound 5 induction coils.

Installed 12 new local batteries and 12 new automatic telephone drops on police-alarm boards.

Installed 1 automatic time-stamp and punching register on fire-alarm system.

Installed 7 lights in city stables.

Cross-armed the fire and police alarm line from Calle Novaliches along Calles San Miguel and Echague to Plaza Goiti.

Erected 2 wires from Doctor Stafford's residence to Plaza Goiti for police telephone.

Spliced 3 poles on Calle Echague to raise circuit over the telephone company's wires.

Renewed entire storage batteries on both the fire and police alarm systems.

Removed searchlight from coast-guard boat. Installed same on San Miguel brewery.

Wired switchboard for testing meters.

Installed automatic transmitter and police gong at Malacañan palace.

Installed telephone for Police Inspector Luthi at his office and 1 fire gong in residence.

Installed 1 fire gong at residence of chief of police, Calle San Luis, Ermita, removing same from his former residence on Calle Magallanes.

Removed telephone from old residence of chief of police.

Installed 3 lights in San Nicolas fire station.

Took out of circuits 9 crosses caused by telephone company.

Removed fire and police alarm wires on Calle Canonigo, Paco, from electric-light poles and placed them on city poles.

Cut fire-alarm circuits Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 through all police-cable boxes to guard against lightning.

Established 16 ground wires on fire and police alarm system.

Installed duplicate fire-alarm box No. 47 in yard of city stables on Calle Azcarraga; duplicate box No. 152 in Arroceros shops.

Removed 2 poles from Plaza Santa Cruz, 2 from Calle Timbugan, and 2 from Calle Real, Malate.

Changed 4 poles on Calle Herran out of way of water main.

Set 2 poles on Calle San Andres, Malate; 2 at city stables, Azcarraga.

Set 1 guy stub on Calle Bilibid, near Calle San Pedro.

Changed 3 police-alarm boxes.

Moved ceiling fan in office of city assessor and collector.

Removed all iron fixtures from line on Calle Alix and cross-armed same.

Set 1 junction pole at corner of Calles Padre Faura and Nueva.

Trimmed trees on main fire and police alarm line and on telephone line from Rotunda to El Deposito.

Installed 25 lights in office of city assessor and collector that were torn down by carpenters.

Installed 5 additional lights in city hall.

Repaired 23 lights in school building at Calle Victoria and installed 5 new pendants.

Installed shades, fixtures, receptacles, sockets, and cords on installation in new city hall, making 199 openings in all.

Made 105 cross arms and 120 cross-arm braces. During the typhoon, fire and police alarm wire on San Miguel was broken by a fallen tree.

Repaired 1 light and switch at city stables on Calle Anda.

Installed fire gong, automatic switch, tapping-out button, and 8 unhitchers at Tanduay fire station.

Installed 3 new lights at San Nicolas fire station.

Installed 25 lights in city stables.

Installed 2 electric fans in office of city assessor and collector.

Installed 25 lights in band stand, Binondo.

Completed the installation in city hall, Calle Victoria, of 6 electric fans and 74 lights.

Made 273 eight-pin cross arms.

Repaired lines at mouth of Binondo Canal, damaged by the steamship *Dos Hermanos*.

Installed fire gong in residence of Deputy Chief Hoey.

Moved fire and police alarm box from old pole to new one, on Calle Real, Malate.

Installed 2 telephones and 1 two-drop switchboard for insular purchasing agent, who furnished material.

Installed 4 switches at Anloague police station.

Installed 3 lights in Matadero (slaughter house).

Removed electric-light and fire-alarm wires from Tanduay fire station to temporary quarters.

Changed electric-light mains at Santa Cruz fire and police station, to cut on separate meters.

Installed 1 extension bell at civil hospital.

Set 32 50-foot poles from corner of Calles Azcarraga and Misericordia to corner of Asuncion.

Set 3 poles on Calle Ylaya, Tondo, off Azcarraga.

Removed 4 45-foot poles from Calle Asuncion.

Set 5 poles on Calle Lemery off Azcarraga.

Set 3 poles on Calle Reyna Regente.

Cut 15 telephone wires on Calle San Luis, Ermita, that were in a dangerous condition owing to their proximity to electric light wires.

Transferred fire and police alarm wires from corner of Calle Misericordia along Calle Azcarraga to Calle Asuncion, and all taps off electric-light poles to new city poles.

Installed fire-alarm box No. 135.

Set 3 poles on Calle Lacoste and 2 poles on Calle Sacristia to raise wires over new buildings; set 1 pole on Calle Salazar and cross-armed the entire line on Calles Lacoste and Sacristia.

The fire and police alarm circuits have been rebuilt on the following streets, with new poles, the property of the city: Azcarraga, from Misericordia to waterfront; Concepción, Cervantes, San Marcelino, Canonigo, Real, intramuros; waterfront, from Bridge of Spain to Calle Principe.

New lines were constructed from Parian police station along wall and across moat to new city hall, new San Marcelino and Calles Herran and Singalong.

The following fire-alarm boxes were installed: Nos. 124, 125, 126, 127, 47, 152, 22, 167. Box 147 changed from Malecon drive to Calle Herran; box 146 to quarter-master corral.

Made the usual repairs to the fire and police alarm system.

For the protection of life and property I would recommend that the ordinance now pending be passed immediately and that no more time be granted the different corporations to rebuild their outside construction in this city. I understand there is but one section of this ordinance to which exception is taken, and I again respectfully ask you to please lay aside this section regarding meter charges and pass the rest of the ordinance immediately.

In conclusion I beg to express my sincere appreciation to your honorable board, Chief Bonner, Chief Dingman, Chief of Police Harding, and members of the department, for the able assistance I have received at all times in this branch of the service and to state that all the employees of this office are to be commended for their untiring and faithful efforts to keep this branch of the service in first-class condition.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK MOFFETT, *City Electrician.*

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,

Manila, P. I., September 26, 1904.

The SECRETARY OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD,
Manila.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work carried on under the direction of the city engineer of Manila, by the department of engineering and public works, for the fiscal year 1904.

The department has been in charge of Mr. O. L. Ingalls, city engineer, from July 1, 1903, to September 23, 1903; in charge of Maj. J. F. Case, city engineer, from September 23, 1903, to June 15, 1904, at which time he was granted permission to visit the United States, and in charge of S. B. Patterson, first assistant city engineer, acting city engineer, since that date.

The department is organized with the following offices:

1. Street construction and bridges, Mr. L. F. Patstone, superintendent.
2. Street cleaning, parks, collection and disposal of city refuse, Mr. J. C. Mehan, superintendent.
3. Water supply and sewers, Mr. Robert G. Dieck, superintendent.
4. Buildings, illumination, and plumbing inspection, Mr. L. A. Dorrington, superintendent.
5. Drafting and surveys, S. B. Patterson, first assistant city engineer.
6. City shops, George P. Nieman, superintendent and property clerk.

The following is a summary of the work performed under the several offices, a more detailed statement of which will be found in the reports of superintendents, hereto appended.

STREET CONSTRUCTION AND BRIDGES.

The work of repairing the streets throughout the city has been continued, and practically all of the streets in the city are now surfaced and in a good state of repair. Many old streets have been elevated so as to afford proper drainage, and a number of new streets have been constructed in Ermita and Malate, a section of which is rapidly developing. The new streets so built have been put in at a proper grade and built complete with curbs, sidewalks, etc.

The street work is, however, in a transitory state, as it is not deemed advisable to lay permanent pavement until such time as the sewers and water pipes for the new system shall have been installed. Contracts have, however, been let for repaving Calles Rosario and the Escolta with Australian wood blocks laid upon a bed of concrete. This work was let to C. H. Belden, general superintendent of the J. G. White Company, and the work on Calle Rosario has already been completed (August).

In connection with the Escolta, this will form a continuous improved pavement from Plaza Calderon de la Barca to Plaza Santa Cruz, a distance of 850 meters. In connection with the above paving the city will install cement curbs and lay cement sidewalks, the walks to be paid for by the property owners.

On account of the fact that all materials for street work have to be brought into the city from a distance and deposited at various landings along the river or esteros, long hauls are necessary to transport the material to the site of the work. Through the year much of the land transportation for the work has been hired, at prices for double team and driver ranging from 12 to 8 pesos per day. This method was found expensive and unsatisfactory, and all of the teams for this work should be secured from the city corral.

During the year the work of laying curbs for sidewalks has been begun, and considerable progress has been made, namely, along the Wallace Field and the Bagumbayan drive, on Calle Moriones, Calle Cervantes, and Calle San Miguel. The manner of laying this curb has been much improved, and it is now built in place very rapidly and cheaply. These curbs are placed to the correct grade and in accordance with the approved street lines, so that in all cases they form a part of the permanent improvement, and it is the policy of this department to install them as fast as blocks or entire streets are cleared of obstructions. The city is practically without sidewalks worthy the name, and the installation of curbs will serve as an impetus and model to the property owner besides allowing the street to be placed at its ultimate grade, and thus making its maintenance a much less expensive matter.

Three important improvements have been made during the year, namely, the opening of suitable entrances to the Walled City at Calle Palacio, Calle Victoria, and Calle Aduana. The relief afforded by the substitution of these broad new streets for the narrow serpentine entrances can only be properly appreciated by persons who have been compelled to use the old gateways.

The bridges of the city have been placed in good repair. A contract has been placed for a lift bridge over the Binondo Canal at Calle Solidad, which will, when completed, afford direct communication between the business section and the custom-house and wharves along the Pasig. The work will be completed during the fiscal year of 1905. Plans have also been prepared and the work advertised for the construction of a bridge over the Pasig to replace the present Ayala Bridge. The new bridge will have two spans, 202 and 242 feet, center to center, and a 22-foot clear roadway. Bids will be opened December, 1904, and the work completed about one year from that date.

STREET CLEANING, PARKS, COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

During the year this office has much increased in both size and efficiency. All the streets in the city are now cleaned at varying intervals, regulated by the needs in each case.

Several plazas, the grounds around public buildings, etc., are being parked and the work of remodeling the botanical gardens carried forward. The funds available for park work are limited and at present it is impossible to undertake any general scheme of development. The improvements already under way have, however, done much to beautify the city.

There has in the past been no available supply of trees and shrubs for use in street and park work, and during the coming year a nursery will be started in order that a supply of trees may be available for use upon streets and also ready for use at such time as the general park scheme is undertaken.

In February, 1904, the pail system, formerly operated under the insular board of health, was transferred to this office, and has been managed very successfully, the transportation expenses having been reduced about one-half. This work, together with the collection of garbage, is done at night, and all fecal matter, etc., is transferred to the steam barge *Pluto*, built especially for this work, and dumped at sea. The garbage is burned at the city crematories at Palomar, Santa Cruz, and Paco.

The city stables at Palomar are in excellent condition, and the grounds have been graded and improved. The stock is well cared for and in good condition. A veterinary hospital was constructed during the year and has proved of great value in keeping the stock in a healthy condition.

The amount of transportation owned by the city is not sufficient for the work to be done, but this will undoubtedly be remedied by changes contemplated for the coming year.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERS.

Since its first organization the work of this office has increased several fold, and it is now thoroughly organized and equipped.

The work carried out during the past year has consisted in making new pipe installations throughout the city and replacing small pipes with those of large size and generally overhauling the entire system and putting it in shape to connect with the new water supply to be constructed in the near future.

A number of storm-water sewers have been constructed, thus relieving several badly flooded districts, and, in addition, a general study has been made for a system of storm-water drainage, and plans and estimates for several districts have been completed.

The city property at Santolan and Deposito, in charge of this office, has been much improved and is now in excellent condition. Especial attention is invited to the detailed report hereto appended.

BUILDINGS AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

All plans for buildings in the city, whether public or private, pass through this office for inspection and approval before the work is commenced. The city is divided into districts, each in charge of an inspector, who supervises all building work under way and sees that it is carried out in accordance with the approved plans and the city ordinances. Existing buildings are also inspected, and during the year many of them which had become unsafe have been condemned and ordered removed.

Economy is effected in the cleaning and care of all buildings owned and rented by the city and in charge of the head of this office, viz, markets, schoolhouses, and police stations, as the services of the above-mentioned inspectors are utilized for this work.

The work of plumbing inspection has recently been added to this office. The city ordinances are incomplete upon this subject, but a new ordinance is under preparation. This is an important branch of work, and upon the enforcement of proper plumbing regulations depends in a large measure the health and welfare of the community.

DRAFTING AND SURVEYS.

This office has been occupied mostly upon street work. The records of previous work were found to be very incomplete and indefinite, and it has been necessary to resurvey practically all the streets in the city for the purpose of fixing the street lines. When a question arose regarding any particular street it was resurveyed and the width and general lay out studied as a whole and in connection with the general scheme for that section. The plans were then presented to the municipal board, and the width of street, etc., fixed by resolution. The plans as approved will serve as a basis for all new street work, and new buildings are made to conform to the approved lines, and in the course of time the streets will be widened and straightened. At first glance the process seems a slow one, but its results are already apparent in many localities throughout the city.

All plans and specifications for engineering work are prepared in this office, and several standard methods of construction have been devised.

The work of the office has been systematized, and it is believed that more and better work is being accomplished than ever before in the history of the office.

CITY SHOPS.

The city shops, located on Calle Arroceros, form one of the most important and interesting parts of this department. All the repair work for the department is carried

on here, from harness repairing to rebuilding of heavy trucks. A great deal of new work is also turned out, notable among which during the past year was twenty-six carts for garbage collection.

The storage warehouses are also located here, and all city property is under the care of the shop superintendent, who is also the property clerk.

The equipment has been increased during the past year by the addition of a main shop 50 by 120 feet, equipped with woodworking machinery, and several smaller sheds, etc., for storage.

The plant has been much improved and is in first-class condition.

Repair work for the other departments is also done here and the actual cost of the work charged to the department concerned.

PASIG RIVER WALL.

Under act No. 669 of the United States Philippine Commission, plans were prepared and the contract awarded for the construction of a concrete retaining wall along a portion of the south bank of the Pasig River, south of the Bridge of Spain, and under act 1094, which provided \$30,000 United States currency, the work has been commenced.

The amount expended to June 30, 1904, was \$12,366.25 United States currency, leaving a balance on hand of \$17,633.75 United States currency.

The work consists in the construction of a wall, approximately 1,000 feet in length, constructed of concrete with stone coping, resting on a grillage and pile foundation of sufficient depth to allow an 18-foot channel at low water.

The old city wall is being removed along this portion of the river, and in addition an area of approximately 7,600 square meters will be reclaimed by filling out to the new wall.

The construction of this wall opens up a section of river front not heretofore available for commerce and will greatly facilitate the handling of interisland freight.

The following table shows the engineering force employed in the improvement of river front and construction of river wall:

Position.	Num-ber.	Salary.
Engineer in charge (American).....	1	P 3,600.00
Inspector (American).....	1	2,000.00
Rodman (American).....	1	1,800.00

SUMMARY.

The following statement shows in condensed form the money expended and work performed by the department of engineering and public works during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Salaries and wages.

Salaries:	
Office of the city engineer.....	P 37,854.61
Water supply.....	46,532.99
Street cleaning and garbage.....	38,335.90
Labor: Street cleaning and garbage.....	186,267.46
Salaries: Street construction and bridges.....	35,324.44
Labor:	
Street construction and bridges.....	126,221.70
Rock quarry.....	32,325.50
Salaries: Buildings and illumination.....	20,098.84
Labor: Buildings and illumination.....	35,752.50
Salaries:	
Building inspection.....	8,962.24
Inspection of boilers.....	890.00
City shops.....	23,608.29
Labor: City shops.....	13,110.69
Salaries: Drafting and surveys.....	10,263.30
Salaries and labor:	
Sewers.....	6,451.39
Weights and measures.....	3,600.00
Transportation.....	92,959.92

Labor: Transportation.....	P 49,634.66
Salaries:	
Survey, new water and sewer systems.....	29,768.20
Completing survey work.....	5,316.19
Parks.....	2,290.00
Labor: Parks.....	18,525.75
Salaries: Cemeteries.....	1,970.00
Labor: Miscellaneous.....	28,381.45
Salaries: Morris A. Mont, accrued leave.....	400.00
Labor:	
Completing survey work.....	6,682.53
Cemeteries.....	14,809.70
Salaries: Temporary building inspection.....	3,000.18
Labor: Water supply.....	33,241.69
	<hr/>
	912,580.12

PUBLIC WORKS.

Repairs to city bridges.....	62,796.12
Purchase and transportation of drain, road, and street material.....	128,392.18
Repairs and supplies, barges and launches.....	35,968.48
Coal for crematories.....	15,411.32
Coal and oil quarry.....	4,378.60
Forage.....	75,141.64
Repairs to stables and corrals.....	9,466.58
Purchase of tools, miscellaneous supplies, hose, etc.....	36,262.78
Repairs to harness, carts, and wagons.....	25,086.76
Purchase of material, shoeing public animals.....	2,860.87
Maintenance of public grounds and parks.....	11,149.07
Development and extension of rock quarry.....	17,747.74
Repairs to markets and municipal buildings.....	60,355.07
Care, cleaning, and supplies, municipal and public building.....	2,223.46
Operating and repairs to dredger.....	258.64
Lighting public buildings, parks, and streets.....	94,267.54
Material for extension of electrical service.....	4,345.76
Oil, lighting public buildings.....	2,668.94
Repairs to crematories.....	2,923.72
Purchase of horses and other animals, carts and harness, and hire of bull carts.....	72,803.55
Veterinary medicines and supplies.....	1,031.65
Supplies for cemeteries.....	13.20
Construction of river wall.....	3,596.01
Purchase and installation of machinery and tools.....	9,507.37
Construction of rock scows.....	19,065.51
Purchase of paving blocks for Escolta and Rosario.....	41,485.57
Purchase and location of sewer pipe.....	12,347.09
Purchase and location of fire and post hydrants.....	22,462.83
Location of water mains.....	32,670.54
Repairs to water system.....	14,485.84
Repairs to Santolan road.....	8,643.78
Repairs to machinery, pumping station.....	3,085.71
Cleaning reservoir and care of grounds.....	3,045.15
Transportation of materials for water supply.....	1,472.75
Purchase and installation of scales and track at Matadero.....	1,490.15
Coal, pumping station, and water-supply shops.....	34,342.68
Miscellaneous repairs and supplies, water supply.....	19,004.91
Water pipe and fittings for extension and repair of water system.....	85,120.00
Grading and improving grounds, repair shop.....	7,476.66
Purchase of means of transportation.....	14,224.00
Repairing and cleaning old sewers.....	4,315.71
Cleaning estero.....	1,969.70
Purchase of pails and covers.....	39,479.00
Purchase of commodes.....	382.50
Purchase of pail system.....	384,664.10
Expenses of pail system.....	35,540.70
	<hr/>
	1,465,431.93

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Miscellaneous supplies, pail system.....	₱ 770. 25
Purchase of office furniture and supplies.....	6, 027. 52
Rent of police stations.....	12, 390. 65
Telephone service.....	2, 628. 80
Supplies, contingent, general city survey work.....	3, 516. 06
Labor and supplies for renumbering houses.....	315. 04
Burial of paupers, etc.....	11, 268. 00
Hire of vehicles.....	11, 168. 34
Rent:	
Miscellaneous.....	10, 794. 86
Schoolhouses.....	39, 632. 73
Printing and binding.....	3, 894. 20
	<hr/>
	102, 404. 45
	<hr/>
Total.....	2, 480, 416. 50

The department has received the hearty support of the employees, and the energy and loyalty displayed have been marked. This has been greatly appreciated, and it is desired to thank the employees for their able assistance which has made the work of the past year a success.

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. PATTERSON,
First Assistant City Engineer, Acting City Engineer

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET CONSTRUCTION AND BRIDGES.

The CITY ENGINEER, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

For the purposes of administration and of systematizing the work the city has been divided into districts, as follows:

District No. 1.—Intramuros, Ermita, and Paco west of Paco Estero.

District No. 2.—San Nicolas, Tondo, and Binondo.

District No. 3.—Santa Cruz, Quiapo, Sampaloc, San Miguel, and Santa Mesa.

District No. 4.—Paco east of Paco Estero, Malate, Santa Ana, and Pandacan.

Bridge district.—One district for city.

Each district is in charge of an inspector, who reports daily to the superintendent the condition of his district, progress of work under way, etc.

The transportation used by this office is furnished in part by teams owned by the city and in part by teams hired by the day. The hiring of teams by the day has in the main proved unsatisfactory on account of the expense, and it is planned during the coming year to increase the number of teams owned by the city and to do away entirely with hired transportation.

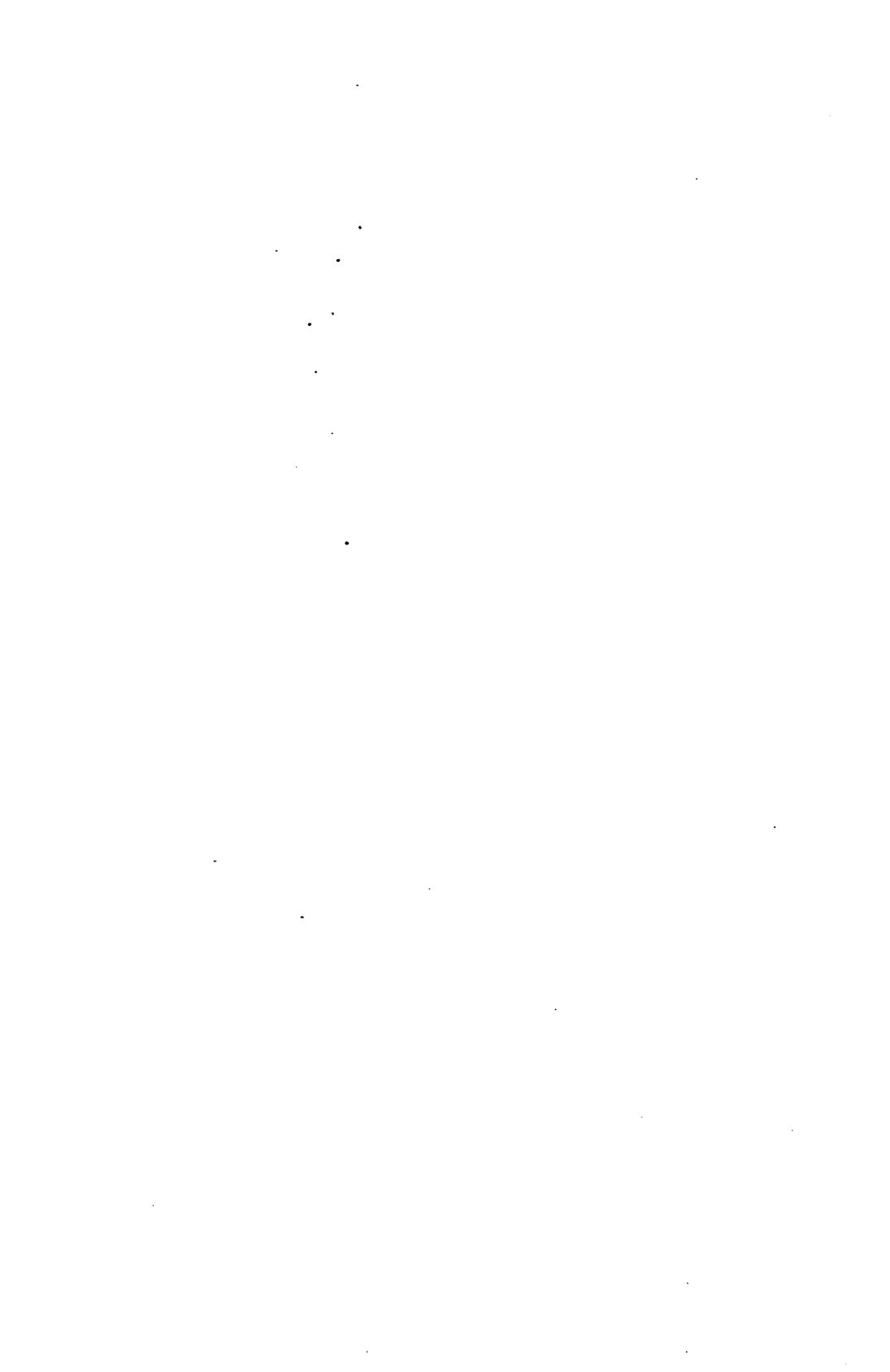
The following table shows the class of labor employed in the actual work of street construction and repair to bridges, the assignment by districts, the rate of pay per day or per month, the average daily transportation, including the amount furnished by the city, and the amount hired by contract:

Street construction and bridges.

Class of labor.	District No. 1.	District No. 2.	District No. 3.	District No. 4.	Bridge district.	Rate per month.	Rate per day.
Inspectors:							
Class A.....			1			₱ 233. 34	.....
Class B.....	1	1		1		200. 00	.....
Bridge.....					1		₱ 7. 00
Foremen:							
First class.....	1	2	1	1		100. 00	.....
Second class.....			2		1	70. 00	.....
Third class.....	6	4	2	3	2		1. 50
Fourth class.....	3	3	3	2	2		1. 20
Road engineers:							
Class A.....	1		1			150. 00	.....
Class B.....		1				100. 00	.....
Carpenters.....					24		1. 50
Masons.....		12	10	5	26		1. 50
Laborers.....	123	114	85	80	46		1. 00
Total.....	135	137	105	92	102		.....



SANTA LUCIA GATE, SHOWING WIDTH OF GATEWAY ENTERING WALLED CITY.





VICTORIA STREET EXTENSION, SHOWING NEW GATEWAY IN WALL.

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PALACIO STREET EXTENSION. BEGINNING WORK ON REMOVAL OF OLD SPANISH WALL.

TRANSPORTATION.

District.	City, double team, at ₱7.82.	City, single team, at ₱2.92.	Hire, double team, at ₱10.	Carabao cart, at ₱2.50.
No. 1.....	4	6	2	7
No. 2.....	2	3	5	6
No. 3.....	3	7	2	3
No. 4.....	3	3	3	5
Bridges.....	2	2	.....	2
Total.....	12	21	12	23

Three extensions of streets through the city wall have been made, namely, on Calle Aduana, Calle Victoria, and Calle Palacio, thus affording means of access to the walled city. The former entrances crossed the moat upon a narrow bridge and passed through openings in the wall wide enough for one team only. The inconvenience caused to traffic compelled to use these narrow serpentine entrances was enormous and the danger of accident not small. The Aduana and Victoria extensions are new openings which afford safe and easy entrance through the walls at places where there was no entrance formerly and save a long journey round for many teams daily. The Palacio extension is a new opening at one side of the former entrance. There are still two gates which should receive attention and be either widened or have new entrances made near their present location, namely the Santa Lucia and Parian Gate at either end of Calle Real, walled city. This street accommodates a large traffic and leads directly from the new port works through the center of the walled city, connecting at its eastern end with the bridge of Spain and the Santa Cruz bridge over the Pasig and by the construction of a short branch across the outer moat would also connect directly with Calle Concepción and the Ayala Bridge.

The length of street is now approximately 145,550 linear meters or 90.4 miles, and the pavement of the city consists of wood blocks, granite blocks, and macadam, apportioned as follows:

	Square meters.
Wood blocks.....	3,969
Granite blocks.....	50,695
Macadam.....	1,293,534

Total..... 1,348,198

The following table shows the new streets built during the year:

Street.	Length.	Width.	Curb.	Gutter.	Cost.	Remarks.
	<i>Meters.</i>	<i>Meters.</i>	<i>Linear meters.</i>	<i>Square meters.</i>		
General Wright, from Her- ran to San Andres.	500	15	1,299	500	₱15,956.98	1,100 cubic meters excavation, 1,220 cubic meters rock fill for foundation.
Zobel, from San Marcelino to Comillas.	175	12	.....	.....	1,449.78	Not curbed; refuse stone used.
E. street, from Isaac Peral to Padre Faura.	295	15	325	336	10,509.24	Includes 3,500 cubic meters fill.
San Marcelino, from Noza- leda to Herran.	430	18	885	430	14,956.41	1,650 cubic meters fill.
Aduana, ^a from Malecon to Postigo.	130	15	.....	.....	4,264.72	Not curbed.
Victoria, ^b from Muralla to Bagumbayan.	200	15	.....	.....	14,652.52	Do.
Palacio, from Muralla to Bagumbayan.	220	15	.....	.....	948.54	Course of construc- tion.
Total.....	1,950	.....	2,509	1,266	62,338.22	

^a Includes 2-pipe 60-centimeter culvert, 19 meters in length, cost ₱463.20, and 76 meters of 30-centimeter cement-pipe sewer, 2,762 cubic meters of sand filling, 546 cubic meters of stone filling and 1,300 square meters of macadam.

^b Includes 1 culvert consisting of 65 meters of 60-centimeter cement pipe, cost ₱1,081. One culvert of 75 meters of 60-centimeter cement pipe, cost ₱1,539, and 4,564 cubic meters of sand filling, and 1,913 cubic meters of stone filling.

The following table shows the streets resurfaced during the year:

Street.	Area.	Cost.	Cost per square meter.	Remarks.
	<i>Sq. m.</i>			
Malecon, from Sta. Lucia Gate to Luneta.	4,945	₱1,829.50	₱0.36	
Sta. Mesa road, from race track to city line.	7,713	2,914.14	.38	
S. Pedro Macati, from Real to city line.	4,612	3,169.94	.68	Includes 1 culvert 3-30 ct. pipe 8.3 meters.
Fundicion, from Palacio to Real.	619	255.68	.40	
Magallanes, from Victoria to Beaterio.	2,176	851.72	.40	
Solana, from Victoria northerly.	1,670	500.68	.30	
Cabildo, from Victoria to Fundicion.	417	116.64	.28	
Lavezares, from Madrid to Asuncion.	522	171.08	.32	
Iris, from Alix to Iris bridge.	11,973	3,042.28	.26	
Real (Paco), from Lasdamas bridge to Pena-Francia.	4,284	1,348.96	.32	
Morrones, from Lemery to Estero.	2,213	1,769.70	.80	
Nozaleda, from Herran to P. Faura.	3,998	1,191.76	.30	
Real (Ermita), from Bagumbayan to San Luis.	1,642	637.24	.38	
Hang Hang, from Lavezares southerly.	498	378.66	.76	
Echague, from Plaza Gotti to Quinta bridge.	6,377	2,548.36	.40	
Plaza Gotti.	2,369	1,098.26	.38	
Northerly approach Sta. Cruz bridge.	1,771	632.48	.35	
Lardizabal, from Manrique westerly.	398	297.46	.76	
San Miguel, from Quinta bridge to Novales.	4,935	2,201.48	.44	
Dominga (Paco).	1,153	805.90	.70	
Arrocera, from Colgante to Concepcion.	3,548	3,556.70	.60	
General Solano, from Ayala to Novales.	3,739	803.70	.20	Graveled.
Singalong road, from city line to San Andres.	13,317	11,477.34	.54	
Passay road, from San Antonio Abad bridge to race track.	6,218	4,480.58		City furnished material and tools and province the labor.
Solis, from Gagalangin to Lico.	2,235	3,136.66	1.40	
Gagalangin, from Maypajo bridge to Pretti bridge.	19,236	19,915.18	1.02	6.2 miles haul round trip.
Reten.	1,392	785.72	.56	
Santa Mesa Road from Santa Mesa to Barracks.	622	711.76	.82	
Cervantes, from Bilibid to Sangley.	12,606	8,725.16	.28	Graveled.
Sangley, from Cervantes to cemetery.	5,414	1,358.26	.24	Do.
Cabildo, from Beaterio to Santa Potenciana.	520	285.90	.54	
San Nicolas, from Caballero to Madrid.	690	444.48	.64	
Caballero, from Lavezares to San Nicolas.	355	268.52	.50	
Alix, from Manrique to Lavanderos.	2,146	1,137.10	.36	
Padre Faura, from Nozaleda to Real.	1,125	800.62	.70	
Elcano, from Barraca to San Nicolas.	636	260.06	.52	
Balic-Balic, from Loreto easterly.	736	420.78	.56	
Nueva, from Barredo to Remedios.	2,590	1,176.26	.44	
San Andres, from Singalong westerly.	3,685	1,224.32	.34	Do.
Real Intramuros, from Buluarte to Magallanes.	708	399.34	.56	
Lemery, from Pretti Bridge southerly.	869	1,010.02	1.16	
Arlegui, from Tanduary to Alva.	2,181	703.34	.32	Do.
San Pedro, from Carriedo to Bilibid.	4,053	1,233.68	.30	Do.
Real Santa Ana, from Plaza.	2,335	948.86	.40	
Pavia, from Lemery to Santa Maria.	3,795	2,630.08	.68	
Alejandro VI, from Alix to Tortuosa.	1,182	683.02	.58	
Principe, from Jaboneros to Pefarubia.	3,166	1,604.08	.50	
Misericordia, from Lacoste to Paz.	1,968	748.02	.40	
Numancia, from Muelle de la Reina Northerly.		1,046.50		788 square meters macadam, 300 linear meters curb, 50 square yards gutter.
Marques Comillas, from Ayala Bridge to Trinidad Bridge.	4,450	3,556.50	.80	
Quesada, from Pavia to Morrones.	884	1,169.42	1.34	Refuse stone for foundation.
Aviles, from Alix to bridge.	2,605	714.50	.26	Graveled.
Arranque, from Espeleta to Paz.	3,216	1,071.64	.34	Do.
Total.	177,453	95,773.90		

PALOMAR CREMATORY.

The work of filling the approach to the crematory, building China stone gutters, and macadamizing the driveways has been performed by this department. Six hundred and ninety-three cubic meters of sand for filling the approach was obtained from Tondo Beach, and 1,646 square meters of driveways macadamized, at a cost of ₱2,560.24.

CALLE SACRISTIA, BETWEEN ROSARIO AND NUEVA.

The buildings have been removed on the south side of this street and the street widened to 12 meters. This widening greatly relieves the traffic at this point.

PANDACAN.

The streets in this section were originally built of Guadalupe blocks, the space between the same being filled with dirt. These streets had become very badly out of repair, with the stone blocks scattered over the street, making them almost impassable. The stones were broken up with sledge hammers and used in the foundation of the new roadway, and the refuse stone necessary to complete the foundation was obtained from the demolished city wall, the material being loaded in bancas at the city wall and towed to Pandacan. After the refuse stone had been placed in the foundation it was thoroughly rolled and a 2-inch layer of fine gravel was spread over the top to form the wearing surface. The area resurfaced was 6,534 square meters. at a cost of ₱2,023.10.

CALLE MORIONES, TONDO.

The work of filling this street to subgrade and installing cement curbing was commenced in May and is still in progress. Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine cubic meters of sand filling have been obtained from the beach, 932 linear meters of cement curbing installed, and 52 meters of 30-centimeter cement pipe laid, at a cost of ₱5,787.44.

REMOVAL OF CITY WALL FROM ADUANA GATE TO THE ALMACEN GATE.

The work of demolition was commenced May 28, and completed on January 15, and the work was performed by prison labor, under a guard of 1 American and 3 native patrolmen. The force employed from May 28 to August 15 consisted of 30 prisoners per day, and from August 15 to January 15, 50 prisoners per day were used. The prisoners left Bilibid Prison at 6.30 a. m., reaching the wall in time to start work promptly at 7 o'clock, and the hours of work were from 7 to 11.30 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m., thus allowing the prisoners one and one-half hours for dinner, and making the actual number of working hours seven and a half. The supervision consisted of one American and one native foreman and was sufficient to handle the force to advantage.

The work performed by the prisoners was of a fair quality, although not equal to the average laborer on street work, as their physical development was not as good. Two gateways and 19 casemates were removed, making approximately 6,386 cubic meters of wall removed. This material was used by the warden of Bilibid Prison, at Palomar Crematory, and in various repairs to streets and bridges.

The use of dynamite was tried on three casemates, and was found to be a very cheap and quick way of razing the wall. The charges were placed inside the casemate, about 4 feet below the springing line of the arch, thus allowing the arch to fall in when the blast was made. The above blasts were made just at the end of the dry season, but after the rainy season commenced the stone became saturated with water, making it so spongy that it was impossible to use dynamite to advantage.

CEMENT GUTTERS.

The construction of the cement gutters shown in the succeeding table have given much-needed relief, and it is the intention to continue this work so as to cover all districts where trouble has been experienced from stagnant water standing in the street. These gutters allow of a thorough flushing, and also enable this department to keep the roadway in better repair, as they obviate the trouble experienced by the water seeping into the roadbed. These 30-centimeter gutters or half tubes were originally bought by contract, at so much per linear meter delivered on the site of the work; the cement gutters installed in the district of San Nicolas, however, have been built in place and at a much lower rate per meter than those bought by con-

tract, and it is the intention to have suitable forms made so that all this work may be built in place.

The sewer department is at present engaged in designing a system for the disposal of surface water, which will enable this office to install gutters and curbing and thus put the streets in a much better sanitary condition.

The following table shows the streets where gutters have been installed during the year:

Street.	Class (linear meters).				Cost.	Cost per linear meter.	Remarks.
	Cement.		China stone.	Box.			
	40-cent.	30-cent.					
Fulgueras, from Azcarraga to Lacandela.		681			₧2,248.04	₧3.30	Includes grading roadway.
Padre Rada, from Lemery to Fulgueras.		531			1,749.86	3.30	
Alejandro VI, from Alix to Tortuosa.	150	155	325		2,425.14		Refuse stone for foundation.
Gastambide, from Alix to Tortuosa.		857			2,973.38	3.46	
Tortuosa:							
San Anton, from Gastambide to Reten.	131	161			2,709.64		Includes 433 cubic meters stone filling; 1,060 square meters macadam.
Reten, from Tortuosa to San Anton.							
Benavides, from Salazar to Soler.			354		486.96	1.40	
Izquiero, from Magdalena Estero to S. Lazaro Estero.				564	1,177.06	2.08	
Arranque, from Tetuan northerly.			176		432.24	2.44	Includes grading roadway.
Lardizabal, from Manrique easterly.			63		929.36		Includes 350 square meters macadam.
Manrique, from Castaño to Lavanderos.			29		291.38		Includes 315 square meters macadam.
Castaños.....			35		304.97		Includes 467 square meters macadam.
Lavanderos, from Manrique easterly.			243		902.26		
Barcelona, from San Nicolas northerly.			85		312.42		Includes 383 square meters macadam.
Paz, from Timbugan to Trozo Estero.				303	219.58		
Pescadores, from Zaragoza to Padre Rada.		185			592.12	3.20	
Ylaya, from Padre Rada to Azcarraga.		440			1,409.00	3.20	
Sevilla, from Clavel to Lara.		731			457.38	.62	Concrete gutter built on ground.
San Nicolas, from Elcano to Santo Cristo.		102			207.40	2.02	Concrete gutter built on ground; 275 square meters graveled.
Principe, from Peñarubia to Muelle.		485			407.60	.84	Concrete gutter built on place.
Madrid, from Lara to Clavel.		1,155			790.48	.70	Do.
Barcelona, from Peñarubia to Aceiteros.		682			695.04	1.02	
Ylaya, from Azcarraga to Aceiteros.		217			588.80	2.72	Half pipe.
Tavera, from Azcarraga to Aceiteros.		101			288.26	2.84	Do.
Lara, from Principe to Sevilla.		120			117.40	.96	Concrete gutter.
Misericordia, from Lacoste to Paz.		165			468.60	2.84	Half pipe.
Soler, from Almansa to Misericordia.		76			322.28		Half pipe; extra work on foundation.
Almansa, from Alcalá to Paz.		327			1,166.16	3.56	Half pipe.
Aceiteros, from Barcelona to Madrid.		306			241.36	.78	
Tribunal, from Jaboneros to S. Fernando.		19			39.64		
Gamba, from Aceiteros to Clavel.		149			159.10	1.08	
Clavel, from Gamba to Barcelona.		377			278.96	.70	
Total	281	7,822	1,310	867	25,696.64		



BUILDING CEMENT CURB IN PLACE.



CITY STONE-CRUSHING PLANT, TALIM ISLAND.

CEMENT CURBING.

The cement curbing installed during the last eight months has been built in place. Formerly this curb was made in meter lengths at the city shops and then hauled to the street and installed. It has been found much cheaper and more satisfactory to build the curb in place by setting the wooden forms to line and grade, then depositing the concrete and allowing to set for twenty-four hours, and then removing the forms and facing the cement up. The curbing as built in place is 18 inches in depth, 6 inches wide at the top, and 8 inches at the bottom. The cement used has been Green Island Portland (Hongkong brand) mixed in the proportion of 1:2½:5 for the lower portion and 1:1 for the 1-inch facing from the top. The average cost of this class of curb, 1 mile from the city shops, has been ₱1.948 per linear meter. Portland cement figured at ₱4.90 per barrel, sand at ₱1.20 per cubic meter, and broken stone at ₱2.36 per cubic meter.

Following is the linear meters of cement curb and the square meters of cement sidewalk built during the year:

	Quantity.	Cost.	Cost per linear meter.	Cost per square meter.	Remarks.
Curb made at shops, linear meters.	1,536	₱3,686.40	₱2.40	.....
Curb built in place, linear meters.	7,223	16,245.52	2.24	.....
Cement walk, square meters..	3,043	10,650.50	.....	₱3.50	Portland cement, 5 inches of concrete, 1:2½:5; 1 inch of mortar, 1:1.
		30,582.42			

SIDEWALKS.

During the year 1,824 notices have been served for repairing sidewalks in accordance with section 9 of ordinance No. 3, passed by the municipal board December 16, 1901. This ordinance has enabled this office to keep the sidewalks in fair condition; yet, when extensive repairs were necessary, much trouble has been experienced with the poor material used, such as inferior cement, etc. Better results would be obtained if the walks were built directly by the city and the cost of same levied on the abutting owner.

One thousand five hundred and eighty permits have been issued for erecting stagings, fences, etc. Sixteen notices were served for removing fences or houses encroaching on the public way.

STEAM ROLLERS.

There are three 12-ton rollers in the department; two are Buffalo Pitts and one in the Springfield-Kelly make.

These rollers are in fair condition, and have run 312 days each during the past year.

The following table shows the cost of operating one roller per day:

Class of labor and material.	Rate per month.	Rate per day.	Cost per day.
1 engineer.....	₱150.00	₱3.76	₱3.76
1 oiler and assistant.....		1.20	1.20
1 waterman.....		1.00	1.00
Total labor.....			7.96
510 pounds Australian coal, at ₱13.86 per ton.....			3.16
Oil, waste, etc.....			1.32
Repairs.....			1.30
Total cost of operation per day.....			13.74

CITY QUARRY.

This quarry is located on the island of Talim, Laguna de Bay, distant by water 27 miles from the Bridge of Spain.

The 125-horsepower engine has given very good satisfaction during the year. No breakdowns or accidents have occurred to the same, and it has kept the mill running without the necessity of a shut down.

There are at present three crushers at the mill—one Gates, No. 6, capacity 40 tons per hour; one Austin, capacity 15 tons per hour, and one Blake, capacity 8 tons per hour.

A new head spider and set of concaves have been delivered for the Gates crusher to replace the old ones, which have become badly worn.

The Austin and Blake crushers have given very good satisfaction, but are now practically worn out, having been in use since the early days of the American occupation. A new crusher will have to be installed to replace these old ones, and it is the intention to install another No. 6 Gates similar to the one at present in operation.

The storage bins were completed during the month of August and have been in operation since that date, except for a portion of March and April, when the water became so low in the lake that it was impossible to use them. The city dredge was used to dredge out that portion directly in front of the bins, and no further trouble is expected.

The capacity of the bins is 75 cubic meters, and it is the intention to build three more as soon as the money is available.

The cost of getting out the stone for the crusher has greatly increased, owing to the large amount of waste which it has been necessary to handle. The face of rock which was originally worked has run into a large deposit of waste, making it necessary to handle two tons of waste for every ton of stone quarried.

In order to keep the mill running to advantage a donkey engine has been temporarily installed for hauling the cars up the incline from the lower level just south of the mill, there being a better deposit of stone at this location.

The work of moving the waste above referred to is now in progress, and the indications point to better rock at a lower level.

The following table shows the force employed, amount of stone crushed, etc.

[Number of days worked during the year, 312.]

Class of labor.	Average number per day.	Rate per day.
Foreman.....	1	₱200.00
Quarryman.....	1	7.00
Engineer.....	1	3.50
Assistant engineer.....	1	2.50
Capataz.....	1	3.50
Laborers.....	95	1.00
Total.....	100	

Month.	Cost of labor.	Stone crushed.
		<i>Cubic meters.</i>
July.....	₱2,386.00	1,736
August.....	2,486.00	1,534
September.....	2,276.00	1,692
October.....	2,336.50	2,594
November.....	2,404.00	1,904
December.....	2,765.50	2,293
January.....	2,845.00	2,823
February.....	2,975.00	3,570
March.....	3,125.00	3,395
April.....	3,971.50	3,547
May.....	3,640.00	3,364
June.....	3,719.50	4,593
Total.....	34,929.00	33,045

Material used.	Quantity.	Rate per unit.	Cost.
Coal.....tons.....	235	₱13.86	₱3,257.10
Dynamite.....pounds.....	6,450	.30	1,935.00
Powder.....do.....	400	.46	184.00
Oil and waste.....			644.24
Total.....			6,020.34

^a Per month.

Cost of crushing, ₱1.28 per cubic meter.

LAUNCHES.

The two launches, the *Washington* and the *Jan*, have been kept busy during the year towing the scows to and from the quarry and also the flat scows to the dredge for sand. Thirty-three thousand and forty-five cubic meters of crushed stone have been hauled from the quarry and 16,497 cubic meters of sand from the dredge.

Both launches have been pulled out, examinations made of their bottoms, new bushings for the tail shaft installed, and the engines overhauled and put in good condition.

The following table shows the cost of operating the *Washington* per day:

Class of labor and materials.	Rate per month.	Rate per day.
1 launch master	P200.00	P7.04
1 patron	60.00	2.10
1 engineer	60.00	2.10
1 assistant engineer	50.00	1.76
1 steersman	40.00	1.40
2 fireman	30.00	2.10
3 sailors	20.00	2.10
Total labor		18.60
Coal, 1 ton, at P13.86		13.86
Oil and waste		2.44
Rope, etc. ....		.32
Rice .....		.76
Repairs		1.22
Total cost of operation per day		37.20

SCOWS.

There are at present 25 scows for hauling broken stone and sand, 20 of which are of the cutter type and have a carrying capacity of 25 cubic meters each. The remaining 5 are of the deck or flat type, 3 of which have a carrying capacity of 60 cubic meters each and the other two 15 cubic meters each. The 5 flat scows are used in hauling sand from the dredge in the Pasig River for use in building cement curbs and gutters.

It will soon be necessary to condemn the 2 smaller flat scows, but it is thought that the 23 remaining will be sufficient for the needs of the office during the coming year. Twelve of the above scows were built at the city shops during the year, at a cost of P1,460 per scow.

Some of the scows are at present being overhauled at the city shops, the recaulking, resheathing, and painting with two coats of coal tar putting them in practically as good condition as when they were first launched.

The following table shows the cost of operating one scow per day:

Class of labor.	Rate per day.	Cost per day.
1 pilot	P1.30	P1.30
6 sailors	1.00	6.00
Total labor		7.30
Rope, oil, etc. ....		.42
Repairs .....		.26
Total daily cost of operating		7.98

BRIDGES.

There are 55 bridges and 17 culverts in the city which have been under inspection and repair during the year. Each bridge receives a thorough inspection at least once a week, thus keeping the office well informed as to the condition of each bridge and reducing the liability of accident to a minimum.

Extensive repairs have been performed on 18 bridges and general repairs on 35 bridges during the year.

This work has placed most of the bridges in good condition, making it possible for the steam rollers used in street construction to pass over them instead of going a mile or two out of the way, as heretofore.

The following table gives the location of the bridges where extensive repairs have been made, the class of repairs, and cost of same:

Location.	Class of repairs.	Cost.	Remarks.
Gándara Bridge, at Calle Tetuan.	34 stringers 32 feet by 12 by 14 inches, 2,600 linear feet flooring.	₱6,999.96	Ypl and yacal lumber.
Marquez Bridge, on Calle S. Rafael.	18 stringers 24 feet by 10 by 12 inches, 1,000 linear feet 3 by 12 inch flooring.	1,779.90	Do.
San Geronimo Bridge, Calle Arlogui.	4 stringers 44 feet by 12 by 12 inches, 850 linear feet 3 by 12 inch flooring.	2,115.60	Do.
Chinese Bridge, Calle Paz...	2,300 linear feet 3 by 12 inch flooring.	1,564.00	Do.
Tanduay Bridge, over water pipe, Calle Tanduary.	18 stringers 19 feet by 5 by 8 inches, 810 linear feet 3 by 12 inch flooring.	999.00	Do.
Tanduay 2d. over Tanduary Estero, Calle Tanduary.	8 stringers 37 feet by 12 by 12 inches, 810 linear feet 3 by 12 inch flooring.	1,484.00	Do.
Muelle de la Reina, near works of port property.	485 linear feet 2 by 12 inch flooring.	219.00	Do.
Gándara second bridge, Trozo Estero, near Lacoste.	8 stringers 40 feet by 12 by 12 inches; 16 braces 6 by 12 by 12 inches; 14 braces 102 feet by 6 by 12 inches; 1,000 linear feet 3 by 12 inch flooring.	1,490.00	Do.
Trinidad Bridge, Calle Comillas.	800 linear feet 2 by 12 inch flooring.	573.00	Do.
Mendoza Bridge, Quiapo Estero.	18 stringers 24 feet by 10 by 10 inches, 1,200 linear feet 3 by 12 inch flooring.	1,957.60	Do.
Azcarraga Bridge, Calle Azcarraga.	3 stringers 35 feet by 12 by 12 inches, 1,440 linear feet 3 by 12 inch flooring.	1,423.40	Do.
Bridge of Spain	Scraping and painting	833.62	
Maura Bridge, Calle Reina Regente.	.....do	78.70	
Ayala Bridge .....	.....do	673.24	
Iris Bridge, over Billbid Estero.	12 stringers 8 by 10 inches, 1,200 linear feet 3 by 12 inch flooring.	2,785.24	
Palomar Crematory Bridge..	175 linear feet flooring	118.20	
Bridge of Crematory (Paco).	Old bridge replaced by 3-pipe culvert.	378.80	
Quinta Bridge	1,300 linear feet flooring	239.40	
Santa Cruz Bridge	Scraping and painting	672.60	Not completed.
Total		26,375.16	

In addition to the general repairs as shown in the above table, the following work has been performed by the bridge department:

General repairs have been made to the river wall from the Binondo Canal westerly.

The breakwater at the municipal tenement house has been rebuilt and extended.

Railings have been built around the masonry openings where the 26-inch water pipe crosses the road at the Retonda district of Sampaloc.

A retaining wall has been built in front of the yard of the pail system at Calle Moriones and Reina Estero.

A tool house, 30 by 15 feet, has been built on Calle Reina Regente for the use of district No. 2.

Two culverts have been constructed in Calle Victoria to provide temporary drainage of the moat. The culvert for the drainage of the outside moat consists of 4 tubes of 60-centimeter cement pipe 18.7 meters in length laid on a 12-inch concrete foundation. Cost of this culvert was ₱1,539.

The culvert for the drainage of the inside moat consists of 3 tubes of 60-centimeter cement pipe 21.7 meters in length laid on a foundation of refuse stone. Cost of this culvert was ₱1,081.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.

Streets built.....	square meters..	18,640
Streets resurfaced.....	do.....	177,455
Streets graveled.....	do.....	124,731
Block paving relaid	do.....	4,485
Crossing relaid	linear meters..	366
Box gutters built.....	do.....	1,602

Flagstone gutters laid	linear meters..	1, 475
Concrete gutters built in place (30-centimeter)	do...	3, 766
30-centimeter cement gutter on half pipe installed	do...	4, 181
40-centimeter cement gutter on half pipe installed	do...	325
40-centimeter cement pipe laid	do...	75
30-centimeter cement pipe laid	do...	52
Cement curb laid	do...	8, 759
Cement sidewalk laid	square meters..	3, 043
Street sinks made	do...	850
Broken stone used (from quarry)	cubic meters..	33, 045
Broken stone used (purchased by contract)	do...	2, 890
Gravel purchased by contract	do...	10, 180

Respectfully submitted.

L. F. PATSTONE,
Superintendent Street Construction and Bridges.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT STREET CLEANING, COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

MANILA, P. I., ———, 1904.

The ACTING CITY ENGINEER,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of street cleaning, street sprinkling; collection and disposal of garbage, rubbish, and dead animals; collection and disposal of night soil; parks, cemeteries, and city transportation, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

STREET CLEANING.

This is divided into seven districts, the work of each district being performed under the direction of a native foreman.

American push-brooms are used for sweeping, the use of native brooms having been discontinued. Owing to the lack of care taken by the residents of the city in disposing of refuse, this department removes paper, corn husks, fruit peelings, sugar cane, fecal matter, vegetable refuse, and rubbish of all kinds, which are thrown by the occupants of tiendas and dwelling houses into the street.

Rakes, hoes, shovels, etc., are used for removing the deposits found in the gutters, and the gutters are thoroughly flushed by using fire hose attached to the street hydrants.

The gutters in the low districts of the city often fill during high tide with water from the esteros.

Refuse of every kind remains on the street when the water goes out.

The street sweepings are collected at night in carts. This material is used for covering manure and rubbish dumped on vacant lots.

The people of San Felipe will not permit the employees of this department to clean the streets in that barrio. This matter is now under consideration.

The area cleaned, loads removed, cost, etc., of street cleaning, is shown in Tables Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

STREET SPRINKLING.

The streets are sprinkled by wagons and by laborers provided with hose, which they attach to the street hydrants.

The area sprinkled, loads of water used, cost, etc., of street sprinkling is shown in Tables Nos. 6 and 7.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE, REFUSE, AND DEAD ANIMALS.

Under the provision of ordinance No. 4, as amended by ordinance No. 7, ordinance No. 48, and ordinance No. 56, the occupants of every building, premises, or place of business are required to place all garbage and rubbish in cans on the outer curb of the sidewalk between 8.30 p. m. and 5 a. m., or to notify the superintendent of street cleaning and parks of any unusual quantities of rubbish or trade refuse at least twenty-four hours before removal is necessary.

Employees of this department gather all the refuse washed ashore by the tide along the beach (from Bancusay to Fort San Anton). Bancas are used for gathering refuse in the river and the esteros.

All garbage and rubbish is collected at night in carts. The collecting force is divided into seven districts, the work of each district being performed under the direction of native foremen.

Crematories are used for burning all house garbage and such rubbish as can not be used for filling low land. The largest of these, a Morse-Bolger destructor of 120 tons capacity, is built on Palomar Island, district of Binondo, and was placed in operation July 29, 1903.

The Paco Crematory was used ten months and the Santa Cruz Crematory was used two months during the fiscal year.

The per cent of combustible matter found in the garbage collected in the city of Manila is very small, as compared with the garbage collected in most cities in the United States, and for that reason a larger amount of coal is needed to consume it. Horse manure and rubbish of certain kinds are dumped into vacant lots which need filling. The use of scows for dumping garbage and refuse at sea was discontinued July 16, 1903, as this method of disposition proved expensive and unsatisfactory.

All dead animals under 30 pounds weight are removed on the garbage carts. For removing animals of over 30 pounds weight a special wagon is provided.

The amount and cost of garbage refuse and dead animals collected and disposed of are shown on tables Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Table 12 shows amount of material removed in street cleaning, collection and disposal of garbage, refuse, and dead animals.

Table 13 shows the class of material removed in street cleaning and collection and disposal of garbage, refuse, and dead animals.

Table 14 shows the cost of transportation used in street cleaning, garbage collection, and sprinkling.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF NIGHT SOIL.

February 1, 1904, the personnel and equipment connected with the collection and disposal of night soil were transferred by the board of health and the insular purchasing agent to the city of Manila.

In the city of Manila night soil is collected by means of the pail-conservancy system, the odorless excavators, and the public scavengers.

The pail-conservancy system has been installed in many private houses, public buildings, and nearly all the public closets. It has proved a sanitary measure of considerable benefit to the city of Manila. Wooden pails placed in commodes are used as receptacles for the night soil. After twenty-four hours clean pails are substituted, and the pails which have been used are removed, tightly covered, placed on trucks, carried to the steam barge *Pluto*, and there emptied, washed, and disinfected.

The pails are well tarred and painted to prevent the wood from absorbing the foul contents. The covers are attached to the pails with iron hand screws. Some device for fastening the cover that would take less time and prevent the cover from loosening when the pails are carted over rough roads would be an improvement.

The commodes used are made of cheap material, poorly built, and clumsy to handle. The use of a more suitable pattern, made of good material, would greatly improve the service.

When this work was taken over by the city of Manila the transportation used for collecting pails consisted of 3 trucks, 7 bull carts, and 4 cascos. This was reduced to 4 trucks and 2 cascos on March 1, 1904.

The trucks can carry 116 pails at one time. The cascos are used for carrying the pails by way of the esteros. This is a cheap means of transportation, and more cascos are available for this work when required. Public closets have been erected in districts where they are most needed, and about 470 pails are removed from these daily.

February 22, 1904, the collection of pails during the daytime was discontinued, and since that date all collections have been made during the hours of 8 p. m. to 5 a. m. April 1 the position of superintendent of pail system was abolished.

A reorganization of the force employed in this work allowed the transfer of 2 foremen to the street-cleaning department and the abolishment of the position of 1 foreman. All of these foremen were receiving ₱720 per annum.

The force now employed in this work consists of 1 overseer, at ₱2,400 per annum; 1 assistant overseer, at ₱960 per annum; 1 foreman, at ₱720 per annum; 12 subforemen, at ₱1.20 per diem; 1 subforeman, at ₱1.10 per diem; 80 laborers, at ₱1 per diem.

The following table shows the number of pails cleaned from February 1 to June 30, 1904:

Month.	Private houses.	Public buildings.	Public closets.	Provisional installation.	Total.
February	22,660	3,196	8,908	3,466	34,230
March	24,204	3,338	9,670	3,796	41,008
April	23,990	3,685	9,690	3,760	41,125
May	24,922	3,837	10,013	3,948	42,820
June	24,526	3,903	13,020	826	42,275
Total	120,302	18,059	51,301	15,796	205,458

The following table shows the amount collected for cleaning pails in private houses for five months:

Month.	Philippine currency.	Spanish Filipino currency.
February	1,445.45	311.50
March	1,510.92	228.70
April	1,980.79	289.14
May	1,608.97	145.36
June	1,784.75	5.60
Total	8,326.06	980.30

The odorless excavators are used for removing the night soil from vaults and cesspools. They consist of 500-gallon tank wagons, pumps, suction hose, etc., especially designed and constructed for performing this work in a sanitary manner without annoyance to the general public.

The following table shows the vaults cleaned and loads removed for five months:

Month.	Vaults cleaned.	Loads removed.
February	20	253
March	47	267
April	32	257
May	36	332
June	49	327
Total	184	1,436

The following amounts were collected for cleaning vaults in private houses for five months:

February	P75.06
March	306.00
April	160.00
May	50.00
June	159.29
Total	750.35

The contents of vaults and cesspools are also removed by public scavengers, and dry-earth closets in use by the military organization located in Manila have been cleaned by public scavengers. These are licensed contractors, who removed the night soil by means of covered barrels. This method of removing night soil is very unsatisfactory and causes much complaint. Unless the contractors provide themselves with more suitable equipment their licenses should be canceled. The military dry-earth closets will be replaced by the pail-conservancy system the 1st of July, 1904.

Night soil removed by public scavengers for five months.

Month.	Permits issued.	Contents removed from vaults.
February.....	217	<i>Barrels.</i> 3,421
March.....	220	2,471
April.....	240	2,688
May.....	279	3,082
June.....	295	3,559
Total.....	1,251	15,221

When the equipment for disposing of night soil was taken over by this department, February 1, 1904, it consisted of the steam barge *Pluto* and 7 small cascos. As the *Pluto* was laid up for repairs, the cascos were used for carrying the night soil out into the bay where it was emptied. The public scavengers used their own cascos for this purpose. Owing to the fact that these cascos were emptied in shallow water within 4 or 5 miles of the Tondo beach, the tide washed the night soil up along the shore, which was very disagreeable to residents of that district and a menace to their health. This matter was remedied as soon as the steam barge *Pluto* was repaired and placed in service, for by means of this boat the night soil is carried so far away from Manila that the tide does not carry it ashore.

The *Pluto*, which was especially designed and constructed for doing this work, was built by Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co., and first placed in service during the month of December, 1903. It is a seagoing barge of the following dimensions:

Length over all	feet..	130
Length between perpendiculars	do..	125
Beam	do..	26
Depth molded	do..	10
Draft, maximum	do..	7
Coal capacity, about	tons..	50
Fresh water capacity, about	do..	40
Speed per hour	miles..	10

The garbage hold is fitted amidships, top of hold extending 2 feet 9 inches above molded depth, and constructed of steel plates and angles, capable of holding 240 tons in 16 tanks.

The engine is compound with full set of line pumps. Horsepower, 280. There is a pump on deck which pumps 30 tons of water in six and a half minutes, which is used for washing the tanks and pails when emptied.

The night soil collected in pails, excavators, and barrels is emptied into tanks on board the *Pluto*, and the pails and barrels are washed and disinfected.

Every morning the barge steams out into the bay and the tanks are emptied by means of a discharge valve placed in the bottom of each tank.

The collection of night soil in Mariquina is accomplished by means of the pail conservancy system.

Two hundred pails and commodes are distributed in 131 public closets along the Mariquina River to prevent the possible contamination of the water supply of the city of Manila.

Four bull carts were hired at ₱3 per diem each, for collecting pails until July 7, 1904, when they were replaced with 1 two-horse truck and 2 bull carts, property of the city of Manila.

The following table shows pails cleaned for five months:

February	5,700
March.....	6,070
April.....	6,000
May.....	6,200
June.....	6,000
Total.....	29,970

The cost of collecting and disposing of night soil is shown in Table No. 15.



BOTANICAL GARDENS.

PARKS.

Owing to the great call for necessary improvements along the lines of sanitation and the improvement of streets, the park work was compelled to move at a moderate pace, and will perhaps continue to do so until some general plan of parking the city is approved by the municipal board.

The work performed and expenditure made can be found in Tables Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

CITY CEMETERIES.

Paco and Loma cemeteries have been maintained and cared for during the year, also some improvements made.

The number of interments, force employed, and material expended, with cost of same, can be found in Table No. 21.

The city purchased during the year in the vicinity of Loma Cemetery a tract of land containing 125½ acres, and by a resolution of the municipal board it was dedicated for cemetery purposes and to be known as "Cementerio del Norte."

This office received instructions to submit plans and to proceed with the work. Plans were submitted and approved.

Avenues and streets were laid out, trees planted, drains laid, and about 50 acres graded, sections were platted, and instructions received to inter pauper dead in sections 8, 9, and 10 of the pauper field. The first interment was made April 12, 1904.

The number of interments, force employed, work done, and cost of same can be found in Tables Nos. 21 and 22.

LAND TRANSPORTATION.

This branch of the service has improved during the past year owing to the increased purchase of animals, improved condition of the rolling stock, and better discipline among the men employed.

A new blacksmith shop, built of stone, has been added to stable No. 2, with air connection from the blower at the new crematory for furnishing the draft for the blacksmith fire. Also a new well-ventilated and sanitary stable, capable of housing 60 head of animals, has been erected at Palomar. Part of the original stable at Palomar was torn down and greatly improved by being built higher. Pony stalls have been placed in the wagon shed at the Intramuros stable sufficient to stable 34 ponies. The floor in the main barn has been taken up and relaid.

Wagon and cart sheds are badly needed and would be a great saving to the rolling stock in general.

Repairs to the rolling stock have been heavy, as most of the carts had to be practically rebuilt. The same is true of the harness, as a good deal of it was old quarter-master harness. Eight single sets of truck harness were made at the city shops, for use on the pail trucks, as we did not take over any harness from the board of health.

On the 1st of January, 1904, the city purchased all the carromatas, carretelas, harness and animals assigned for their use by the insular purchasing agent, to wit: Twenty-seven carromatas, 2 carretelas, 29 S. S. pony harness, 34 native horses, 1 Australian horse, 1 Chino horse, 1 Chino mule.

On the 1st of February, 1904, we took over from the board of health all excavators and trucks belonging to them and in use at that time; also 9 head of American mules and 2 head of American horses.

During May, 1904, the city purchased 10 head of light Australian horses, which have proved to be very satisfactory up to the present date. They seem to stand the climate better than the large Australian stock.

Thirty-nine head of Chino mules have been purchased and tried, with very satisfactory results. In my opinion the only thing against them is that the most of them are rather small for the work they have to do.

Thirty-seven head of Australian horses were purchased in November, 1904, and put to work. So far they have not done very well, owing principally to their not being acclimated and a lack of sufficient allowance of forage, a government ration not being enough for animals of their size, considering the class of work they perform.

The forage ration for horses and mules is too small for the class of work they have to do. With an increase of ration I think the animals could do more work and stand it better than they do now.

I think that mules are best suited for heavy work in this country, as they seem less liable to disease, and the Filipino drivers can get along with them better than they can with horses.

The department has five Filipinos driving two-horse teams that are doing very well, but the average Filipino can not handle two horses; he does not use judgment in driving.

The majority of American teamsters now in the department are doing very well, but good teamsters are very hard to secure in Manila at the present time. Most of the applicants seem to lack experience in this kind of work.

The operations of this branch of the service and the cost are shown in Tables Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

CLEANING ESTEROS.

During the months of March, April, May, and June this department had charge of a force of laborers employed in cleaning the mud from certain esteros.

Four cascós and 25 laborers were used in this work.

The following table shows the earth removed and the cost:

Month.	Earth removed.	Cascos in use.	Laborers at ₱1.20 per diem.	Laborers at ₱1 per diem.	Cost per month.	Cost per ton.
	<i>Tons.</i>					
March, 1904.....	686	4	1	24	₱471.20	₱0.58
April, 1904.....	1,256	4	1	24	727.30	.58
May, 1904.....	1,653	4	1	24	770.20	.47
June, 1904.....	1,609	4	1	24	694.60	.48
Total.....	5,203	.....	.....	.....	2,663.10	.51

Very respectfully,

J. C. MEHAN,
Superintendent Street Cleaning, Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

(A set of 28 tables follow in the report, which are not published but are on file, showing organization, work accomplished, material, etc.)

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERS.

STORM-WATER DRAINAGE.

General observations.—The problem of an adequate storm-water-drainage system has never been fully considered. Such observations as were made by the Spanish engineers were more or less disconnected and did not determine any point with certainty. It is unquestionable that the removal of storm water must be undertaken in drains entirely distinct from the sewage carriers, and that the water courses must be utilized in the design of the system. The solution of the problem is greatly simplified by the small drainage areas and short leads to the esteros, but is much complicated by the small gradients encountered. Before a definite design may be determined upon for all districts, observations on estero flow and ground-water levels must be taken and the results tabulated, and gaugings of streams and present sewer recorded for the definite determination of the absorption and run-off coefficients. The records of the Weather Bureau must be redrawn to make them more than passably valuable in this work. Auxiliary rain gauges should be set up in Tondo and Sampaloc to obtain more definite knowledge of the intensity of rainfall, as the local conditions are apparently quite different there than as observed at the station in Ermita.

Determination of minimum elevation of outfalls.—Close studies of the tide tables prepared by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey indicate that minimum low tide of 10 meters city datum = 30 feet sewer datum (mean lower low water as determined from the Coast and Geodetic tide gaugings being assumed as 10 meters and 30 feet, respectively) practically never occurs. Observations on the elevation of deposits in existing sewers appear to show that the deposits extend approximately to this elevation and no higher. It has therefore been determined that no outfall shall be placed lower than 10.30 meters city datum or 31 feet sewer datum. While it is quite possible that deposits may have resulted from the open passage from one system to another, the sluggish movement of water entering at the approach to high tide and the small difference in surface levels of the esteros connected, all of which would be favorable to deposit, it is believed that the rule determined upon is a rational

one. Thus far all new storm drains have been built under the rule and have been found to be clear at the end of the dry season. Furthermore, there has been no such noticeable silting at the outfalls as has been observed with the old Spanish drains, which rather indicates that the full force of the current on the ebb is available for flushing.

Variations in estero levels and estero currents.—A few disconnected observations on the level of water in the esterios lead to the belief that there are variations in surface levels which seem to bear very little relation to the tidal variations. High water in esterios far from the sea occurs at no very definite period after high tide in the free bay. The time of low water, however, seems to be coincident or nearly so with low water in the free bay, although the elevation of this low water is greater than that of the bay. This condition is noticeable at points far from the mouths of the esterios, particularly in the districts of Santa Cruz, Quiapo, and Sampaloc.

Due to these differences, certain currents are generated which, on passing examination, appear to follow no definite rule. Indeed, in some cases, observations on estero flow, taken at rather widely separated points at approximately the same time, there were currents in opposite directions, indicating a summit somewhere between the points of observations.

These questions must be thoroughly determined so as to make drain construction most effective and to furnish a guide to the proper inclosing of the esterios. A series of observations to this end is shortly to be undertaken. Gauges to city datum will be established at various points on all the more important waterways and simultaneous readings taken. By this method it is hoped that very valuable information will be collected.

Street grades and drainage areas.—Equally as important as outfall elevations is the establishment of street grades. Notes taken during heavy rainfalls give evidence of the fact that streets have been so graded as to draw back the water into the gutters. In consequence of the lack of a definite plan for street drainage, the drainage areas have been badly mixed. The effort to carry off drain water to the low points has resulted in the construction, at large expense, of deep gutters, which must eventually be abandoned. Fortunately, however, there has been no new drain construction of any moment, so that no complications arise. The Spanish drains must be practically rebuilt or abandoned, and in consequence need not be considered in the design.

The flat grades of the natural surface which are found in Manila make it necessary to keep gradients as low as possible in order that economy in filling may be secured. The minimum gradients to gutters has been set as 2 in 1,000, which experience here has shown will, under ordinary rainfall and with reasonably well-kept road surface, suffice to drive the water to the inlets in a satisfactory manner. The laying of gutters even on this gradient is very difficult and a decrease in gradient below the minimum set is not justifiable both for the sake of appearance and extra inspection.

Street levels in connection with the street-railway construction have been established, but the results are not satisfactory for the reason that the time did not admit a careful consideration of the districts as a whole. Grades for the district of Santa Cruz have been finally set as indicated on the accompanying plan and those for the districts of San Nicolas and Binondo are under consideration.

Intensities of rainfall and run-off.—The records of the weather bureau show that within the past nineteen years no more than 16 storms of an intensity of 2 inches per hour have occurred. (See Table 1.)

It is clear from the accompanying table that it is unreasonable to design a drainage system providing for rains of greater intensity than 2 inches per hour. Under present conditions flooding occurs over the whole of the low-lying districts during rains of intensities greater than 3 inches per hour, and can not be prevented except by the expenditure of an enormous sum of money. It has been assumed, therefore, that it is sufficient to provide for a rainfall of 2 inches per hour, with a run-off coefficient of 75 per cent in built-up districts and 50 per cent in rural and suburban districts, and under this assumption the drains so far constructed have been designed. It might be well to remark that in the event of rains of greater intensity than 2 inches per hour the inlets will be choked and the drains flow under an additional head.

Prevention of deposit.—It is well known that the tendency of the drains to clogging from the large quantities of vegetable and earthy matter brought down from the lake and sand by winds from the west is pronounced, and that even under the most favorable circumstances the outfalls and the drains must be cleaned to maintain their full carrying capacity. It is possible, however, to lessen this tendency by a better adjustment of grade, assuming a minimum cover of 60 centimeters over all drains and designing the drainage areas so as to reduce to the minimum the lengths of sewers. This system will increase the original cost, but will save considerable expense in maintenance, which is really the governing factor.

The Spanish drains are, as far as known, connected to two water courses at least, and hence, as before mentioned, currents are set up in them due to differences in the water levels of the esteros dependent upon the state of the tide. The rapid silting up of the esteros whose currents have approximately the same velocities as those in the drains, surely confirms this observation, and it is therefore proposed to prevent this condition by a thorough separation of all drainage areas.

That the deposits in the drains result mostly from the tides is shown quite conclusively by the sewers in Intramuros and Binondo. In Intramuros the streets are practically all covered with crushed rock from the Binangonan quarry and are clear at the end of the dry season except in those faulty drains where the water is flowing against grade. With the drains along the Escolta and Calle Rosario under paved roadways kept scrupulously clean and with silt basins, deposit is very pronounced and consists mostly of sand and decayed vegetable matter. The conclusion that it is the tide which is the main factor in deposit is therefore rational.

Basis of computations and designs.—The drains should be designed according to Kutter's formula, which, although giving results apparently too large, has the advantage of being well established. Computations according to Burkli-Ziegler's and McMath's formulas for run-off produce results which are not borne out by the facts, the computed being in all noted cases far below the actual run-offs. No account should be taken to the increased capacity resulting from head in the inlets in the belief that this should be viewed as a safety factor and the intensity of rainfall of 2 inches per hour should be assumed as constant over the whole drainage area since every such area is small. The roughness factor "n" in Kutter's formula has been taken as 0.013 for good salt-glazed pipe and 0.015 for Japanese vitrified clay pipe and cement pipe. It is not deemed advisable to seek a reduction in the coefficient for cement pipe by coating the interior with pitch because of the technical difficulties of applying this coating properly and the possibility that the coating will prove a failure in actual practice.

It has been assumed that a head room or clear covering of 60 centimeters will be no more than sufficient to prevent fracture of the drain, and to insure the necessary strength vitrified clay pipe or reinforced cement construction will in many cases be necessary. The cement pipe now furnished is under present market prices the only material economically possible. It can not be asserted that its use has given satisfaction for it is imperfectly made, is weak under sudden loads, and is liable to fracture in transportation. Unless the price of vitrified clay pipe is much reduced it can never come into general use for street drainage except in special cases. It is believed that particularly for the larger drains, because of restricted head room and poor foundations, it will be necessary to build the drain in the trench, and that for economy expanded metal construction must be employed.

It was first thought that the interval between catch basins should be 150 meters, but experience has shown this to have been a false assumption. Flat gradients make it wiser to remove the storm waters promptly, and a distance of 120 meters is now believed to be the absolute limit of separation. So far there has been no effort to construct silt basins at the inlets, but this will certainly be necessary to protect against choking from street washings. Trapping of inlets is not required, and would in any case be very difficult because of the shallow drains.

Method of conducting the work.—As before stated, the drainage in any one district is practically independent of that in the others and the work may be taken up as funds become available, without attention to the other districts. It is, however, impracticable to undertake the street drainage unless the reconstruction of the streets immediately follows, for there will of necessity be many changes in the direction of gutter flow.

Detailed drawings of all special work, standard sections, and minor details should be made, so that during the progress of the work there may be no delays. Plans and profiles must be prepared, so that detailed cost sheets may be secured. The work heretofore carried on has been too hurried for the collection of data of any value concerning unit cost or subsoil conditions, and these data can be collected only by increasing the force of engineers. It is recommended therefore that before the drainage work is commenced in earnest the staff be so increased as to permit of the organization of several field parties and a designing force.

Drainage for the district of Santa Cruz.—The conditions in this district are so well defined and the esteros of such depth that it has been deemed quite safe to prepare plans for a drainage system without the need of examining further into the matter of grades, etc. The general scheme is outlined in the accompanying plan and detailed estimates of cost. (See Table 2.)

Street reconstruction and curb laying must immediately follow the construction of the drains, and the cost of this has been included in the estimate. The work could be finished as far as the sewer work is concerned within five or six months.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF SEWER AND DRAINS DURING THE YEAR.

New work.—There were 15 jobs undertaken to improve the drainage on important streets, including Calle Concepción, Ermita, Calle General Solano, Calle San Miguel, Calle Tanduy, and Calle P. Faura. The detailed statement is included in the accompanying table. (See Table 3.) All the drains were built to line and grade and may be incorporated into the finished system. During the past season these new drains acquitted themselves well, and no silting was observed. All have numerous man-holes which admit of ready inspection of their entire length. There has, however, been no general plan under which they were constructed, in view of the restricted appropriations and the lack of materials.

Repairs and cleaning.—In all, 204 jobs were carried to completion, as indicated in the above-mentioned table. The jobs varied in cost from a few pesos for the cleaning of an inlet to an expenditure of several hundred pesos for the construction of a section of drain. To this work has been charged the construction of 63 new manholes on old sewers, 16 catch-basins with improved inlet grating, and 6 catch-basins with square covers. It is necessary to continue the construction of manholes on the old Spanish drains, as there is great difficulty at the present time in making inspections, cleaning, and repairs. The inlet areas must also be increased to prevent flooding. The Spanish inlet covers fail to pass sufficient water even in ordinary showers, and these must be replaced by modern gratings. The work outlined above will be carried on in the coming year.

A new inlet grating and an improved manhole frame and cover were adopted. The designs have given great satisfaction. A design for a septic tank to supersede the pozo maura was also prepared. Several tanks constructed in conformity with this plan have shown satisfactory results.

Curb grades for several districts have also been established, so that it is now possible to proceed with the work of grading the streets and of constructing sidewalks.

TABLE 1.—Rainfall data for the city of Manila for the years 1887 to 1903.

Date.	Rainfall.	Causes of rain.	Precipitation.	Hourly intensity.
	<i>Mm.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>	
1892, May 21, 5-6 p. m.	a 60.0	Intense local thunderstorm	2.36	4.72
1891, June 15, 7-8 a. m.	b 55.0	Influence of distant depression .....	.59	4.42
1887, Sept. 18, 6-7 p. m.	c 52.5	Intense thunderstorm	1.57	3.14
1906, Aug. 26, 7-8 p. m.	d 52.2	Thunderstorm; distant depression to the east.	1.62	3.24
1899, July 19, 1-2 a. m.	e 51.3	Extensive thunderstorm due to influence of distant typhoon. ....	.785	3.14
1891, Sept. 15, 5-6 p. m.	f 50.3	Distant typhoon .....	.785	3.92
1890, July 16, 5-6 p. m.	50.0	Distant typhoon north.		1.97
1891, Nov. 16, 3-4 p. m.	49.8	Influence of a typhoon that crossed southern Mindanao.		1.96
1902, June 1, 4-5 p. m.	48.5	Thunderstorm; distant depression to the northeast.		1.91
1889, Aug. 6, 2-3 p. m.	g 48.0	Thunderstorm .....	.59	5.04
1899, June 30, 2-3 p. m.	h 47.2	do.	1.18	3.54
1898, Sept. 14, 1-2 a. m.	i 47.2	Distant depression .....	.985	3.48
1898, Aug. 27, 2-3 a. m.	47.0	do.		1.86
1888, Sept. 17, 7-8 p. m.	j 47.0	Thunderstorm	1.79	3.07
1897, Aug. 28, 3-4 p. m.	k 46.0	Very intense local thunderstorm	1.57	5.89
1894, Mar. 9, 0-1 p. m.	45.8	Thunderstorm		3.14
1896, Sept. 6, 1-2 a. m.	l 44.0	do. ....	.985	3.14
1888, July 23, 4-5 a. m.	42.8	do.		2.36
1886, Aug. 26, 5-6 p. m.	42.0	do. ....	.59	2.36
1891, May 29, 7-8 p. m.	m 42.0	do. ....	.787	4.72

a These 60 millimeters were registered by Casella pluviograph in 30 minutes.

b 15 millimeters registered in 8 minutes.

c 40 millimeters recorded by the pluviograph in 30 minutes.

d 41.2 millimeters registered in 30 minutes.

e 20 millimeters registered in 15 minutes.

f 20 millimeters registered in 12 minutes.

g 15 millimeters registered in 7 minutes.

h 30 millimeters registered in 20 minutes.

i 25 millimeters registered in 17 minutes.

j 45.5 millimeters fell in 35 minutes.

k 40 millimeters fell in a short space of 16 minutes.

l 15 millimeters registered in 15 minutes.

m 20 millimeters registered in 10 minutes.

TABLE 2.—*Estimate of cost, Santa Cruz drainage system.*

Street.	Brick, ₱24.20 per 1,000.		Cement, ₱5.05 per barrel.		Sand, ₱1.32 per centimeter.		Inlets, No. 1, ₱38.50.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
	<i>M.</i>		<i>Bbls.</i>		<i>cm.</i>			
Soler.....	198,800	₱4,810.96	210	₱1,060.29	100	₱132.00	16	₱616.00
Zacateros.....	1,800	43.56	15	75.73	10	13.20	6	231.00
Lacoste.....	1,600	38.72	10	50.49	10	13.20	5	192.50
Arranque.....	1,100	26.62	6	30.29	5	6.60	4	154.00
Obando.....	900	21.78	5	25.24	5	6.60	3	115.50
Dolores.....	2,300	55.66	12	60.56	10	13.20	6	231.00
Plaza Gotti.....	900	21.78	4	20.19	2	2.64	3	115.50
Carriedo.....	700	16.94	4	20.19	2	2.64	2	77.00
Ronquillo.....	1,400	33.88	6	30.29	5	6.60	4	154.00
Mabolo.....	37,900	917.18	66	333.23	40	52.80	17	654.50
Noria.....	3,200	77.44	13	65.63	10	13.20	10	385.00
Echague.....	1,600	38.72	10	50.49	7	9.24	5	192.50
Plaza Ducos.....	3,000	72.60	16	80.78	10	13.20	9	346.50
Elizondo.....	5,400	130.68	26	131.27	20	26.40	15	577.50
Escaldo.....	2,700	65.34	14	70.66	10	13.20	9	346.50
Raon.....	17,720	428.82	30	151.47	20	26.40	9	346.50
Soler Extens.....	1,100	26.62	8	40.39	5	6.60	4	154.00
Estero Cegado.....	10,100	244.42	16	80.78	10	13.20	15	577.50
Total.....	292,230	7,071.72	471	2,378.01	281	370.92	142	5,467.00

Street.	Manhole covers, ₱24.31 each.		Vitrified pipe.					
	Quantity.	Cost.	8 inch, ₱2.506.		12 inch, ₱5.236.		15 inch, ₱7.26.	
			Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Soler.....	10	₱243.10	80	₱207.68	60	₱314.16	120	₱871.20
Zacateros.....	2	48.62	30	77.88			75	544.50
Lacoste.....	2	48.62	30	77.88			60	435.60
Arranque.....	1	24.31	25	64.90			45	326.70
Obando.....	1	24.31	20	51.92			55	399.30
Dolores.....	3	72.93	35	90.86			70	508.20
Plaza Gotti.....	1	24.31	25	64.90			44	319.44
Carriedo.....	1	24.31	15	38.94	50	261.80		
Ronquillo.....	2	48.62	30	77.88			85	617.10
Mabolo.....	7	170.17	85	220.66	130	680.68		
Noria.....	4	97.24	50	129.80	40	209.44	35	254.10
Echague.....	2	48.62	30	77.88			30	217.80
Plaza Ducos.....	4	97.24	60	155.76	130	680.68		
Elizondo.....	8	194.48	75	194.70	156	816.81	64	464.64
Escaldo.....	3	72.93	45	116.82			74	537.24
Raon.....	4	97.24	45	116.82			90	653.40
Soler Extens.....	1	24.31	20	51.92				
Estero Cegado.....	7	170.17	75	194.70				
Total.....	63	1,531.53	775	2,011.90	566	2,963.57	847	6,149.22

Street.	Vitrified pipe.						Lumber, ₱55 per 1,000.	
	18 inch, ₱9.196.		20 inch, ₱11.902.		24 inch, ₱18.70.		Quantity.	Cost.
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.		
Soler.....							<i>M.</i>	
Zacateros.....					110	₱1,870.00	5,000	₱275.00
Lacoste.....			50	₱595.10				
Dolores.....	112	₱1,029.96						
Mabolo.....			60	714.12			1,000	55.00
Noria.....	60	551.76						
Echague.....	60	551.76						
Plaza Ducos.....			40	476.08	62	1,159.40		
Elizondo.....	46	423.01			94	1,757.80		
Escaldo.....	36	331.05	46	547.49				
Raon.....					38	710.60	1,000	55.00
Soler Extens.....			96	1,142.59				
Estero Cegado.....							3,000	165.00
Total.....	314	2,887.53	292	3,475.38	294	5,497.80	10,000	550.00

TABLE 2.—*Estimate of cost, Santa Cruz drainage system—Continued.*

Street.	Total material.	Labor.	Transportation.	Inspection.	Grand total.
Soler	P8,530.39	P3,250.80	P200.00	P200.00	P12,181.19
Zacateros.....	2,904.49	475.55	75.00	50.00	3,505.04
Lacoste.....	1,452.11	297.10	40.00	40.00	1,829.21
Arranque.....	633.82	129.35	30.00	30.00	823.17
Obando.....	644.65	138.65	30.00	30.00	843.30
Dolores.....	2,062.38	469.40	60.00	50.00	2,641.78
Plaza Gotti.....	568.76	127.90	25.00	25.00	746.66
Carriedo.....	441.82	102.70	20.00	20.00	584.52
Ronquillo.....	968.37	223.15	30.00	30.00	1,251.52
Mabolo.....	3,798.34	1,208.40	100.00	75.00	5,181.74
Noria.....	1,783.61	363.95	60.00	50.00	2,257.56
Echague.....	1,187.01	252.60	40.00	40.00	1,519.61
Plaza Ducos.....	3,082.24	558.50	100.00	75.00	3,815.74
Elizondo.....	4,717.29	867.90	150.00	125.00	5,860.19
Escaldo.....	2,101.25	438.10	80.00	75.00	2,694.35
Raon.....	2,686.25	695.82	100.00	100.00	3,482.07
Soler Extensa.....	1,446.43	284.20	60.00	50.00	1,840.63
Estero Cegado.....	1,445.77	826.10	50.00	50.00	2,371.87
Total	40,353.98	10,710.17	1,250.00	1,115.00	53,429.15

Total estimate P53,429.15
 Construction emergencies and contingent expenses, 10 per cent 5,342.92

Total for drain construction 58,772.07
 22,000 linear meters curbing, at P1.78 39,160.00
 18,750 cubic meters of fill and surface dressing, at P2 37,500.00

Grand total 135,432.07

TABLE 3.—*Cost of sewer construction for fiscal year 1904.*

Job No.	Month.	Location of sewers.	Total length.	Size of sewers.	Bricks.	Cement.
			<i>Meters.</i>	<i>Cm.</i>		
1.....	October	Concepcion, Ermita.....	180.5	60	P4.62	P15.51
2.....	do	Hospital	125.3	a 8-12	58.08	46.53
3.....	October and November.	Suspension, Ermita.....	128.1	a 8-12	105.60	82.72
4.....	December	Gral. Solano, San Miguel b.....	90.5	30	15.84	82.72
5.....	January	Concepcion, Ermita c.....	20.0	60	.31	43.95
6.....	February	Trinidad, Santa Cruz.....	108.0	a 6	11.11	46.53
7.....	do	Gral. Solano, San Miguel d.....	33.0	30	2.64	5.17
8.....	January, February, and March.	Callejon, San Miguel e.....	103.0	30	19.27	92.14
9.....	March	Santa Monica, Tondo	114.0	30	7.92	58.07
10.....	April	Calle Herrera, Tondo	124.0	a 12	13.46	83.03
11.....	do	Tanduay, Tanduay	256.0	30	36.83	40.39
12.....	May	Calle Faura, Dilao	283.0	a 12-24	22.86	58.07
13.....	June	Romero Aquino	126.0	a 8-12	13.20	30.29
14.....	do	Paco, fire station f.....	15.0	15		2.53
15.....	do	San Miguel, San Miguel g.....	96.0	a 12-24	7.92	25.25
Total.....			1,802.4		319.66	712.90

Job No.	Sand.	Manhole covers.	Inlets, No. 1.	Grating, square.	Vitrified clay pipe.				
					6-inch.	9-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.
1.....	P1.41	P28.60		P8.34					
2.....	8.45	114.40		33.35		P209.44	P582.12		
3.....	8.45	60.06	P154.00	58.37	P206.25	340.56	871.99		
4.....	22.63	30.00	77.00						
5.....	5.63				431.75				
6.....	3.52	120.12							
7.....	1.41					87.51			
8.....	23.76	33.00	77.00						
9.....				21.48					
10.....	13.20	35.08	77.00	21.48	16.50	61.38	935.15		
11.....	13.20	72.93	154.00			101.38			
12.....	13.20	97.24	231.00			202.75	294.11	P1,211.13	P977.22
13.....	2.64		154.00	10.74		272.45	278.90		
14.....								329.56	
15.....	13.20		115.50						
Total.....	130.60	591.43	1,039.50	153.76	654.50	1,225.47	3,002.27	1,540.69	977.22

TABLE 3.—Cost of sewer construction for fiscal year 1904—Continued.

Job No.	Cement pipe.					Lumber.	Miscellaneous.	Total cost of materials, 10 per cent I. P. A.
	15 cm.	20 cm.	25 cm.	30 cm.	60 cm.			
1			₱49.50		₱1,985.50	₱27.50		₱2,120.98
2	₱123.40	₱101.64	250.80				₱2.20	1,530.41
3							.88	1,888.88
4	13.53			₱248.87				490.49
5					220.00	94.25	20.77	384.91
6								613.03
7				90.75				99.97
8				396.55			.77	680.00
9				407.55				493.02
10								1,296.28
11				915.20			2.50	1,336.43
12					821.70		1.73	3,931.01
13		53.24		26.81				842.27
14	26.40							28.93
15				35.75	574.20		3.37	1,104.75
Total.	163.33	154.88	300.30	2,121.48	3,601.40	121.75	32.22	16,843.36

Job No.	Labor.	Transportation.	Inspection.	Total cost.	Total cost per meter.	Per cent of labor to materials.	Per cent of material to total cost.
1	₱318.06		₱99.30	₱2,538.34	₱14.06	15.0	83.6
2	636.11		125.73	2,292.25	18.29	41.6	66.8
3	321.06		67.12	2,277.06	17.78	17.0	83.0
4	273.00		72.00	835.49	9.23	55.7	58.7
5	124.50		33.00	542.41	27.12	32.4	71.0
6	319.49		90.00	1,022.52	9.47	52.1	60.0
7	125.25		24.00	249.22	7.55	125.0	40.1
8	1,539.93		45.00	2,264.93	21.99	226.5	30.0
9	239.75		52.50	787.27	6.91	48.5	62.9
10	188.75		82.50	1,567.53	12.64	14.6	82.7
11	378.00		41.25	1,756.68	6.86	28.3	76.1
12	819.75	₱77.40	105.00	4,933.16	17.43	20.8	97.7
13	262.58	43.00	7.50	1,155.35	9.17	31.2	73.0
14	24.50	4.30		57.73	3.85	81.8	50.0
15	336.95	34.40	7.50	1,483.60		30.5	74.5
Total.	5,907.68	159.10	852.40	23,762.54		35.1	70.9

a Inches.

b Trench filled for lack of funds.

c Extension job No. 1.

d Extension job No. 4.

e Difficult work in narrow alley.

f House connection.

g Unfinished.

Cost of sewer cleaning and repairs for fiscal year 1904.

Month.	Number of jobs.	Bricks.	Cement.	Sand.	Manhole covers.	Inlets, No. 1.	Grating square.	Vitrified clay pipe.	
								6-inch.	9-inch.
October	7	₱13.20	₱12.93	₱2.82			₱8.34		
November	14	136.49	110.45	11.26	₱330.33	₱192.50	8.34		
December	6	29.15	43.95	5.63	30.03	38.50			
January	29	74.37	78.77	15.58	690.69				
February	7	32.29	52.85	9.86	273.00				
March and April	18	5.02	17.26						₱126.17
May	12	11.69	8.59	6.60	48.62		14.64		
June	80	48.40	73.22	3.96	145.86	385.00			47.52
Total	204	350.61	398.02	55.71	1,518.53	616.00	31.32		173.69
Total for new sewer construction		319.66	712.90	130.60	591.43	1,039.50	153.76		1,225.47
Grand total		670.27	1,110.92	186.31	2,109.96	1,655.50	185.08	₱654.50	1,399.16

Cost of sewer cleaning and repairs for fiscal year 1904—Continued.

Month.	Vitrified clay pipe.			Cement pipe.				
	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	15 cm.	20 cm.	25 cm.	30 cm.	60 cm.
November				₱125.14	₱145.40			
December				7.26				
March and April				10.73				
Total				143.13	145.40			
Total for new sewer construction	₱3,002.27	₱1,540.69	₱977.22	163.33	154.88	₱300.30	₱2,121.48	₱3,601.40
Grand total	3,002.27	1,540.69	977.22	306.46	300.28	300.30	2,121.48	3,601.40

Month.	Lumber.	Miscellaneous.	Total cost of materials, 10 per cent I. P. A.	Labor.	Transportation.	Inspection.	Total cost.	Per cent of labor to materials.	Per cent of material to total cost.
October			₱37.29	₱196.80		₱38.45	₱272.54		
November			1,059.91	924.00		93.00	2,076.91		
December		₱0.44	154.96	387.25		72.00	614.21		
January			859.41	130.25		64.93	1,054.59		
February			368.00	55.12		48.75	471.87		
March and April			159.18	392.26		111.00	662.44		
May		5.50	95.64	148.91	₱2.15	83.81	330.51		
June			703.96	358.96	32.45	122.69	1,218.06		
Total		5.94	3,438.65	2,593.51	34.60	634.63	6,701.13	75.4	51.3
Total for new sewer construction	₱121.75	32.22	16,843.36	5,907.68	159.10	852.40	23,762.54	35.1	70.9
Grand total	121.75	38.16	20,281.71	8,501.29	193.70	1,487.03	30,463.67	41.9	66.6

Transportation item incomplete.

WATER SUPPLY.

Pumping station.—The pumps, while giving good service during the past year, are surely deteriorating, and only with constant attention and repair are they able to perform the required duty. There was no shortage of water during the year, because of the shortness of the heated term and the moderate temperature. There is, however, constant danger that the pumps will fail to supply the city at any time. The storage at the basins, which in the hot season is sufficient for two days' consumption only, can scarcely be considered as a relief to the pumps, and in case of breakdown there is cause for immediate alarm. The dam constructed in the past year has given fair satisfaction. Several leaks were found, but these in no way threatened the safety of the dam. The imperfect filling behind the dam, arising from the haste in construction, manifested itself by several cave-ins, but the body of the dam was not affected. The piling appears to be well driven and no damage to the riprap along the downstream face has occurred from the heavy floods in October and June.

Many minor improvements to the grounds have been completed. A new house for the engineers has been built at the west entrance and the old coal shed thoroughly repaired. Storage for at least six months' supply of fuel is now available.

El Deposito.—There have been few repairs executed at this place. The buildings have been painted and general repairs to the floors and ceilings only have been ordered.

The reservation is worthy of a general improvement to fit it as a park for the public. The hill upon which the reservoir is constructed commands a fine view of the surrounding country and affords all the necessary features of elevation, rolling lands, and drainage to fit it for a public pleasure ground. The area of the reservation according to a late survey is 132,600 square meters, of which about 40,000 square meters lie within the walls surrounding the basins, leaving a net area of approximately 92,600 square meters available for park purposes. Some clearing and filling would be required to develop the features of the landscape, and a coating of loam must be spread to afford the necessary support to shrubbery and grass. Beyond that and the construction of a few footpaths there is nothing to do. A plan of the proposed improvements is under preparation.

Sintolan road.—This road has, as in previous years, given great trouble in repairs. The haulage of coal for the station and the transportation of quartermaster stores to the troops in the upper Mariquina Valley have caused the almost complete destruction of the surface laid at great cost in the latter part of 1903. This has in part arisen from the narrowness of the roadbed and from insufficient culvert area. It was expected that the road locomotive ordered from the United States would be at hand by April to make permanent repairs, and in anticipation of its arrival the repairs were stopped. It is necessary to commence work again promptly, for the rains in June have badly washed the road surfacing.

The following changes are suggested: (1) A widening of the clear roadway to 7 meters; (2) a lowering of grades to remove the dangerous descent at the siphon and that at the west approach to the station; (3) the complete covering of the wearing surface with gravel from the Mariquina River, which may be accomplished at small cost by means of the road locomotive; and (4) the planting of the road with quick-growing shade trees. These improvements might well be carried on in conjunction with the suggested conversion of the reservation at El Deposito. It is believed that this road could be made the most delightful drive around Manila at slight expense, and it is strongly recommended that steps be taken to effect the improvement.

City distribution—Repairs.—There has been a large amount of repair work during the past year, but with the gradual removal of the old ground fire hydrants and the substitution of the new form of public hydrant with automatic faucet for the old form a gradual reduction in the item of repairs has been accomplished.

Constructions.—The house for subforemen was completed early in the year, as well as combined kitchen, laundry, bath, and toilet for those inhabiting the workmen's houses. The yards were remodeled and raised about 60 centimeters to prevent flooding. The stock was rearranged and placed in good shape.

Extension of new distribution system.—The work accomplished comprised 45 installations of pipe, varying from 3 to 12 inches in diameter. These lines were carefully laid with reference to established street lines and graded so as to permit for discharging into favorable water courses or sewers. During this extension the fire-hydrant system was developed. The table of cost gives in detail the expense of installing the lines.

Fire-hydrant system.—Including those installed during the construction of new distribution mains, the following hydrants were set during the year and are in operation:

	Set during year.	In operation.
Type A.....	151	150
Type B.....	24	32
Type C.....	30	30

Some 100 hydrants remain to be installed, but these will be no more than sufficient for completion of work on the mains to be installed in the coming year. It is estimated that there must be in place at least 750 hydrants before the ground fire hydrants may with safety be removed. There is a great deal of difficulty in keeping these latter in serviceable condition, and as the covers are often covered with road metal the operations, of the fire department are considerably hampered. The engine companies must now carry two couplings, one with American thread for the new hydrants and the other with English thread for the ground hydrant. The advisability of altering these hydrants to accommodate the American standard thread has been considered, but other work prevented a careful examination.

Installation and repair cards.—There are on file the following cards, with profiles of the mains constructed:

Pipe installation.....	57
Fire-hydrant installation.....	78
Pipe repair.....	755
Pipe location.....	934
Relocation of ground hydrant.....	241
Miscellaneous.....	18

These cards are returned by the foreman of distribution with a sketch and actual cost of work performed. So far but few have been platted because of the small force available, but the value of the data collected is in no wise impaired by the postponement of the work.

Determination of the time and rate of maximum hourly consumption.—The occurrence and amount of the maximum hourly consumption is a matter of much importance in the design of a sewerage system into which it enters as a governing factor. It had previously been known that the supply was restricted during the hours immediately following sunrise and again at noon and at sunset, but the approximate amount of this consumption had never been clearly determined.

A series of hourly observations upon the variation of water level in the reservoir was instituted in September and continued during the subsequent months to December 31, 1903. These observations were then combined with the pumpage statistics and the total consumption for each hour computed for each four months. The hourly volumes were then reduced to percentages of daily consumption, the results plotted, and a curve drawn through the mean points.

The study of the curve reveals the following interesting facts:

(a) There are four well-defined maxima (at 7 a. m., 12 m., 3 p. m., and 6 p. m.) and four minima (at 3 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., and 4 p. m.). The small irregularities in the curve between these points are probably due to the method of plating.

(b) The effect of street sprinkling is immediately noticeable.

(c) The monthly curves (not plotted in the diagram) are to all intents parallel, indicating that the maxima and minima recur regularly.

(d) The maximum hourly consumption is about 0.545 per cent of the total daily and about 1.3 times the average hourly consumption. While extreme accuracy can not be claimed for the results, it is clear from the recurrence of the maximum and minimum points that confidence may be reposed in the conclusions. The error is probably not greater than 5 per cent at any point, which is quite sufficient for practical considerations.

[The report on file in the War Department contains 14 tables, showing operation of engines, coal consumption, water consumption, meters, service in operation, private lines, etc., and may be consulted by persons interested.]

RECOMMENDATIONS.

New yard.—The question of yard room is becoming serious. The present yard, while in many particulars convenient, is, from its restricted size and distance from the work to be undertaken in the coming year, bound to cause a great expense in the item of transportation. The total area available for the storage of water pipe and sewer materials is only about 1,000 square meters. A portion of this must, moreover, be thrown into roads for the proper handling of materials, so that the net area for storage does not exceed 800 square meters. An additional yard in the district of San Miguel is recommended for purchase (1) as a relief to the yard at the Arroceros shops, (2) as a depot for the storage of materials for work in the districts north of the Pasig, and (3) for the sake of economy in transportation. To be of any great utility the yard must abut on the river.

Repair shops.—The building allotted for repair shops serves a double purpose as shop and as storeroom, this latter occupying about one-third of the floor area, or about 100 square meters. There is absolutely no opportunity to install power machinery, and shop repairs are now at least 50 per cent more expensive than they would be under favorable conditions. In a water supply it is imperative that a large and well-arranged stock of materials be always kept, so that workmen may be promptly dispatched in case of accident. The stock is in such a mixed state that the outlook is very discouraging. As many as 50 to 100 requisitions for tools and materials are daily filed, so it is seen that the best system of accounting should be in force. In this building, which contains a blacksmith shop, drill presses, the meter testing and repair shops, the storekeeper is required to make his entries, to prepare bills for plumbing service, cost sheets and record cards, and to check all workmen's rolls, daily work sheets, and expenditures of materials. That it is impossible to secure the most favorable results is clear.

It is strongly recommended that a new shop be allotted to the water supply. The building now occupied by the forestry bureau as a timber-testing laboratory furnishes all the requirements for shop purposes and should be at once secured for this office.

New fire hydrants.—The experience with the last shipment of fire hydrants which were almost eleven months in delivery has conclusively shown that it is most unsatisfactory to place orders for such material in the United States. Two of the new sprinkling post hydrants were broken off near the low-lying valves in accidents and the hydrants temporarily suppressed, because no extra parts were carried in stock. These hydrants are patented articles, duplication of which in the local shops might lead to legal difficulties. It has also been shown that the present hydrants have several parts which are not necessary in this climate, particularly the low-lying valve

and the drip. An accident to any part of the hydrant makes necessary a complete removal of the hydrant, with long interruption of the service. For the above reasons a design for an improved hydrant prepared in this office, suited to the conditions in Manila, is submitted with recommendation that it be adopted for all future installations in the fire service. The proposed hydrant possesses the following qualities to warrant its adoption:

1. A clear 6-inch opening from the street main to the ports, without expensive low-lying valve and valve stems.
2. A strong casing in two parts, united by bolts above the sidewalk surface. The upper portion may be replaced in a few minutes without disturbing the sidewalk.
3. The gates to the ports entirely independent of each other and of a form easy of manufacture and adjustment.
4. No liability to clogging, as there are no projections in the barrel and no moving parts to interfere.
5. Cheapness. It may be manufactured for less than the price now paid, even though much stronger than the hydrants now in operation.
6. Ease and cheapness of installation, with no delicate adjustment.
7. No repairs to be made except an occasional grinding of the gates or repacking of the head.
8. It is not necessary to carry a large number in stock with a consequent reduction in interest and less liability to accident in storage. The contractors could furnish hydrants in quantities as required.
9. The hydrants may be converted into a sprinkling post without the use of complicated machinery and at small expense.

LABOR.

There has been great difficulty in securing competent labor because of the small wages which the office has been able to offer and the competition of the railway company. Difficulty has also been encountered in the matter of overtime and additional pay for extraordinary work. This difficulty has in part been met by a general increase in wages to the skilled laborers, but the system can not be approved for economical reasons. In some cases men have been kept at important work for from twenty to twenty-four hours and the office has been at its wit's end to distribute the time, so that the workmen may not be losers. The solution with ordinary labor has been easy, but with the skilled pipe men and mechanics whose number is strictly limited, no scheme to satisfy all conditions has been evolved.

Generally the services of the monthly employees has been satisfactory, but it is desired to mention those of Gaudencio Quisumbing, foreman, as worthy of the highest commendation. In conjunction with his difficult duties as storekeeper, during the six months from January to June he assumed the position of general foreman in charge of distribution. In this time, there were dispatched from the yards ₱150,000 of materials without delays or losses and an immense amount of repair work carried to completion. He was personally responsible for the conduct of some 500 men and his energy was remarkable.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT G. DIECK,
Superintendent of Water Supply and Sewers.

BOILER INSPECTION.

OCTOBER 22, 1904.

SIR: The inspection of boilers for the year was discontinued until March, 1904, awaiting the arrival of an inspector of boilers from America. Upon the arrival the boiler inspection was commenced at once and prosecuted throughout the year. In all there were inspected—

	Number.	Horse-power.
Gasoline motors	10	.....
Petroleum motors	9	.....
Steam boilers	95	3,354.5

In general it may be stated that the ordinance covering the boiler inspection is insufficient to meet the present needs, being incorporated in the general building ordinance. The principal defect is the lack of technical clauses. It is impossible to fix definitely the responsibility for any defects, and there is no clause which provides for neglect to obey the instructions of the boiler inspector. It is believed also that there should be a registry of engineers, to which registry persons desiring to practice the trade of steam engineer should be admitted only after a suitable practical examination.

The inspections necessary do not require the entire time of the boiler inspector, and it is intended to use him as an inspector of machinery for the city of Manila.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT G. DIECK.

The ACTING CITY ENGINEER, *Manila, P. I.*

BUILDINGS AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

The supervision of public and rented buildings during the fiscal year 1904 has been carried on very satisfactorily, and the general condition has greatly improved over the previous year, it having been possible for the department to make a number of changes in rented buildings, wherein better classes were procured. The total cost of supplies for cleaning and caring for public and rented buildings was ₱5,178.14.

The total cost of labor for cleaning and caring for public and rented buildings was ₱34,680.70, making a total cost for supplies and labor of ₱39,858.84.

The above item of labor does not include classified employees, which amounts to ₱6,340.

The following tabulated statement will show the lands and buildings rented by the city in the past year, and for what purposes used:

Rentals for year:

For school purposes	25
For police purposes	7
Land registration court and register of deeds	1
Superintendent of cemeteries	2
Residence of city engineer	1
Residence of engineer of new sewer system	1
Land for crematory site	1
Land for school site	1
Land for market	2
Storehouse	1
Total	42

New buildings rented during the fiscal year 1904:

For school purposes	12
For police purposes	4
For school site	1
Land registration court and register of deeds	1
Engineers' residences	2
Market sites	2
Total	22

Buildings vacated during the fiscal year 1904:

Schools	9
Police	2
Land registration court	1
Engineer's residence	1
Total	13

Total amount paid in rentals for the fiscal year 1904, ₱62,293.91.

The following statement will show the entire rents in the city by districts for the fiscal year 1904:

Binondo	₱3,080.00	Malate.....	₱560.00
San Nicolas	3,600.00	Paco	2,084.33
Tondo	6,690.00	Pandacan	1,000.00
Santa Cruz.....	7,984.58	Santa Ana	760.00
Quiapo	135.00	Trozo.....	1,950.00
San Miguel.....	2,000.00	Gagalangin	80.00
Sampoloc	13,480.00	Singalong.....	660.00
Intramuros	8,450.00		
Ermita	9,780.00	Total	62,293.91

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Municipal school building, Calle Victoria.—General overhauling of sanitary fixtures; installed large 500-gallon water tank; installed flagstaff; installed necessary partitions for accommodation of school; interior and exterior of entire building painted. Total cost of repairs, ₱4,496.98.

Gagalangin school.—Installed water-closet; made minor repairs to roof and door and put in 2 partitions. Total cost, ₱196.85.

Malate school buildings.—General overhauling of buildings; interior and exterior painted; installed 2 new water-closets; placed portable partitions in 2 large rooms. Total cost, ₱1,607.48.

American school.—Removed 2 partitions; installed flagstaff; made platform; installed 5 awnings over windows; total cost, ₱95.33.

Plaza Santa Ana secondary school.—Installed 5 partitions; made 4 portable partitions; built platform. Total cost, ₱352.25.

Binondo secondary school.—Installed flagstaff. Cost, ₱12.96.

Sampoloc grammar school.—Installed and painted partitions; made screens for closets. Total cost, ₱21.63.

Quiapo boys' school.—Installed and painted partitions; made general repairs to closets; placed temporary roof over court; repairs to floor. Total cost, ₱181.59.

Concepcion school.—Installed partitions. Cost, ₱16.30.

San Miguel school.—Made and installed flagstaff. Cost, ₱10.46.

Headquarters, school department.—Repairs to furniture. Cost, ₱13.88.

Warehouse, school department.—Repairs to floors, toilets, furniture; painting interior; installing partitions and shelving. Total cost, ₱408.48.

Police department, headquarters.—Repairs to office furniture; made 32 benches for police stations; made 3 stepladders; made 6 targets for target practice. Total cost, ₱385.27.

Storehouse, police department.—General overhauling of building; made index card case; installed necessary shelving. Total cost, ₱252.75.

Mounted detachment.—Installed shower baths; made stalls for animals; made rack for hay and saddles; made rain box. Total cost, ₱121.15.

Parian police station, Metropolitan.—Installed railing in office; made partitions in jails; repairs to stalls and stable; repairs to cells; repairs to office furniture; cleaning and whitewashing cells. Total cost, ₱347.09.

Sampoloc police station, Metropolitan. Installed railing in office; made improvements to mess hall. Total cost, ₱163.62.

This station has been thoroughly overhauled by the owner, new electric lights installed, building painted interior and exterior, and new water-closets installed.

San Fernando police station, Metropolitan.—General overhauling of water-closets; shelving for storerooms; repairs to stable. Total cost, ₱665.78.

Paco police station, native.—Installed baths and water-closets; placed iron awning entirely around building over windows of upper and lower floors; minor repairs to ceilings and roof. Total cost, ₱1,302.33.

Malate police station, native.—General repairs and painting. Cost, ₱201.18.

Anloague police station, native.—General repairs and painting. Cost, ₱188.84.

Tondo police station, native.—Repairs to cells; screens for closets. Total cost, ₱48.36.

Secret service.—Repairs to office furniture; made 4 filing cases; put in 2 partitions and subdivided part of same into cells. Total cost, ₱286.01.

Santa Cruz fire and police station.—General overhauling and repairs of building; entirely overhauled water-closets; partitioned off room for city electrician; made and installed flagstaff; made and installed 70 lockers; built shed for blacksmith shop;

installed 500-gallon supply tank for closets; changed drainage of the court; relaid flagstone in court. Total cost, ₱4,770.

San Nicolas fire station.—Building shed in rear and painting same; repairs to closets; repairs to roof; painted stalls; installed 500-gallon supply tank for closets; made 2 benches for park; cut and installed windows in tower. Total cost, ₱964.24.

Audiencia fire station.—Repairs to closets; made backstop for handball court. Total cost, ₱87.32.

Paco fire station.—Repairs to roof; made and installed feed boxes (portable); general repairs to interior of building; built new cesspool and overhauled water-closets; built shed for coal and wagon; built settling basin. Total cost, ₱1,096.68.

Tunduy fire station.—Made pipe and connections for heater; installed necessary weight boxes; made and installed swinging screen doors for all closets, urinals and bath; made 20 lockers; made connections of down spouts to drains. Total cost, ₱326.02.

Storehouse, fire department.—Relaid floor with 2-inch plank; general cleaning of interior. Total cost, ₱463.32.

City stable No. 1.—Installed floors and down spouts; laid floor in stable; constructed 35 pony stalls and mangers; general repairs to water-closets; repairs to roof. Total cost, ₱855.68.

City stable No. 2.—General overhauling and extension of stable; repairs to water pipes and closets; large buildings painted; built stone blacksmith shop; laid flooring with 2-inch plank and cement in old stable; made shelving for storeroom; put new roof on old stable. Total cost, ₱12,880.86.

Anda street market.—Repairs to closets and roof; painted interior and exterior of office and superintendent's quarters. Total cost, ₱102.88.

Quinta market.—Repairs to roof; painted interior and exterior of office and superintendent's quarters; made garbage cans; repairs to closets; repairs to floor. Total cost, ₱560.11.

Divisoria market.—Made garbage cans; general repairs to closets; repairs to floors. Total cost, ₱286.88.

Samploc market.—Constructed cement floor for entire market; made 8 garbage cans; repairs to water pipes; repairs to closets. Total cost, ₱773.45.

Arraque market. Repairs to floor; repairs to closets; furnished 16 garbage cans. Total cost, ₱86.48.

Herran market. Built new midden shed; made 8 garbage cans; installed settling basin; repairs to water pipe and drains. Total cost, ₱460.21.

Luneta band stands.—Repainted both stands; repairs to roof; repairs to posts. Total cost, ₱235.30.

Binondo band stand.—Built and painted band stand; installed electric lights. Total cost, ₱2,403.66.

Internal-revenue building, Calle Anloague.—General overhauling of entire building, including city assessor and collector and police departments; installed new counters with wire screens throughout entire building; painted interior and exterior of building. Total cost, ₱6,657.73.

Court of first instance.—Installed and painted partitions in clerk's office; repairs to closets; made platforms for 2 courts. Total cost, ₱88.81.

Department of engineering and public works.—General repairs to furniture under the various offices of the department; made 3 drafting tables for drafting room; made filing cases for drafting room; necessary stakes for surveying; made 8 desks, and all other necessary incidentals required for the operation of the department. Total cost, ₱1,906.11.

Municipal board and disbursing officer.—Repairs to furniture; moving safe; made shelving for filing cases; made 2 large filing cases with pigeonholes; installed swinging screen doors to various offices. Total cost, ₱618.90.

Court of land registration and register of deeds.—Made 2 office signs; made and installed platform and railing for court; moved 2 office safes from old office to new city hall; installed shelving for register of deeds; made minor alterations in new offices. Total cost, ₱156.08.

Botanical gardens.—Repairs to house of superintendent; interior painting of lower part of house; repairs to roof and ceilings; repairs to swings and animal cages. Total cost, ₱350.53.

Pluto wharf.—Constructed platform for landing; rebuilt floor of wharf. Total cost, ₱392.06.

Prosecuting attorney's office.—Made 4 sets book shelves; repairs to office safe; made 4 bookcases; repairs to office furniture. Total cost, ₱86.15.

Matadero.—Installed 1 sanitary water-closet; cut door through stone wall; repairs to floors; repairs to roof; installed settling basin for drain. Total cost, ₱192.10.

City attorney's office.—General repairs to furniture; made 1 cabinet; installed book-cases; made shelving for filing cases. Total cost, ₱58.35.

City pound.—Repairs to doors, floors and cells. Cost, ₱52.09.

Laurel Buckey O'Neil.—Installed shelving for fire hose. Cost, ₱28.27.

Palomar crematory.—Painting railings on approach; repairs to windows, main building; completed the construction of approach. Total cost, ₱1,988.29.

Paco crematory.—General overhauling of crematory; repairs to dump. Total cost, ₱1,857.76.

Midden sheds.—Made 34 signs. Removed and rebuilt midden shed near custom-house. Total cost, ₱165.13.

Tenement house.—Repairs to roof gutters and water-closets. Cost, ₱12.03.

Steam barge Pluto.—Repairs to base for compass and changing location of same. Cost, ₱15.37.

Municipal court.—Repairs to office furniture. Cost, ₱5.78.

Total cost of repairs to markets and municipal buildings, ₱59,552.68.

BUILDING OPERATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904.

The following tabulated statements will show the number of permits issued and the value of private construction or repairs by months for the entire year. Structures built and repairs made by the military, insular, or municipal governments are not included.

Month.	Strong materials.				Light materials.			
	New buildings.		Repairs.		New buildings.		Repairs.	
	Per-mits.	Value.	Per-mits.	Value.	Per-mits.	Value.	Per-mits.	Value.
1903.								
July.....	79	₱213,502	61	₱63,224	328	₱44,236	95	₱6,240
August.....	78	288,160	60	21,698	305	42,940	64	3,480
September.....	83	268,770	41	17,574	250	33,890	65	3,200
October.....	131	314,820	48	27,410	227	27,834	37	1,640
November.....	92	288,084	40	74,490	210	30,080	33	2,490
December.....	112	325,890	36	46,020	120	21,000	17	840
1904.								
January.....	133	290,220	54	31,544	175	31,134	36	2,590
February.....	61	306,860	44	11,516	183	32,280	28	1,984
March.....	73	274,470	66	57,439	250	38,606	32	2,688
April.....	78	320,034	55	10,330	277	57,560	65	9,826
May.....	50	151,190	61	28,844	295	55,008	85	9,768
June.....	74	338,843	73	18,687	212	41,184	66	6,120
Total.....	1,044	3,380,853	639	402,776	2,832	455,752	623	50,864

The following statement shows the number of applications filed, the number of permits issued, and the amount of fees received for the entire year:

Month.	Applica- tions.	Permits paid.	Receipts.	
			Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.
1903.				
July	670	519	\$1,145.88	₱600.02
August	580	505	818.15	714.50
September	566	457	244.36	1,138.18
October	472	442	234.66	944.62
November	424	375	300.20	926.66
December	362	285	583.76	273.40
1904.				
January	442	398	129.07	1,193.54
February	403	316	145.44	866.66
March	488	423	164.43	1,147.64
April	563	470	141.35	1,220.18
May	553	491	93.12	1,043.58
June	540	421	52.40	1,263.96
Total	6,058	5,102	4,252.82	11,606.34

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CITY HALL.



TONDO POLICE STATION.



VETERINARY HOSPITAL, PALAWAN ISLAND.



TANDUAY FIRE STATION.



BRIDGE AT SAN JUAN DEL MONTE.



CALLE RIZAL.

The items shown in Mexican currency are actual amounts received in Spanish, Philippine, and Mexican currency at the legal rates.

Value of construction and repairs made in the city of Manila by districts for the fiscal year 1904.

District.	Strong materials.				Light materials.			
	New.		Repairs.		New.		Repairs.	
	Per-mits.	Value.	Per-mits.	Value.	Per-mits.	Value.	Per-mits.	Value.
Binondo	133	₱268,552	96	₱41,720				
Ermila	113	423,691	71	43,616				
Intramuros	42	49,830	110	90,890	1	₱40	1	₱30
Malate	84	218,310	23	14,844	556	110,666	106	9,376
Paco	42	367,384	13	6,830	339	65,826	62	5,130
Pandacan	7	140,300			56	8,710	18	2,090
Sampaloc	118	290,050	47	15,950	428	78,648	113	8,600
Santa Ana	14	25,590	8	6,560	64	11,450	13	1,390
Santa Cruz	96	400,564	63	26,558	380	57,672	25	1,480
San Miguel	48	105,340	32	6,410				
San Nicolas	99	306,152	90	88,174				
Quiapo	119	306,210	64	44,184				
Tondo	126	478,880	25	17,040	1,008	122,700	285	22,768
Total	1,041	3,380,853	642	402,776	2,832	455,752	623	50,864

The number of buildings condemned and removed during the year was 548.

The general condition of private buildings throughout the city has greatly improved, and at no time since the American occupation have the condition and appearance been more thrifty. A comparison of the fiscal year 1904 with that of 1903 shows an increase of 623 permits issued. Thus it will be seen that during the past year a great improvement has been made.

This office earnestly recommends to the honorable municipal board the early passage of a new ordinance regulating building and plumbing inspection, as the experience the past year demonstrates the urgent necessity of same.

NEW BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED BY THE CITY DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904.

New city hall.—In January, 1901, the Cosmopolitan Hospital Association let a contract in the sum of \$125,000 Mexican for the construction of what is now the new city hall, and expended the amount of \$60,000 Mexican, when the work was abandoned for want of funds, and the uncompleted structure allowed to remain until the city finally purchased the same for the amount of ₱50,000, less cost of strengthening foundations and frame work necessary of the then existing defective structure. The city then proceeded to complete the construction of the present building, which consists of a three-story frame structure covering a ground area of 16,500 square feet, having a frontage of 150 feet on Calle Bagumbayan and 110 feet on Calle Concepcion, and furnishing the best office quarters in the city for the entire municipal departments, except the city assessor and collector and the municipal court, one of which could be accommodated in the same building were it not for the fact that more than half of the upper floor is occupied by the court of land registration and the register of deeds.

The total cost of the structure as it now stands amounts to ₱143,443.74, all of which was done by contract.

Machinery building, city shops.—This building consists of a one-story frame structure, being in size 50 by 120 feet, and was built by contract at a total cost of ₱10,534.

Veterinary hospital.—This is an up-to-date veterinary hospital, complete in every particular, and consists of a one-story frame building, covering a ground area of 35 by 140 feet; was built by contract, costing ₱10,829.83.

Tanduay fire station.—This is Manila's pride fire station, being the most modern in design and arrangement for the purposes intended and is a very beautiful structure, standing at the junction of Calles Concordia and Calle de Romero Aquino, district of Quiapo. The building is constructed of brick and frame, is two stories high, and covers a ground area of 61 by 78 feet. It was built by contract at a total cost of ₱54,761.30.

Road-roller shed, city shops.—This is a one-story frame building built by contract, costing ₱1,878.

Tondo police station.—This structure is now under construction, and when completed, which will be about August 15, will give to Manila the best police quarters

in the city. The building itself is a beautiful design and a substantial structure of two stories. It is built of brick, with cement and tile finish, and fully equipped with modern police conveniences, such as cells and sanitary arrangements. It covers a ground area of 47 by 66 feet, situate on Calle Solis, district of Tondo. It is being built by contract, and when completed will cost ₱26,670.

Binondo band stand.—This structure is located in the center of Plaza Calderon de la Barca, district of Binondo, and is the largest band stand in the city; was built by city workmen at a cost of ₱2,403.66.

Tondo fire station.—This is a two-story frame building, constructed as temporary quarters for one company in the Nipa district of Tondo; was built by contract at a cost of ₱3,745.

The following statement shows the cost of buildings constructed during the fiscal year 1904:

New city hall	₱143,443.74
Machinery building, city shops	10,534.00
Veterinary hospital, Palomar	10,829.83
Tanduay fire station	54,761.30
Road-roller shed, city shops	1,878.00
Tondo police station prior to June 30 (this building will be completed in August; total cost, ₱26,670)	9,450.00
Binondo band stand	2,403.66
Tondo fire station	3,745.00
Total construction for the year	237,045.53

PUBLIC LIGHTING DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904.

The following increases have been made:

2,000-candlepower arc lights:

Tondo Corral	2
Santa Mesa to San Juan Bridge	13
Calle Isaac Peral	2
Calle Herran	6
Calle Santa Monica	3
Pluto Dock	1
Calle Cervantes	10

20-candlepower incandescent lamps:

Calle Reten, Sampoloc	4
Calle San Anton, Sampoloc	5
Calle Palmera, Sampoloc	3
Calle Solucan, Sampoloc	11
Calle Castaño, Sampoloc	3
Calle Balic-balic, Sampoloc	15
Calle Guipit, Sampoloc	6
Calle Lavanderos, Sampoloc	8
Calle Lardizabal, Sampoloc	5

Incandescent outlets:

City assessor and collector's office	29
Steam barge <i>Pluto</i>	4
Tondo stables	33
Municipal building, Calle Victoria	80
New city hall	199
Binondo band stand	25
Tanduay fire station	105

The 10 lights referred to on Calle Cervantes, Trozo, have been reinstalled since the Trozo fire.

The municipality had lights in operation at the close of the fiscal year 1904 as per the following statement:

Arc lights:

2,000-candlepower—

Streets	262
Harbor	15
Parks and grounds	2
Matadero	3
1,500-candlepower, markets and public buildings	17

Total	299
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Incandescent lamps:

20-candlepower—	
Streets	1,062
Divisoria market	100
16-candlepower, municipal buildings	967
10-candlepower, municipal buildings	6
Total	2,135

Fan connections (municipal buildings)	25
Motor connections (fire and police)	6

The total cost of electrical service for the year was P^{98,613.30}.

The necessary minor repairs for keeping up the service of the municipal buildings have been satisfactorily carried on.

The relations now existing between the city electrician and this office have been most pleasant, and satisfactory results have been obtained.

All incandescent lights in public buildings throughout the city have been put on meter system, and it is found to be very satisfactory.

The lines along Calles Real, Intramuros, and Anloague, Novaliches, Jolo, and Escolta have been rebuilt by La Electricista, greatly improving the service.

TELEPHONES.

During the year the following operations have been carried on in connection with the telephone service of the city:

Installed telephone central in new city hall, establishing thereby service throughout the building, besides direct connection with all fire and police stations; also deposito and pumping stations. Three separate and direct lines are connected with the Spanish central and one with the military central, thus giving the city and the public dealing with the municipality a good service. A new 100-drop switchboard has been ordered, and when installed will give the municipality an up-to-date exchange.

The following list of new telephones has been installed during the year: Judge of the municipal court; central station, pail system; assistant prosecuting attorney, residence; Matadero.

The following telephones have been changed in location during the year: President of the municipal board, residence; chief of police, residence; court of first instance; Malate police station; judge of the municipal court; Tondo police station; Mr. McDonnell, member of the municipal board.

The following telephones have been discontinued during the year: San Nicolas fire station, Paco fire station, Audiencia fire station, Tanduary fire station, Santa Cruz native police station.

The discontinuance of fire station apparatus as above stated was caused by the establishment of direct service on city lines.

The new line connecting the city hall with deposito and pumping station has been rebuilt with metallic circuit by the city, giving a very satisfactory service.

The total cost for telephone service for the year was P^{2,626.80}.

PLUMBING INSPECTION.

Prior to January 1, 1904, there was no office of "plumbing inspection." All plumbing work prior to that time, consisting of the inspection of old and new buildings, the issuance of sanitary orders for proposed plumbing work, inspection and supervision during the progress of the work, and the issuance of certificates after the work had been completed, was under the immediate supervision of the board of health for the Philippine Islands.

During the past three years the installation of modern plumbing work has become so extensive that many so-called plumbers have sprung into existence, many of whom do not know the first principles or rudiments of sanitary plumbing. This being the case, an injustice was naturally wrought upon property owners, who were inclined to get what they considered a good piece of modern plumbing work at the lowest possible figures. The owners in many cases were compelled to have the plumbing work thus performed removed or remodeled, at additional expense, at a not very distant date. Injustices of this character were being practiced on the property owners, who were at a loss to understand what course to pursue. The board of health was consulted for necessary relief or information, and the property owners have gradually come to realize that, in order to have the work satisfactorily installed, the contractors must be required to produce a certificate from the board of health

showing that the work has been performed satisfactorily before any payment is made by the owner for the work.

Now, while there are many systems of sanitary appliances adopted for use in buildings in the city of Manila by the board of health, the use of any one kind is not compulsory, but the matter of choice is left to the owner. The board of health has, however, insisted that, whatever the kind of sanitary appliances installed in a building or on the premises, they must be of proper quality and installed in a satisfactory sanitary manner.

Owing to the amount and class of work being performed by many contractors, the duties of the sanitary engineer for the city of Manila became so great that it became necessary for the commissioner of public health to appoint an acting plumbing inspector, under the sanitary engineer, to assist in carrying out the work. A committee has been appointed to formulate a plumbing ordinance for the city, and the work is now in progress. The ordinance, as finally adopted by the municipal board, will serve as a standard by which plumbing contractors will be guided and which will undoubtedly greatly improve conditions. When the ordinance has been passed by the municipal board it will become a part of the sanitary code now being compiled by the board of health.

The rules of sanitation laid down by the board of health and under which they have been working for some time past will be incorporated in the proposed plumbing ordinance, which will when enacted become a protection to property owners against the use of improper materials and poor workmanship.

Under the rules adopted by the board of health prior to the time the office of plumbing inspection was created, certificates of work performed were issued by the sanitary engineer, after a most rigid inspection of all work had been made. In many cases the work has been so defective that it was necessary for the inspector to make as many as six or eight visits before the work could be accepted. In one case recently six distinct visits were made to the same piece of plumbing work before it could be accepted as sanitary and a certificate issued; in another piece of work in a three-story building, where eleven flush water-closets were being installed, it was discovered that seven out of the eleven bowls were improperly connected to cast-iron soil pipe, and instead of being connected by means of 4-inch ferrules and lead sockets, as required by sanitary rules, they were simply placed sitting up on the floor embedded in common, ordinary lime mortar, with no nails, screws, or any kind of fastenings, and the distance from the bowl socket to the cast-iron soil pipe was about 6 inches; also a 2-inch galvanized wrought-iron vent pipe was bent and kinked in such a manner as to make an opening of about 1 inch instead of 2 inches, as required. This work necessarily had to be gone over and many changes made, after which the peppermint test was applied, revealing several leaks in the badly caulked joints, and before the work was satisfactory eight additional inspections had to be made. Yet, at the first, when the work was in its faulty condition, the plumbing contractor had made application for certificate, stating that the work had been completed.

The foregoing are only two cases of many that may be cited in the city of Manila. However, these conditions are being overcome constantly, and during the past six months the plumbing work performed has steadily advanced in quality, as also in quantity, and where formerly there were five licensed plumbers, there are now fourteen in the city of Manila. While many of these can not be considered as first-class plumbers, they have been able under existing ordinance to obtain the necessary permit or license to do the work. It is hoped that the proposed ordinance will regulate this matter in such a way that property owners may be protected.

As an example, the following will explain existing conditions:

From March 14 to July 1, 1904, 139 plans for plumbing in new buildings were presented and examined by this office, and out of that number only 47 were found to be correct and were approved and the work allowed to proceed, while 92 were found to be incorrect, were disapproved, and the necessary changes made before they could be accepted. Most of these cases were found defective from a sanitary standpoint, covering drainage and plumbing.

The following list will show the new and old buildings in which plumbing has been installed or overhauled since January 1, 1904, and is shown by months and districts:

District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
San Miguel	2	2	2	.....	4	.....
San Nicolas	9	6	13	12	2	6
Santa Cruz	9	7	8	4	6	5
Sampaloc	3	6	8	4	4	7
Intramuros	4	5	2	3	1	5
Binondo	5	4	8	8	3	7
Ermita	6	8	5	6	3	5
Malate	2	3	1	6	6	5
Quiapo	4	8	9	7	3	7
Tondo	10	3	4	3	1	7
Paco	2	6	1	.....	4	4
Total	56	58	61	53	37	58

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries, total	P 31,569.16
Labor, cleaning and caring for public buildings	34,680.70
Supplies, cleaning and caring for public buildings	5,178.14
Rentals	62,293.91
Repairs, markets and municipal buildings	59,552.68
Electrical service	98,613.30
Increase in repairs to electrical service	4,345.76
Telephone service	2,626.80
Construction	237,045.53
Total	535,905.98

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. DORRINGTON,
Superintendent of Buildings and Plumbing Inspection.

DRAFTING AND SURVEYS.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work performed by this office during the fiscal year of 1904:

While a great deal of work had evidently been done by this office in the years since American occupation, it was found on taking charge of the office in September of 1903 that few records of such work were to be found, and that such as were on file were of such an indefinite nature as to be of little value.

The existing streets are very narrow and crooked, and in order to beautify the city and make the streets capable of handling the traffic required it is absolutely necessary that some systematic scheme of development be worked out and followed. In the previous work of the office nothing of this sort had been done, or, if it was done, none of the plans were ever approved by the municipal board and a record made. The large amount of building under way made it imperative that street lines be determined upon and definitely fixed in order that the new structures should conform to the general scheme of street development. A large part of the work of the office has been the making of surveys and maps of the streets throughout the city, and practically all of the more important streets have been resurveyed and maps made upon mounted paper, showing the street lines as approved and fixed by the municipal board. Each plan is countersigned by the city engineer and the secretary of the municipal board, and forms a permanent record. The policy regarding street widening has been to compel all new structures to conform to the approved lines, and in cases where this makes necessary the expropriation of private property the city pays for the strip taken at the assessed valuation. This method seems at the first glance to be a slow one, and it will, of course, take years to remodel the city, but building has been active, and the results of this method, inaugurated last September, are now apparent in many parts of the city.

Attention is invited to the attached plan of the city of Manila, upon which are shown the street lines actually surveyed and approved during the year, and also the studies for street extensions, etc., made during the year.

During the coming year the work of placing permanent monuments at street intersections will be begun and carried forward. Plan of standard street monument is appended.

Plans and specifications are also prepared in this office for all the engineering work carried on by the city, and several standards have been inaugurated.

Plans for the new bridge over the Binondo Canal were prepared and the contract for the work has been let. This bridge, on account of its location and the traffic to be accommodated, presented many difficulties of design, but it is believed the scheme adopted meets the conditions satisfactorily. Plans are appended.

Plans for the new Ayala Bridge over the Pasig River have also been prepared and the work advertised. This design presented difficulties on account of the impossibility of raising the approaches or of reducing the clear headroom. Plans are appended.

In preparing plans and specifications for work it has been the policy to standardize the work as much as possible, and a set of "general conditions" have been prepared for use in all contracts.

The following statement is a summary of the work performed during the period from October 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904. There is no record for the months of July, August, and September of 1903, the present system not having been started until October 1 of that year:

Month.	Balance (jobs uncompleted on 1st of month).	Jobs received during the month.	Total jobs on hand.	Work completed.					Number of jobs on hand uncompleted.
				Surveys (street lines, building lines, etc.).	Profiles, grades, etc.	Miscellaneous (land surveys, maps, estimates, etc.).	Can-celed.	Total jobs completed.	
July									
August									
September									
October		76	76	29	8	20		67	9
November	9	78	87	18	5	47		70	17
December	17	76	93	30	6	21		57	36
January	36	45	81	24	4	13	3	44	37
February	37	69	106	40		19		59	47
March	47	88	135	37	5	36		78	57
April	57	87	144	55	5	44		104	40
May	40	68	108	29	12	23	2	66	42
June	42	85	127	38	8	30	8	79	48

Total jobs received 672, less 624 completed, leaving 48 jobs pending.

The following table shows the force employed and the wages paid:

Position.	Number.	Salary.	Remarks.
<i>Administrative force.</i>			
First assistant city engineer	1	P5,000.00	American.
Second assistant city engineer	1	3,600.00	Do.
Do	1	3,200.00	Do.
Assistant city engineer	1	3,200.00	American: six months vacant.
<i>Drafting and surveys.</i>			
Assistant engineer	1	3,200.00	American.
Do	1	2,800.00	Do.
Engineering draftsman	1	2,800.00	Do.
Architectural draftsman	1	3,200.00	Do.
Transitman	1	2,400.00	Native.
Draftsmen	2	a840.00	Do.
Do	2	600.00	Do.
Chainmen	6	600.00	Do.
Laborers		6,597.47	Do.

a Each.

Each field party is made up of 1 assistant engineer in charge of party, 1 "chainman," and 3 laborers. The native "chainman" is generally skillful enough to set up the transit, and he can in most cases read angles. It is necessary, however, to check his work very carefully. The native draftsmen make excellent tracers, but can in

very few cases plat surveys or design work. It has therefore been necessary for each chief of party to plat his own notes and work up the plans complete in all respects before having them traced.

Cost of field party for one day.

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Remarks.
1 assistant engineer	P12.00	P8.00	Hired. Furnished by city.
1 chainman	2.00	2.00	
3 laborers	4.50	4.50	
1 carromata	3.25	3.25	
1 carretela	1.69	1.69	
Total	23.44	19.44	

The equipment of this office is in good condition, and it is believed that more and better work is being accomplished by the force employed than formerly.

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. PATTERSON,
First Assistant City Engineer.

The CITY ENGINEER, Manila, P. I.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, CITY SHOPS,
Manila, P. I., June 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the city shops for the fiscal year 1904:

Equipment: The buildings are all in good condition and repair.

The following buildings have been erected during the year:

Main shop, 50 by 120 feet	P10,270
Shelter building for road rollers	1,878
Shed for repairing and storing pail system equipment	422

The wheelwright shop has been rearranged and divided into three parts—one part for use as a paint shop, also as a dust-proof chamber for varnishing vehicles, and a proper floor of cement for washing installed; the center portion fitted with three doors for storage purposes, and the remaining part equipped with "stocks" for shoeing of animals.

EQUIPMENT, TOOLS, AND MACHINERY.

During the year there were received from the United States and installed in main shop one 20-horsepower Atlas engine and 25-horsepower Atlas boiler, wood and metal lathes, shaping machine, band saw, circular saw, power drill, emery grinder, planing machine, power grindstone, hub-boring machine, spoke-tenoning machine, tire shrinker, bolt cutter, and shearing machine. Four brick forges were built in main shop and connected to a Buffalo fan, replacing hand bellows.

All mechanics in main shop were furnished complete sets of modern tools.

Report of city shops.

WORK PERFORMED IN THE MAIN SHOP.

During the year 1,084 orders were completed, over half this number being completed after the installation of machinery in the last four months of the year.

Distribution of orders received:

Repairs to means of transportation	723
Department of police	20
Fire department	31
Crematories	38
Engineering and survey parties	24
Office of the city engineer	5
Municipal buildings	7
Parks	4
Street construction and bridges	68

City stables, miscellaneous work	28
Launches	9
Scows and bancas	5
Miscellaneous work at shops	48
Department of law	5
Road rollers	8
Water supply	1
Pail system	13
Dredger	3
Steam barge <i>Pluto</i>	2
Civil hospital	2
Fourth of July work	4
Total	1,048

The following work of special mention was completed in main shop:

Constructed 26 carts, class A, for garbage collection.

Constructed 1 wagon for removal of dead animals.

Constructed 6 carretelas.

Rebuilt 3 sprinkling wagons, replacing wooden tank with one of iron.

Renumbered and classified all means of transportation.

Constructed steam chest and forms for bending shafts, etc.

Made 150 meat hooks for matadero.

Constructed 1 wooden tank 1,000 gallons capacity.

Sawed 10,815 wooden paving blocks.

Built shoeing stocks for farrier shop.

WORK PERFORMED IN THE SADDLER SHOP.

During the year there were completed 453 orders, which were distributed as follows:

Department of engineering and public works	369
Police department	32
Fire department	30
Steam barge <i>Pluto</i>	2
Miscellaneous work, city shops	5
Parks	2
Water supply and sewers	3
Office of the city engineer	4
Department of law	4
Veterinary hospital	2
Total	453

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

There were constructed and launched 12 scows for hauling rock, making a fleet of 21 now in service.

Constructed cement sidewalk, laid curbing, and sodded borders in front of shop inclosure.

Molded 1,554 cement curbings, each 1 meter long.

Brick coal bin built for main shop.

Two hundred commodes constructed for pail system.

New awning and curtains made for the launch *Washington*.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The shop inclosure now having been raised to street level, it is recommended that a system of drainage be designed and installed by the superintendent of water supply and sewers to supplement the few drains put in as an emergency measure, this plan to also drain the street immediately in front of the shop inclosure.

A large building with a raised floor is urgently needed for the storage of forage and cement.

The erection and operation of a small foundry would result in a great saving to the city.

A wagon scale would be of great advantage in determining weights of coal received.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. P. NIEMAN,

Property Clerk and Superintendent of Repair Shops.

The ACTING CITY ENGINEER, Manila, P. I.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS,
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,
Manila, P. I., June 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the weights and measures sealed, rejected, and destroyed and fees paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. This office has since said date been transferred to the department of assessments and collections.

Weights and measures sealed.

Name.	Character.	Number.	Total.
Cavanes	Dry	131	P39.30
1/2 cavanes	do	176	52.80
Arrobas	Liquid	99	29.70
1/2 arrobas	do	86	25.80
1/4 arrobas	do	64	19.20
5 litros	do	2	.60
10 litros	do	2	.60
20 litros	do	5	1.50
Gallon	do	2	.60
1/2 gallon	do	6	1.80
1/4 gallon	do	3	.90
Gantas	Dry and liquid	2,789	836.70
1/2 gantas	do	2,581	774.30
Chupas	do	3,958	791.60
1/2 chupas	do	5,347	1,069.40
1/4 chupas	do	5,310	1,062.00
Varas	Linear	1,645	329.00
Yardas	do	108	21.60
Metros	do	26	7.80
Brazas	do	8	2.40
Romanas	Weight	1,955	1,173.00
Basculas	do	188	188.00
Balanzas	do	346	242.20
7 libras	do	1	.10

Collections.

July, 1903	P130.80
August, 1903	179.70
September, 1903	91.70
October, 1903	89.60
November, 1903	88.70
December, 1903	32.40
January, 1904	838.40
February, 1904	1,252.40
March, 1904	1,953.40
April, 1904	1,354.20
May, 1904	474.40
June, 1904	185.20
Total	6,670.90

Measures rejected and destroyed.

Dry and liquid	493
Linear	99
Total	592

Respectfully submitted.

V. SAN MARTIN, *Sealer Weights and Measures.*

The ACTING CITY ENGINEER, Manila, P. I.

MANILA, P. I., April 28, 1904.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my report as consulting engineer upon the proposed new water supply of the city of Manila.

PRESENT WATER SUPPLY.

In 1743 Francisco Carriédo y Peredo bequeathed \$10,000 for the construction of a water supply for the city of Manila. The investments of this sum were so well man-

aged that notwithstanding several vicissitudes and losses it amounted in 1867 to \$355,706.88. The services of Don Genaro Palacio as chief engineer were at that time secured, resulting in the completion of the present works in 1882.

The urgent necessity now existing for the building of a new system will be much better realized by an understanding of the limitations of the present supply and the great dangers which have developed in the use of water from the present source.

At Santolan, on the Mariquina River, water is pumped directly from the river through two 24-inch cast-iron pipes, 0.233 mile in length, to an aqueduct, which has a length of 3.22 miles, and terminates in the "deposito" or distributing reservoir, three-fourths of a mile outside the city limits. The aqueduct is built partly in tunnel and partly in cut and cover, and has a capacity of about 8,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. The flow line of the water in the deposito is but 78 feet above mean tide. The deposito, which holds 16,000,000 gallons, is an admirable structure for an earthquake country. It consists of parallel arched chambers tunneled out of the soft abohie rock and connected by two cross tunnels forming groined arches at the intersections. The roof is at least 8 feet in thickness. From the deposito the water is conveyed to the city through a 26-inch cast-iron pipe.

It will be clearly seen from the foregoing description that whatever the quality of the water may be in the river at Santolan it can not change materially in its short passage to the consumer in the city. A more dangerous condition can hardly be conceived. Directly above Santolan and between that point and Montalbon are about 25,000 people whose only drain is the river. The report of Dr. W. E. Musgrave in the appendix sets forth so fully the possibilities of contamination arising from this condition that I will not dwell longer on this subject, but it is a source of little wonder that people in Manila who have a knowledge of the most elementary principles of sanitary science avoid drinking the water.

Aside from sanitary considerations, the capacity of the present source of supply has been nearly reached, and in considering an adequate system for the present and future supply of Manila it is necessary either to enlarge the present works or to find a new source.

In 1903 Maj. James F. Case, city engineer of Manila, was employed to make an examination and recommendations in regard to a new water system, and his report was submitted to the municipal board and printed in its annual report for the fiscal year 1903. It is this report upon which, as consulting engineer, I have been asked to form an opinion.

Major Case offered the following recommendations as a result of his studies, and the reasons for his conclusions are fully given in his report.

- "1. A gravity supply, to be taken from the Mariquina River above Montalbon.
- "2. The creation of a forest reserve of the watershed above the point of diversion.
- "3. The construction of a dam and storage reservoir at the gorge.
- "4. A steel pipe line to the deposito.
- "5. The enlargement of the deposito to a capacity of 70,000,000 gallons and the raising of its water surface.
- "6. The laying of a new distribution system."

There were some other recommendations embodied in his report, but the above covers the principal features.

FUTURE REQUIREMENTS.

Major Case has estimated that the daily supply of water to be furnished Manila shall in the course of twenty years amount to 20,500,000 gallons, and has planned the principal features of his proposed works upon that basis. I believe that it would be unwise to design the works upon any smaller amount of water; and when a larger system of distribution pipes is carried out, the quality of the water improved, and the pressure raised it would not be at all surprising to see that consumption reached before the expiration of twenty years.

Although this estimate would be a small one for cities in the United States, the peculiar conditions existing in Manila, taken in connection with the universal adoption of meters for the measurement of the water distributed, lead me to believe that the estimate is a reasonable one.

SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

I heartily concur in the selection of the gorge above Montalbon for the construction of the dam to impound the water of the Mariquina River. The fact of it is that under the circumstances there is hardly a question of choice of sources of supply. Even if the present plan of pumping were retained, a storage reservoir would be necessary to equalize the flow of the river and provide sufficient water in times of

drought to meet the growing demands of the city. If storage must be provided, in any event it should be designed at such an elevation that water will run into the distribution system by gravitation, thus dispensing with the great expense of pumping. The lower site on the Mariquina River, referred to by Major Case, is not at a sufficient elevation to furnish water economically at the distributing reservoir, especially if the grades be somewhat raised, as seems to me advisable.

The gorge above Montalbon is therefore the only good source available, and it is a matter of congratulation that this peculiar topographical condition exists within such a short distance of so large a city and that it can be so easily developed.

WATERSHED AND FOREST RESERVE.

No accurate survey exists of the watershed of the Mariquina River. From such facts as have been furnished me as a result of reconnoissances, and from the personal testimony of those who have followed the river, aided by certain photographs, I am satisfied that Major Case's estimate of 60 square miles as the area of the watershed is a conservative one, and I believe that whenever the divide is surveyed it will be found to be larger.

The proposal to create a forest reserve of the whole watershed, and to remove the village of Boso-boso, and by this means secure the river against the possibility of sewage contamination, must commend itself to everyone.

RAINFALL AND STORAGE.

From the very excellent meteorological records of the Manila Observatory it appears that the average rainfall for the past thirty-nine years (1865-1903) is 75.4 inches. As the proposed supply only amounts to a collection of about 7.2 inches from the 60 square miles of watershed in the course of a year there can be no doubt that the average rainfall will supply a much larger amount of water. It is, however, to the periods of droughts that we must turn for instruction. A close inspection of the rainfall table appended to this report shows that there is always a rainy season in every year, although the amount is subject to great variations. In other words, however prolonged the droughts may be, they never extend over from one year to another, so that in the case under consideration there is no necessity for providing storage for a longer period than that found in the most prolonged drought occurring in the dry season of a single year.

On the average the dry period covers five months, from December to April, both inclusive, and a perfectly defined wet season covers the other seven months, May to November, inclusive. When examined by years, however, it is clear that there has never been an extremely dry month or a month with absence of rain during June, July, August, September, October, and November, six months, and that, of the two months at each extremity of this wet season the month of December is the one which may more often prove deficient, leading to the classification of this month with a prolonged drought. The month of May is a very uncertain month and may be either entirely dry or wet according to the season.

The two most serious droughts which have occurred in thirty-nine years are those of 1885 and 1903, and these covered the months of January to May, both inclusive. Another drought in 1867-68 covered the period from December to April. All of these droughts were of five months' duration and there was either an entire absence of rain or so little as to be negligible for water-supply purposes.

As shown in Major Case's report, the Mariquina River was gauged at the end of both of the droughts of 1885 and 1903, and these covered the months of January to May, both inclusive. Another drought in 1867-68 covered the period from December to April. All of these droughts were of five months' duration and there was either an entire absence of rain or so little as to be negligible for water-supply purposes.

As shown in Major Case's report, the Mariquina River was gauged at the end of both of the droughts of 1885 and 1903, and gave practically the same result for the minimum flow of the stream, viz, about 11,000,000 gallons daily.

It seems highly probable, however, from the foregoing that there may be some minimum drought in the future which may include the month of May and thus extend over a period of six months without rain. On this assumed basis I have computed a possible deficiency, including evaporation losses, of about 2,000,000,000 gallons, to be provided by available storage in the reservoir on the basis of a daily draft of 20,500,000 gallons.

The larger part of the storage for this assumed drought is provided for in the proposed storage reservoir, and as it is undesirable to enlarge the reservoir by raising

the dam, on account of earthquakes, it can be provided for simply and easily by small dams farther back in the mountains whenever experience shows it to be desirable to increase the storage. It is not probable, however, that it will be found necessary for many years.

QUALITY OF THE WATER.

The quality of the water to be delivered at Manila is, I believe, of paramount importance. It seems hardly necessary in this generation to use any arguments to give weight to the urgent responsibility resting upon everyone connected with the solution of the question to give to it the most careful and sober consideration. It should never for a moment be lost sight of that the water may be made to convey to every consumer either influences for life and health or for disease and death. From the low standard of the commercial aspect alone the furnishing of a water supply which is above suspicion is the very best investment that a city can make. It invites trade and commerce and does its share toward the permanent prosperity of the city. In connection with good sewers to remove filth from the city it does more to reduce dangers and expenses incident to epidemics than almost any other agency over which man exerts control. Manila is now served with raw water from the Mariquina River, which is the best conveyer that man could design to carry the germs of disease to everyone who is unfortunate enough to be obliged to drink it. So well is this understood by the physicians and biologists in the city that the most watchful guard is kept constantly against the dangers that lurk in the water supply, and boiling, distillation, and bottled waters are resorted to. It has been shown by Doctor Musgrave that the dreaded amœba, the most persistent and dangerous of all the disease germs of the tropics, may be found in every sample of water drawn from the taps in the city. While it may be difficult to prove that the germs of cholera or other tropical diseases are conveyed to Manila in the water, in times of epidemics, there is a well-grounded suspicion from the environmental conditions just above the point of intake at Santolan that such may be the fact.

I come now to the more technical consideration of the investigation into the present condition of the water and the probable freedom from contamination of the future supply if the plans proposed are carried out.

Dr. Paul C. Freer, superintendent of the Government laboratories, has furnished Major Case with the results of the chemical and biological examinations which have been made under his able direction. These are published as an appendix to this report.

As far as the chemical results are concerned the Mariquina water is of excellent quality. An examination of the amount of nitrogen in its several conditions shows that the amount of organic matter present is not above the normal of good water supplies. There is an absence of nitrites and the chlorine is low. The bacteria are not abnormally high for river water, and the water is comparatively soft, so that it will not require a large amount of soap in the laundry. The water is free from color, showing an absence of swamps upon the watershed.

The reports in regard to the sanitary conditions between Montalbon and Santolan explain themselves so fully as to require no comment, but the finding of amœbæ in the natural waters of the river above the gorge has added weight to my conviction that in any event the water drawn from the storage reservoir should be filtered before being distributed to the consumer. Wherever water is impounded in a reservoir it is subject to many growths which impair its quality for a domestic supply. Even where reservoirs are constructed in the most ideal way, by removal of all organic matter from the site of the reservoir and the deepening or filling of all the shallow margins, called technically "shallow flowage improvement," there are times when large growths of algae and other organisms infest the water in a reservoir of ordinary size and render it disagreeable.

The Mariquina River, in times of heavy rainfall, will bring considerable amounts of sediment and more or less matter of an organic or nitrogenous nature into the reservoir, which, in connection with the high temperature of the water, will render it at times unfit to use. For these reasons I am clearly of the opinion that the water should be filtered at some convenient spot on its way to the city. Favorable sites occur at the correct elevation. The water can then, after purification, pass to the distributing reservoir, which should be covered to protect the filtered water from the air and sun.

The necessity for filtration becomes still more imperative when we consider the presence of amœbæ in the water in its natural condition. The problem as to whether this protozoa can be removed by filtration is, so far as I am aware, a new one. We know that in well-regulated and properly conducted systems of filtration a very high percentage of the bacteria are removed and the use of infected waters rendered com-

paratively safe. The experience of the world for many years has taught this valuable lesson. We know, too, that amœbæ live upon the bacteria and are much larger in size, but text-books are silent upon the subject of filtration in connection with amœbæ. The inference would naturally be that if filtration will remove the typhoid and cholera bacilli it will also remove the amœbæ, but this does not follow. To throw some practical light upon this important question Major Case has at my request undertaken a series of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether amœbæ can be removed by filtration through open sand filters after the English pattern. There are some reasons for supposing that amœbæ will pass through any sand filter, however fine the particles or however thick the layer. The experiments are still in progress. The chemical and biological work is carried on under the direction of the laboratories.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROPOSED WORKS.

Dam.—I approve of Major Case's plan for the building of the dam in the gorge above Montalbon. The dam, in plan, is to be curved and the section a gravity one. Although it would be highly desirable to raise the proposed dam to a greater height than 60 feet—and in any other country than one in which earthquakes are of frequent occurrence I should recommend this to be done, both for the purpose of securing more head and more storage—I consider that a judicious mean has been selected. More storage can at any time be secured by building low dams farther back in the mountains, and at small expense, and more head can be secured by enlarging the section or reducing the friction in the conduit line. In considering the security of the dam all that man can do will have been done if it is built so securely that none of the forces with which we are familiar will disturb its position. The dam should be so constructed that the largest freshets, and of any depth, will sweep over its entire crest and fall upon a mass of enormous boulders at its base. I can imagine that an earthquake might crack such a structure, or even injure it severely, but it is difficult to conceive that the dam, built into the solid rock as proposed, and itself composed of masonry, could be so wrecked as to allow the impounded water to escape in one large mass. Should this occur the presence of the large lake, in connection with the Pasig River, would materially reduce the dangers of such a flood to the city of Manila.

Steel-pipe line.—The proper construction of the steel-pipe line is one of the most difficult problems connected with the new works. If it is well built it will have a comparatively long life, say fifty years, and if there is a single flaw in any of the many slow and tedious processes leading to its final acceptance that flaw will be sure to be the cause of annoyance and trouble. Steel-pipe lines are of comparatively modern invention and improvements are constantly made in their construction. It is claimed on the Pacific coast by some experts who have had much experience in the use of wrought iron instead of steel for mains that the wrought iron is very much the superior of steel for this purpose, and the largest pipe now under construction for San Francisco's supply is of this material. It is claimed that the life of a wrought-iron pipe is much greater than one of steel, and where certain conditions are fulfilled in the piling of the bars in the furnace, so as to produce an iron in laminated layers, I am inclined to believe from some investigations I have recently made on this subject that there is good ground for the claim. Wrought iron, properly manufactured, is, however, more expensive than steel.

There are several methods of constructing a steel pipe, but the most common are the two known as cylinder joints and butt joints. The latter are more expensive, but to my mind are more economical in the long run, everything considered. They are built with countersunk rivets like a ship's bottom, and offer the minimum resistance to the passage of the water. I have made a variety of computations to aid in the solution of the problem of the proper size and method of construction of the steel main for the city of Manila, but I thoroughly recommend before a contract is let for this important work that some one in the interests of the city be charged with the duty of visiting some of the steel-pipe industry in the United States, feeling sure that the city will be the gainer by the information secured.

It is possible that it may be found desirable to build a considerable portion of the proposed conduit line in tunnel, under pressure, should the dhole rock be found of proper character and to lie in a favorable position. Such a tunnel would be naturally of larger sections than a steel pipe and would save head, besides being permanent in character. Surveys and borings are now in progress to determine this question.

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

The distributing reservoir should, in my judgment, have such an elevation or flow line as to give not less than 115 feet elevation for the hydraulic grade line at the

deposito. It would be very convenient to have the filter beds and the clear-water reservoir together, and it may be found that there is a good site for a distributing reservoir upon the high land east of the deposito, where the prism of water may be located, so as to have the highest efficiency in serving the distribution system. It may be found desirable in the interests of economy to build one-half of the reservoir only at first, in which case it seems proper to give the one-half a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the recommendations in this report:

1. The building of a storage reservoir at the gorge.
2. The building of a conduit line to the filters.
3. The building of open sand filters of a present capacity of about 10,000,000 gallons per day.
4. The building of a covered distributing reservoir of not less than 50,000,000 gallons present capacity.
5. The fixing of the hydraulic gradients so as to produce a pressure of not less than 115 feet at about the situation of the present "deposito."

The above is a practical indorsement, as far as my judgment goes, of the very excellent plan outlined by Major Case in his report, the principal exception being the imperative necessity for constructing the filters at the same time with the other works, and I think that developments which have occurred since Major Case made his report will lead him to agree with me that this part of the work should not be postponed.

I can not close this report without expressing my obligations to Major Case for the kindness and promptness with which he has aided me in my investigations and for the courtesy and consideration shown me by many members connected with the city government.

Very faithfully, yours,

DESMOND FITZ GERALD, *Consulting Engineer.*

HON. ARSENIO C. HERRERA,
President Municipal Board of Manila.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES,
Manila, P. I., March 14, 1904.

Maj. JAMES F. CASE, *City Engineer.*

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows in regard to the work undertaken by the laboratories for the examination of the water in the Mariquina River in conjunction with its present work in examining the tap water. An extract from the report of Dr. W. E. Musgrave, of the biological laboratory, containing all points bearing on the water supply, is as follows:

"The expedition left Manila at 2.30 p. m. March 5 in two government wagons and arrived at Montalbon about 8.30 of the same day. Next morning a visit was made through the 'gorge' to the proposed site of the dam for the new water supply. From here the return trip was commenced, arriving in Manila about 11 p. m. Sunday, March 6.

"Samples of water for culture for both bacteria and protozoa were taken just below the junction of the two streams which form the Mariquina River at the site of the new dam; at Montalbon, San Mateo and Santolan.

"The samples for bacteriologic examination were placed on ice soon after being taken and were kept cold until Monday morning, when cultures were made.

"Cultures were made at the same time from fresh samples of water from a city tap.

"The sample for colony count made at the head of the river, was unfortunately contaminated; for the others the bacteria were as follows:

	Per cubic centimeter.
"From the site of the new reservoir.....	208
"From the river just below Montalbon.....	377
"From the river just below San Mateo.....	105
"From the present intake at Santolan.....	267
"From the tap in city	194

"To the director of the biological laboratory and forwarded to the superintendent of government laboratories.

"These counts were carefully made from a large number of plates and represent quite accurately the bacteria in the samples taken. I can not satisfactorily explain the low count in the sample from San Mateo. Some growths may have occurred in the samples during twelve to eighteen hours between the time they were taken and the time plates were made, notwithstanding they were kept packed on ice during this time.

"No classification of the bacteria has been attempted. They are for the most part very free-growing organisms and a considerable number are pigment producers. One of these latter, which has been found in all the plates, is a large, yellow pigment producing bacillus, not pathogenic for laboratory animals, but which has been found a most uniformly satisfactory symbiotic organism for the cultivation of amœbas in artificial media.

"Cultures for amœbas made from the same places as the bacteria already mentioned, and in addition one culture from the head of the Mariquina River, all showed numerous amœbas after the usual length of time, and some of these protozoa are now being further worked out.

"I know of no satisfactory method of determining actual numbers of amœbas as in the case of bacteria, but they are apparently quite numerous throughout the water course.

"From a sanitary standpoint there can be no question of doubt about the advisability of changing the source of the water supply, and the judgment shown in the selection of the proposed new site is equally apparent.

"As to the present location it has not, so far as I can see, a single point in its favor. The water course is through a very fertile valley, which contains probably 50,000 human beings and animals. It is traversed by several small streams, which come from the mountains in various places and are all tributaries of the Mariquina River above the intake. To secure even a semblance of sanitation out of this supply would not only necessitate the removal of human and animal habitation from the valley and a large outlay of money to remove rank vegetation, but would require similar care for several of the smaller streams well into the foothills at several points. And finally, above all, to keep these conditions, once they were obtained, would require a constant guard over a very large area.

"In my drive from Santolan to Montalbon I saw five dead animals in varying stages of putrefaction lying in the river or its branches. Hogs, cattle, and other animals use the river as watering places, and human beings use it for bathing and laundry purposes and it acts as an open sewer for much of the offal of several barrios.

"In Montalbon I asked a sentry on duty to show me the place used as a water-closet, and was conducted to the side of a little hill containing considerable human feces. This place drained directly into the river a short distance away.

"The method of disposing of the dead and many other less important but objectionable features need hardly be noted here.

"The proposed new site for the water supply is, on the other hand, free from many of the objections to the present one, and is, on the whole, probably as satisfactory a location as could be found within a reasonable distance of Manila. The valley is narrow and the mountains high and steep on both sides. There are but few animals and very little human traffic in the region. There is, however, considerable vegetation, and a small town, Boso-boso, is situated on one branch a few miles above the proposed reservoir.

"As much as possible of the vegetation and all animal life should be removed from the entire watershed to bring the city supply within the bounds of probable safety.

"With ordinary precautions the danger from bacteria in a water supply obtained from the proposed location would probably be very remote. In furnishing a safe water supply to Manila, however, another factor as important as the bacteria should be considered. Amœbas play an important rôle in the invalidism of the city's population, and it has recently been shown in the laboratory that some of the pathogenic amœbas are found in the present water supply.

"I do not affirm that all amœbas are pathogenic, but at the present time no practical means are known by which the pathogenic may be separated. The only safe sanitary deduction is, therefore, to regard them as all dangerous.

"It has already been shown in this report that the water above the proposed new reservoir contains these parasites and they must therefore enter into our considerations. To limit the danger from amœbas in the water supply, one or both of two methods suggest themselves.

"First. Limit the number of amœbas and bacteria in the reservoir by removing all possible organic matter from the watershed.

"Second. Accomplish the same result or reinforce the first by a method of filtration.

"Recent unpublished work in this laboratory by Mr. Clegg and myself has shown that within certain limits amoebas are adaptable, and that this varying degree of pathogenicity is influenced by the environment of the organism. It is apparently increased by passage through the animal organism, and it is likely also to be influenced by the class of bacteria and other substances with which it may be associated. This work has progressed far enough to indicate that the further and longer removed from animal organic matter and possibly from some bacteria quite common in man the less likely will the amoebas be pathogenic to human beings on direct inoculation. This statement is offered as an additional reason for a complete removal of animal life from the proposed new watershed.

"The amoebas isolated from and above the proposed new reservoir will be studied more in detail and an additional report submitted if it is so desired.

"In closing I wish to emphasize that provisions for a safe water supply for Manila must include methods for removal of animal parasites which are present in the Mariquina River and its tributaries."

The table of the chemical examination, which is inclosed, shows the composition of the water.

The results given above would indicate that in the future investigations the following course should be adopted. A model cross section of the filter which it is proposed to use should be made in a glass tube of sufficient diameter, which can be furnished by the laboratories, and tap water will then be run through the filter for a long time. The water taken from the lower end will then be examined immediately after installation, and at intervals afterwards, in order to determine whether the amoebas will finally force passage through or not. This will experimentally determine the efficiency of the filters and also whether they can be kept in use for any considerable length of time and how often cleaning must take place.

It is also suggested that the laboratories make a second expedition to the source of the water supply at the beginning of the rainy season for the purpose of determining what influence the rains will have upon the condition of the water supply. It is requested that the city engineer cooperate with the laboratories in preparing a model of the filter to be used, and also when the rains begin assist in sending a second expedition to the source of the supply. The laboratories will send a botanist above Montalbon as soon as possible to study the vegetation in the river.

I am, very respectfully,

PAUL C. FREER,
Superintendent Government Laboratories.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS,
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
Manila, April 23, 1904.

THE SECRETARY MUNICIPAL BOARD, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: Mr. Desmond FitzGerald, consulting engineer, has kindly furnished me with an advance copy of his report of the plans of the proposed water system for the city of Manila, and I desire to present the following observations, which may be considered supplementary to my original formal report:

In the first place, I desire to express my pleasure at the opportunity of being associated with Mr. FitzGerald in this work. The thoroughness of his investigations and the value of his advice in the discussions we have had, as well as his unfailing courtesy, have made our relations most pleasant and profitable to me. It is especially gratifying also to have his distinct and complete approval of my plans.

Taking Mr. FitzGerald's report by paragraph, it will be noticed that we agree as to the quantity of water to be supplied under the head of "Future requirements." The "Source of supply" selected by me meets Mr. FitzGerald's entire approval. The "Watershed" and "Proposed forest reserve" are agreed to. Mr. FitzGerald's notes on "Rainfall and storage" agree very closely to my own. Mr. FitzGerald assumes somewhat more rigid conditions than I did, which may be best described by stating that my computations were based on the assumption that the three driest seasons during the observed period might occur consecutively, while Mr. FitzGerald's more rigid assumption is that the driest year of the entire observed period might occur for three consecutive years. Mr. FitzGerald's storage results are therefore somewhat in excess of my own, though I wish to call attention to the fact that the "Storage reservoir" as designed by me is still of ample capacity should Mr. FitzGerald's assumption become an actual fact.

It will be noticed that the design of the dam at the gorge is approved both as to location and section. As Mr. FitzGerald states, all that man can do will have been

done if it is built so securely that none of the forces with which we are familiar will disturb its position.

Under his discussion of steel-pipe line, Mr. FitzGerald touches on the discussion of the relative merits of steel and wrought iron. This question is a mooted one, and each side has adherents among the best hydraulic engineers. It is my intention, and I have so written the specifications, as to receive bids for the piping of either material, and to defer the final selection pending a further economic study of the question.

With regard to the question as to whether the pipe should be constructed with lap joints or butt joints, I agree with Mr. FitzGerald's recommendation that someone in the interests of the city be charged with the duty of visiting some of the centers of the steel-pipe industry. The carrying capacity of butt-joints pipe is larger than of lap joint, but countersinking of the rivets will require heavier plates and more expensive construction, and it is an economic question which presents itself for solution.

The only point on which Mr. FitzGerald differs from the conclusions expressed in my original report is the one regarding the necessity of immediate filtration. My plans provide for bringing the water to Manila without filtration for the present, but the design is such that filtration can be added at any time when experience shows it necessary or advisable. In this connection I desire, however, to state that the recent investigations of Doctor Musgrave at the Government laboratories have thrown such important additional light on the subject—information completed since my report was written and not available to me at the time my conclusions were drawn—that I entirely agree with Mr. FitzGerald's recommendation of filtration. We have, however, been carrying on experiments in filtration for the past six weeks, and the results so far obtained are not sufficient, in my opinion, to proceed with the construction of ordinary filters, such as are usually constructed. These filtration experiments will be continued, and when we shall have determined a feasible method of removing the amœbæ from the water supply I shall recommend the construction of the filters. I do not feel, however, that the work of construction should be delayed pending the results of these investigations. It would be comparatively easy to remove the ordinary bacteria from the water, but a purification plant should certainly reduce the danger element to as near the vanishing point as possible.

Before closing this report I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered me by Doctor Freer, Doctor Musgrave, and their assistants of the laboratories. Doctor Freer has given me his hearty cooperation at all times, and as for Doctor Musgrave, abler pens than mine will record the importance of his investigations and discoveries.

Respectfully,

J. F. CASE, *City Engineer.*

REPORT UPON THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM FOR THE CITY OF MANILA.

MANILA, P. I., *February 1, 1904.*

SIRS: I have the honor to submit the following report in compliance with the instructions of the municipal board, Manila, P. I., dated September 23, 1903, directing me to institute a study for the disposal of the sewage of this city, designing such a system as would in my judgment be best suited to the wants of Manila, and that I submit a report, with drawings and estimates, of cost previous to the preparation of detailed plans and specifications for the work.

INTRODUCTION.

During the time that I was filling the important position of city engineer I made a careful study of the city of Manila and its surroundings for the purpose of acquainting myself with all features of the sewerage and draining problem that might be placed before me at no distant day for consideration, and at the same time caused a system of grades to be run and bench marks to be established throughout the city, which would be the first requisite previous to understanding this work.

A study of the grades thus determined disclosed the fact that nearly the entire area covered by the city on the north side of the Pasig River is located at or below an elevation of from 4 to 8 feet above the mean of the lower low tides, or from 1 to 5 feet above the mean of the higher high tides in the bay, and that all land situated on the south side of the river is located at or below an elevation of from 4 to 12 feet above the mean of the lower low tides, or from 1 to 9 feet above the mean of the higher high tides in the bay, the average mean daily variation in tides being about 3.1 feet. The highest water that has been observed in the bay of Manila since the American occupation has been 4.9 feet above the mean of the lower low tides, upon which occasion large sections of the city were inundated and many streets covered

with water to a considerable extent. Occasions of this kind, although possibly a little less pronounced, are not infrequent, especially during the southwest monsoons, and great care must be exercised to design a sewerage system for this city that will exclude this water and confine the operations of the sewers to the function of removing the sewage only, in order that the system may not become overcharged under these conditions. This feature of the work will be described more in detail later in this report.

The coast survey records indicate that the lowest water seldom reaches a point more than 1 foot below the mean of the lower low tides in the bay, which condition takes place during the northeast monsoons.

For the sake of convenience in planning future underground constructions in the city, where much work will be constructed at a considerable distance below sea level, it was decided to adopt an elevation of 30 feet for city datum, which elevation is the mean of the lower low tides as established by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for Manila Bay.

No system of sewerage, and only a very limited system of drainage, located mostly within the Walled City, and also near the banks of the Pasig River on the north side, has ever been constructed in Manila.

The drainage system as constructed is composed mainly of stone drains, built of rectangular blocks of the prevailing class of volcanic rock laid on stone foundations, with brick or stone coverings and without manholes. These drains were built in such a manner as to be quite deficient for sanitary purposes, and not entirely satisfactory for the removal of storm water from the streets.

Intramuros, being the highest and most completely improved part of the city, has naturally fared the best, and is generally well provided with storm-water drains of the class previously mentioned. All drains located within the Walled City discharge either into the river or into the moat, and as these drains during late years have been made use of for disposing of the sewage from dwellings and possibly the overflow from cesspools, the tendency has been to convert the moat into an open sewer, in which the velocity of the current is so slight that nearly all solid matter from the sewage is deposited, and the odors from which cause an intolerable nuisance and a menace to public health, especially during the hot, dry season.

The conditions found to exist in the moat are also applicable in a greater or less extent to all esteros located within the city, for the reason that they directly or indirectly receive a very large per cent of all the filth accumulations from the districts through which they pass. The action of the tides and the heavy storms which prevail during the rainy season, however, keep these natural water courses reasonably well flushed and purified, but during the long, dry, hot season the offensive odors given off by these open sewers become almost unbearable.

The existence of these open water courses are very essential, both for commercial purposes and to act as a means for removing all storm water during heavy rains as expeditiously as possible from the various parts of the city through which they pass. A discontinuance of the present sources of pollution will at once purify the esteros and remove all opposition to the continuance of a system of navigation which is largely responsible for the commercial importance of the city.

The bottoms and sides of all drains throughout the city are not water-tight, and as they are more or less uneven the soakage into the soil of foul liquids must be very great, especially during the dry season, at which time a large amount of filthy matter necessarily accumulates and gives off offensive odors through the untrapped storm-water inlets, which are most disagreeable and detrimental to the health of the inhabitants, the inlets mentioned being the only means of ventilation for the present so-called public sewers.

POPULATION.

The population of the city at the present time, as determined by the recent census, amounts to 223,000 persons, of which number over 16,000 have no place of abode except upon the water, living in boats of various kinds.

By districts it was ascertained that 29,440 people resided in San Nicolas, 40,440 in Tondo, 34,920 in Santa Cruz, 19,120 in Sampaloc, 8,890 in San Miguel, 16,760 in Binondo, 11,300 in Quiapo, 11,540 in Intramuros, 13,150 in Ermita, 6,350 in Paco, 8,550 in Malate, 2,990 in Pandacan, and 3,230 in Santa Ana.

Attention is invited to the inclosed map, which indicates the density of population by enumeration districts, which was copied from the census returns of 1903 for this city.

In designing a sewerage system for a large and growing city provision must necessarily be made not only for the requirements of the present, but also for the future population. No reliable records of the past growth of the city can be obtained, and

even if they were available it is doubtful if they would be of material use, owing to the changed conditions which are likely to be brought about in the next few years.

The indications are that the rate of growth previous to this time has been very much less than that which has taken place in cities of the same size in the United States.

The population in some parts of the city is extremely dense at the present time, especially along the bay in the districts of San Nicolas and Tondo, where an average population of 350 persons to the acre may be found, and in some of the more densely residential portions of these districts a population of from 500 to 600 people to the acre have been discovered.

Binondo, Santa Cruz, and Intramuros are also districts almost completely built up, and have a population averaging about 150 persons to the acre.

The future growth of the city will doubtless be very largely confined to the suburban districts, and in designing this system ample provision has been made for such conditions. A table indicating the present population and the estimated future growth for the city by districts may be found in the appendix accompanying this report, said table also furnishing an estimated future population per acre, together with a maximum flow of sewage in cubic feet per second per acre for each district, which table will be made use of in calculating the sizes of sewers necessary for providing proper drainage for every section of the city.

This system of sewers has been designed for a city varying in population from 50 inhabitants per acre, residing in certain suburban residential localities, to 360 inhabitants per acre, living in the more thickly built-up portions, giving upon this basis an ultimate population of 441,325 persons residing in this city, irrespective of those who may live upon the water, and who are likely to number at least 25,000 persons whenever the city shall have attained the population indicated.

The above assumptions are based upon an estimated future growth of the city which is likely to be attained in from fifty to sixty years.

OBJECT TO BE ATTAINED.

It is quite unnecessary to enter into a discussion at this time regarding the existing needs of a well-designed and properly-constructed system of sewerage for this city. It is generally admitted by all who are familiar with the situation and interested in the health and general welfare of the citizens and the growth and improvement of the city.

The object to be attained by the introduction of a complete sewerage system is to remove as quickly and expeditiously as possible all liquid wastes from dwellings and stables, the filth from hospitals, slaughterhouses, manufactories, and tanneries, and cause the disposal of these wastes in such a manner that no possible harm can arise therefrom. The resultant of this flow at the present time is the pollution of the soil or the water over which or into which it is allowed to discharge.

In designing works of the magnitude required for Manila there should be due regard for economy, not only as to the first cost of construction, but also as to the cost of maintenance when the same is completed and fully in operation.

At the present time there are but two methods of sewerage disposal in general use, one of which is known as the combined system, which provides not only for the removal of drainage from dwellings and buildings, but also for the removal of storm water from the streets, courtyards, and roofs.

The other is known as the separate system, by which method only house sewage, liquid wastes from manufactories, etc., are admitted to the sewers, whose dimensions have been proportioned to the volume of sewage passing through them, letting the storm water flow upon the surface of the streets, or providing for its removal by means of storm drains.

The amount of sewage conveyed by such a system of sewers is consequently very uniform, and when properly constructed there are no accumulations or deposits which generate noxious gases, only to be removed at the time of severe storms. The sewers constructed upon the separate system will be daily filled to their greatest carrying capacity at the hour of maximum flow, and all lines will be daily swept clear of solids, thereby preventing any putrefactive change taking place during the rapid movement of the sewage to the point of discharge.

METHOD OF DISPOSAL.

The first question to be answered in solving this problem relates to the manner of finally disposing of the sewage, for upon this decision depends the character and management of most of the works within the city. The fundamental requirement

for a proper disposal in this case is that the sewage shall be purified, either directly or indirectly, or rendered innocuous, and thus prevent the unhealthful and otherwise objectionable conditions resulting from the putrefaction of organic matter in the neighborhood of human habitations.

The purification of sewage is accomplished by an oxidation of its organic substances through the agency of microbes in the presence of a sufficient supply of oxygen.

In practice this can be accomplished by allowing the sewage to percolate intermittently through a porous soil or by largely diluting it with water. In both cases the necessary oxygen can be supplied from the air contained in the interstices of the soil or dissolved in the water. The bacterial work in converting the organic into inorganic matter is comparatively slow, especially when crude sewage is discharged into a body of water, as the amount of oxygen required is large. For the reasons stated, a considerable amount of land or a very large quantity of water, are respectively required.

The methods of sewage disposal that have been most commonly adopted may be spoken of as dilution, filtration and irrigation, chemical precipitation, and in addition a system of sewage purification which had its origin and greatest development in England and which has within a few years received much attention in an experimental way and been adopted in a number of places in America, that of the so-called "septic system."

DILUTION.

Dilution contemplates the discharge of sewage in its crude or unclarified state into a nearby body of water at such a point as would cause the same to become so thoroughly and completely disintegrated by the action of the waves that there would be little or no danger of its becoming offensive. All sewage when sufficiently mixed with a large volume of water becomes entirely inoffensive, and chemical changes at once begin to take place which will in time purify the whole mass. This process of purification is not very rapid, but being a process of oxydization, no offense is caused thereby. All floating material which would be likely to strand along the shore and cause a nuisance should be caught and removed from the sewers by means of screens and hoists located on the shore.

FILTRATION AND IRRIGATION.

A complete purification of sewage can be effected by applying it properly upon porous land. The first part of the process is the straining of the sewage and the retention of the larger particles at or near the surface, where they are exposed to and largely broken up by the effects of sunlight and air. The smaller particles and the soluble impurities found in the sewage descend into the earth to a greater or less depth, depending largely upon the character and fineness of the soil, when the particles of sewage are arrested and dampen or coat the particles of the soil. The remaining part of the process of purification consists in permitting a sufficient exposure of the sewage in these thin films to the action of microbes, and oxygen, contained in the interstices of the soil, by which process impurities are changed into harmless compounds, after which the purified liquid may descend still deeper into the earth, or it may flow off in underground drains constructed for that purpose.

The primary requirements for sewage purification upon land are:

First. That the soil is sufficiently porous to permit a given quantity of sewage to percolate slowly through it to a sufficient depth below the surface, usually about 5 feet, where either artificial or natural drainage removes the purified water.

Second. The application of sewage must be uniform in order that the soil may become evenly moist, and must likewise be intermittent, so that the soil is alternately exposed to a thorough penetration of air. A certain amount of time is likewise required for the change, largely depending upon the character of the sewage, and the porosity of the soil. Under favorable conditions from 20,000 to 30,000 gallons of sewage can be purified per acre.

In distinction, however, to the process just described, it is frequently found more desirable in warm climates, when the soil is not porous, to resort to the process known as irrigation in the purification of sewage.

By this process only so much sewage as will be beneficial to the vegetation is applied to the land and the prime object to be attained is the profit that may be derived from the growing crops.

In irrigation a much larger area is necessarily required for sewage purification than when filtration is practiced. As the flow of sewage from a city is continuous there must always be a sufficient amount of land available to receive it, and after heavy rains the ground is so wet that the additional sewage becomes very injurious to crops.

Under the conditions which prevail in Manila it is believed that neither filtration nor broad irrigation are possible. The marshy nature of the entire country surrounding the city renders the question of land purification of sewage by means of filtration or broad irrigation unworthy of further consideration.

CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION.

Wherever it has been found necessary to purify sewage it has been quite customary in the past to resort to a process known as chemical precipitation. This process consists in the collection of the sewage in large tanks, at which time it is mixed with certain chemicals, the result of which combination is to precipitate all matters held in suspension and some impurities held in solution, leaving a comparatively clear and odorless effluent, which process, however, does not alone produce a complete purification of the sewage, but renders it susceptible to further purification upon a much smaller quantity of land, or its discharge into a less volume of water, without causing offense.

The deposited matter or sludge is a product containing about 90 per cent of water and may be either pumped into barges and carried to sea, or it may be consolidated by means of filter presses, after which it is easily handled in carts and used for filling low lands or as a fertilizer in case it is found to possess any value as such.

It will be seen that the chemical treatment requires large tanks for collecting the sewage, machinery for mixing chemicals and for handling the sludge, besides the chemicals themselves, and a large force of men for the operation of the works.

The process of sewage purification just described wherever adopted has generally been very unsatisfactory, not entirely inoffensive, and is already considered out of date as an economical and efficient method of sewage disposal.

The enormous expense incurred in operating a system of this kind renders it quite certain that at no distant day methods of sewage disposal of this kind will entirely give way to a system about to be described, which is said to accomplish practically the same results at a very much less cost for operating expenses.

SEPTIC TANK.

In addition to the methods of sewage purification that have already been described, some mention should also be made of a system of sewage purification which has commanded considerable attention during the last few years, and has already been adopted in a number of places. This system is known as the "septic tank," by which arrangement the sewage is collected in tanks, from which light and air are excluded as much as possible.

The tanks are constructed of masonry and designed to hold from one to two days' accumulation of sewage. In the passage of sewage through a septic tank, which usually takes about twenty-four hours, it undergoes a fermentation, which is caused by the action of bacteria in the sewage. The septic tank is not a complete system of purification in itself, and only under the most favorable circumstances is it said to give effluents which are inoffensive. This process effects one great change in the sewage by breaking down the suspended matter, some of which disappears in the form of gas, while other portions are dissolved into solution. When the fermentation period is properly adjusted, the effluent will be found tolerably free from suspended matter, and in a condition where it is most easily oxydized by filtration.

After the sewage undergoes fermentation, the effluent is drawn from the tanks and treated on filter beds. These beds are usually constructed water-tight, under-drained, and filled to a depth of from 4 to 6 feet, with both coarse and fine particled matter, such as sand, broken stone, coke, or gravel. The underdrains are provided with gates, so constructed that they may be closed to prevent the escape of effluent from the beds. When the gates are closed the filter beds are filled with the effluent from the septic tanks, allowed to rest a few hours, full, and then emptied. An interval of from three to four hours then ensues in which the air is permitted to thoroughly permeate the interstices and effectively oxydize the organic impurities from each liquid dose, after which the operation previously described is again repeated. By the method of treatment just described it has been found that from 200,000 to 500,000 gallons of sewage per acre per day is a fair allowance for purification.

The purification of sewage by the septic-tank system is due to the action of two classes of bacteria, one class known as "aerobic" and the other as "anaerobic."

The former class is found principally in the filter beds and seems to require light and oxygen and can not work well without these conditions. The latter class is found in large quantities in the sewage contained in the septic tank and works best where light and oxygen have been excluded.

The effluent from the filter beds of the septic-tank system is said to be equal to or better than that obtained by chemical treatment, and that, too, without the cost for chemicals, and also without the accumulation of sludge, the expense of treating which amounts to a very large item in the cost of operation.

The method of sewage purification just described would be very expensive if adopted for this city, both as to first cost and also for maintenance, and there is considerable doubt as to whether the effluent could safely be discharged into the bay unless carried some distance from the shore.

On account of the many reasons which have already been stated, it seems quite unnecessary to further discuss the advisability of introducing and maintaining any system of sewage purification in this city, and now consider the question and advisability of discharging the sewage directly into the bay in its crude form at such a convenient point or points and at sufficient distance from the shore that it will in no way return and cause a nuisance or become a menace to the public health.

DISCHARGE INTO THE BAY.

At this time it is well to consider in a general way what troubles are likely to be caused by the discharge of crude sewage into a body of water.

1. By insufficient dilution the sewage may cause the entire body of water to become offensive to the senses.

2. The particles of suspended matter in the sewage may be deposited where they will putrify and give off bubbles of offensive gases.

3. Coarse substances floating in the sewage or upon the surface may be transported by the currents and winds and become stranded along the shore.

In regard to the first of these troubles, it has been found by experience that where sewage is mixed with a sufficient volume of water it becomes entirely inoffensive, and chemical changes at once take place which will in time purify the whole mass. When sewage is not sufficiently diluted to render it harmless, it may in time become very offensive.

In regard to the second-mentioned trouble, it is known that many particles held in suspension by the current in the sewers settle when the sewage is discharged into water which is still or moving with only a sluggish current. The accumulations of these particles, when covered with polluted water, cause them to putrify and give off offensive gases, and in cases of exposure at low tide these deposits become very offensive. On the other hand, when sewage is discharged into strong currents the suspended particles become so thoroughly scattered and disseminated that they will purify by oxidation without producing any evil effects.

The third trouble which has been mentioned can be readily obviated. It is well known that few coarse substances float in sewage or upon the surface, especially when it is carried long distances and agitated by one or more sewage pumps. All substances found in sewers that are likely to float in the bay and cause trouble by stranding along the shore can be intercepted and removed by suitable screens and filth hoists constructed in the sewers at or near the pumping stations.

Float observations have been taken at various points in the bay opposite the city for the purpose of selecting the best locations for sewage disposal.

A few observations were taken during the month of August, last, and have been continued, although with some interruptions, during the months of December and January, and should be continued, if possible, throughout one entire year for the purpose of ascertaining what changes, if any, take place in the directions and velocities of the currents in Manila Bay during the varying stages of the tides and the different directions and intensities of the wind. All observations taken up to this time disclose the fact that the water in all parts of the bay has a perceptible velocity, varying from a small amount to 1,500 feet or more per hour. It has also been ascertained that the velocity of the currents is invariably greatest near the surface of the water.

While the direction and intensity of the wind undoubtedly governs to a large extent the movements of the water in all parts of the bay, yet the direction of the currents seems to be largely influenced by other conditions. This was particularly true of all observations taken off the Ermita shore, where the floats generally took a southerly direction, irrespective of the direction of the wind.

So far this office has been unable to determine any relation existing between the tides and currents in the bay, nor has it been possible to arrive at any theory as to what conditions are responsible for the movements noted in this large body of water.

All float observations taken in the bay opposite San Nicolas and Tondo, except near the mouth of the Pasig River, indicate that there is a wide variation in the direction of all currents at this season of the year.

The tendency has been for most floats to move in an easterly direction with an average velocity of about 11 feet per minute, indicating that the currents are generally toward the shore. This would be very undesirable and be likely to retard the proper purification of all sewage discharged in that locality.

After a careful study of all float observations and from a personal examination of the locality, it is my opinion that the sewage collected from that part of the city lying north of the Pasig River can safely be discharged into the bay at a point 2,500 feet west of the light-house, and that the same will be carried out into the bay and become so thoroughly diluted and disintegrated by the action of the current and waves that there will be little or no danger of it becoming offensive or of any part reaching the shore and becoming stranded and exposed at the time of low tide. This outlet will dispose of nearly four-fifths of the entire amount of sewage under present conditions, and will probably dispose of over three-fifths of the flow when the city will have doubled its present population.

Nearly all floats which were started at points in the bay from 2,000 to 3,000 feet from shore opposite Calle Herran for the purpose of selecting a location for the discharge of all sewage collected south of the river, disclosed the fact that the resultant current was found to be moving in a direction southeast by south, with an average velocity of about 13 feet per minute, and as the general direction of the shore line from the Luneta to Pasay is south-southeast, the resultant current was found to be gradually approaching the shore line until reaching a point opposite Fort San Antonio de Abad, where the direction invariably changed to one parallel to the shore.

From these observations it is fair to presume that the small amount of sewage collected south of the Pasig River can safely be discharged into the bay on the line of Calle Herran at a point 2,500 feet from shore in an 18-foot depth of water at low tide, without causing any offense whatever.

Further float observations should be made for the purpose of establishing the fact that the conditions already found to exist do not materially change at other seasons of the year.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After a careful review of the entire situation I am thoroughly convinced that a separate system of sewers, by which is meant a system caring for the sewage only, is the best for the city of Manila, and I therefore recommend its adoption, leaving the question of storm-water disposal for future consideration, to be studied in connection with a project for the canalization of the esteros. I would further recommend that the sewage of Manila be raised and discharged into the bay, without previous treatment, at two points by means of pumping stations and outfall sewers located upon opposite sides of the river, the points of discharge to be situated at sufficient distances from the shore so that the sewage will in no way become offensive or be likely to cause a nuisance or a menace to the health of the community.

DESIGN.

No startling or untried principles have been employed or attempted in the design of the sewerage system for this city, but well-known methods which have been and are being employed in other cities have been the basis for this report.

The plan as drawn has in view the immediate sewerage of the built-up portions of the city, with provision for extensions of the system to accommodate future growth whenever the demands warrant such extensions.

The present plans embrace a territory covering fully the districts of San Nicolas, Binondo, Quiapo, and Intramuros, nearly all of Ermita, Santa Cruz, and San Miguel, and a large part of the districts of Tondo, Malate, Sampaloc, and Paco. These plans cover an area of nearly 5 square miles and necessitate the construction of about 52 miles of sewers for present use.

The estimated amount of flow which is to be provided for in a sewerage system is derived from two sources—house sewage and ground water. The amount of house sewage reaching the sewers of Manila is based upon a consumption estimated at 80 gallons of water per capita in each twenty-four hours, with a maximum flow in the sewers estimated at the rate of 120 gallons per capita per day. This per capita estimate of water consumption is considerably greater than has generally been allowed by English engineers in designing sewerage systems for certain oriental cities located within the tropics, which systems are said to be working very satisfactorily, yet the water consumption allowance which has been chosen for Manila is but a little more than one-half the amount that has been generally considered a fair allowance by American engineers for cities in the States that have been provided with ample water supplies.

The ground-water flow reaching the sewers has been estimated to amount to about one-third the annual rainfall, or 1,250,000 gallons per square mile in twenty-four hours. This estimate of ground-water infiltration is considerably larger than is generally allowed in sewer design, for the reason that nearly all sewers proposed for construction in Manila will be laid at a considerable distance below sea level, in a soil that is largely saturated with water, necessitating the exercise of extraordinary care and precaution in all sewer construction and plumbing work to exclude the seepage to an extent sufficient to keep even within this estimate.

Owing to the peculiar topographical features existing in Manila, where the natural conditions for drainage are entirely wanting and where it will be found necessary to create the required fall by increasing the depths of all sewers from their sources toward the pumping stations, the question of minimum depths and minimum rates of grade becomes of the utmost importance, for the sake of economy in the first cost of construction as well as economy in the cost of operation.

As there are no basements or cellars in the city of Manila, and as there are few, if any, underground constructions that are likely to be interfered with, it has been decided that a 5-foot minimum depth to the bottom of the sewers will be necessary for the purpose of affording a proper slope for all house connections and furnishing a sufficient depth for the introduction of a suitable flushing system. It has also been thought best to recommend the laying of no public sewers less than 8 inches in diameter, which size constitutes over 66 per cent of this entire system.

The value of $n=0.013$ in the Kutter formula has been used in determining the sizes required to accommodate the flow in all pipe and brick sewers, and all sewers have been destined to have a velocity of not less than 2 feet per second when flowing one-half full. Upon this assumption an 8-inch pipe will require a slope of 1:250 in order to secure the requisite velocity. As the sizes of the sewers increase the slopes diminish until a 24-inch pipe, when used, will be laid at a slope of 1:1,000, having a velocity of 2.26 feet per second when running one-half full.

Beginning with an 8-inch sewer, the size gradually increases as the flow increases, until the largest sewer finally attains a diameter of 5 feet previous to reaching the main pumping station. Sewers up to and including 24 inches in diameter are to be constructed of American vitrified sewer pipe, or of a pipe equally as good in quality, and those above that size will be constructed either of brick or of concrete, whichever is found cheaper and more desirable for this locality, with bases generally rectangular in form, resting upon timber foundations.

Attention is respectfully invited to a table found in the Appendix of this report which gives the slopes for the various sized sewers that are proposed for Manila, together with the computed velocities in feet per second, and also the discharge for each sized sewer in cubic feet per second.

For the purpose of securing strength in the construction as well as economy in the cost of operation, it was decided to recommend the construction of the main sewers circular in form in all territory that is well built up and likely to furnish a good initial flow. It was also found necessary to recommend the construction of egg-shaped or oval sewers for certain localities where the flow will be so small for many years that it will be impossible to secure the necessary initial velocity for self-cleaning in any other way.

All sewers up to and including 18 inches in diameter have been designed to carry the maximum quantity of sewage and ground water when flowing one-half full, leaving one-half the capacity for emergencies. Sewers 21 inches in diameter have been designed to flow 0.6 full and larger sizes 0.7 full, the larger areas served generally insuring a more nearly constant and uniform discharge, making so large a margin or coefficient of safety quite unnecessary.

The main intercepting sewer proposed for construction along Paseo de Azcarraga from the bay to Calle Cervantes, as well as both outfall sewers, have been designed to carry a daily discharge equivalent to a per capita consumption reaching the sewer of 100 gallons, besides the ground-water infiltration. This estimate was based upon the assumption that as the drainage area increases in size the tendency toward a uniform flow becomes more marked.

Mention has already been made that the sewerage system of Manila has been designed for a population estimated at a little more than 441,000 persons, from which estimate the run-off of the various sewers has been calculated in accordance with the estimated rates of population per acre for the various districts of the city. This system of calculation, however, has not been followed in some of the more remote parts of the city, where the present population is very limited, where the street extensions have not yet been fully developed, and where the direction and density of the future growth is very uncertain. In these localities it has been thought more desirable to simply make provision for future extensions of the system whenever the growth of

the city will have sufficiently increased to warrant such extension. Of the districts mentioned above, one is located in Tondo, north of the bridge crossing the Canal de la Regina. It is the intention to terminate an egg-shaped sewer at this point for the present, where provision will be made for a lift pumping station and a further extension of the system to the north of sufficient size to accommodate 20,000 people. A temporary connection should be made to the canal for flushing the main sewer as often as required.

Provision has also been made in the Calle Cervantes main sewer to accommodate 20,000 people living to the northward of the San Lazaro Hospital, whenever the growth of the city in that direction will warrant such an extension to be made, at which time a lift pumping station will be required in the vicinity of the proposed present terminus.

The main intercepting sewer, which is proposed for construction on the north side of the river along Paseo de Azcarraga and Calle Alix from the bay eastward to the Rotunda, has been designed of sufficient size to accommodate 30,000 people who are likely to reside in the Sampaloc district, to the east and north of the proposed present terminus. Whenever such an extension takes place a small lift pumping station will be required in the vicinity of the Rotunda.

Provision has also been made in the main sewer passing along Calle Herran for the accommodation of 20,000 people living to the eastward of Estero de Paco in addition to the 12,000 people now residing there. This system is intended to accommodate the districts of Santa Ana and Pandacan, whenever they have attained a population sufficiently great to warrant such extensions.

All main outlet sewers located at the various points mentioned above will be provided with so limited a flow in the beginning that it has been deemed advisable to recommend that they be constructed oval in form, thereby securing a sufficient velocity, even with a small flow, to render them self-cleaning. Provision will also be made for pipe connections with esteros wherever possible, for the purpose of securing additional water for flushing and cleaning the same as often as may be found necessary.

GENERAL DESIGNS FOR SEWAGE COLLECTION.

On account of the narrowness and irregular plan or arrangement of most streets now in existence on the north side of the Pasig River, it was found almost necessary to select the broad avenue, with its numerous names, beginning at Paseo de Azcarraga, upon the bay, and extending to the Rotunda, for the line of the main intercepting sewer on that side of the river. Fortunately this avenue was admirably situated for such a purpose, as it divides that part of the city into two reasonably equal parts, in so far as it relates to the lengths of lateral sewers that will be necessary for present requirements.

The initial size of this intercepting sewer will be 5 feet in diameter, and will decrease in size to 2 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 4½ inches oval sewer at the Rotunda terminus. It will be about 13,000 feet in length, and will be laid generally at depths of from 14 to 19 feet from the surface of the street to the grade or bottom of the sewer inside. The sewer will be provided with two lift pumping stations, in addition to the main pumping station, located upon the bay, which will be made use of for the purpose of repumping the sewage to gain grade and prevent excessive depths.

The method of lateral collection is in no way governed by the surface slopes, as there are but slight variations in street elevation to be found in any part of the city.

The controlling features governing the entire design of this system has been to rapidly concentrate the flow near the upper ends of the sewers, to avoid unnecessary depths, due to long runs of 8-inch pipe, which is the initial size, and which requires more rapid fall for securing the requisite velocity than is found necessary in the larger-sized sewers. The object sought has also been to secure at the same time the shortest obtainable lines.

The sewage is delivered through the submains to the main interceptor, generally at depths of from 12 to 16 feet.

One main pumping station and two small pumping or lift stations will be required for the present needs of the city on this side of the river.

All sewage found south of the Pasig River in the city will be collected at a main pumping station to be located near the bay on the line of Calle Herran. A main intercepting sewer 4 feet in diameter will be constructed from this pumping station along Calle Herran as far as Calle Nueva, where the line will divide, one part extending to the northward along Calle Nueva, across Wallace field, and into the Walled City, serving all of Intramuros and nearly all of Ermita, while the other line will continue along Calle Herran, ending in Paco for the present, and designed to be eventually extended to Santa Ana and Pandacan. The depths of these inter-

cepting sewers will vary from 14 to 19 feet and sizes from 2 by 3 feet to 4 feet in diameter.

A proper disposition of the sewage on this side of the river will necessitate the erection of one main and two small lift pumping stations, to be hereafter described.

The system of sewerage as outlined for the southern part of the city makes provision for a large mileage of sewers, which will be required at some future time, whenever the streets shall have been dedicated and structures erected that will require drainage. These proposed sewers, however, have not been included in this estimate of cost.

Provisions have also been made that will necessitate acquiring rights of way across certain large pieces of unimproved property, situated at the east of Camp Wallace, for the purpose of constructing sewers that will be required as outlets for the sewers located in Calle San Marcelino and Calle Marques de Comillas. It is believed that little expense and no trouble will be encountered in securing all rights of way that may be necessary to carry out this plan.

About one dozen estero crossings will be found necessary throughout the city to accommodate the various-sized sewers. These crossings, to one unfamiliar with the work, might be considered obstacles of considerable importance. Care has, however, been exercised in selecting points for crossings that would be likely to cause the smallest expense and give the least amount of annoyance when under construction. The tops of all sewers at these crossings have been fixed at an elevation of not to exceed 25 feet, which will afford a depth of 5 feet of water in the esterios at the time of low water in the bay, and interfere in no way with prospective navigation. At the present time the depths of water in the esterios at most proposed sewer crossings are very slight, especially at the time of low tide.

This plan will necessitate the construction of two lines of inverted siphons—one line to be located on Calle San Fernando, crossing the Estero de Binondo, and requiring one cast-iron pipe 20 inches in diameter; the other crossing to be located on the line of Calle Gandara, over Estero de San Jacinto, and will be of cast-iron pipe 16 inches in diameter. All additional crossings that will require modified sewer sections are located along Paseo de Azcarraga between Calle Cervantes and the bay, at which point double lines of 36-inch cast-iron straight pipe in lengths of a little more than 100 feet will be found necessary. The engineering features connected with this part of the work are comparatively simple and inexpensive.

MAIN PUMPING STATIONS AND OUTFALL.

To pump the entire sewage of this city and discharge the same into the bay at a point located a mile or more from the shore might at first appear to be an undertaking too serious to attempt. The difficulties, however, that would be encountered here are not great, and there are many examples in existence, or proposed for construction in other cities, where much or all of the sewage is thus artificially raised and disposed of.

The general system of sewerage designed for this city contemplates the erection of two main pumping stations, each located upon the bay, one at the foot of paseo de Azcarraga, which disposes of all sewage collected from that part of the city situated north of the Pasig River, the other located at the foot of Calle Herran, and serves as an outlet for all sewage collected south of the river. Four small pumping or lift stations will also be required to accommodate the present needs of the city—two located upon the north and two upon the south side of the river.

The location of sewage pumping stations in the vicinity of habitations might at first be considered a question of doubtful merit. Such stations, however, have been and can be constructed and maintained in any locality, properly ventilated if found necessary, without producing any offense whatever.

Sewage carries with it much solid and bulky matter, such as sticks, fruit skins, rags, and occasionally dead animals, and a great variety of things which find their way into sewers. In order to prevent this bulky matter from interfering with the pumping machinery and also prevent the same from floating upon the bay and becoming stranded along the shore in the vicinity of habitations during the strong winds, it will be necessary to construct screens and filth hoists at the main pumping stations to catch all coarse floating matter and arrest all bulky material. These screens should be located near the pump wells and arranged in duplicate, so that one screen will always be in place while the other is being cleaned. Provision should also be made for properly disposing of all collected floating material, so as not to cause a nuisance. This can generally be best accomplished by cremation at the main pumping stations. Of the total future population provided for in the proposed sewerage system, 319,000 people are estimated to reside within the city on the north side

of the river, or a little more than double the present population, while the system on the south side of the river has been designed to accommodate about 123,000 people, or a little more than two and one-half times the population now residing there.

The amount of sewage to be accommodated by the outfall on the north side of the river when that part of the city shall have reached the anticipated population is estimated, together with ground water, to amount to 30,500,000 gallons per day, at a rate of flow equal to the average amount of water consumption, while at the maximum flow it would be at the rate of 43,500,000 gallons per day during a portion of the twenty-four hours. This outfall sewer has been designed to carry a maximum rate when flowing full of 37,000,000 gallons per day, which is at the rate of 57 cubic feet per second. The total lift at this pumping station at the time of mean high tide, including friction head in the force main, is 24.1 feet, necessitating 157 horsepower while pumping the estimated quantity of sewage per day. This will require the installation of three 18,500,000-gallon pumps with 300-horsepower boiler capacity to do the work and at the same time have sufficient reserve. Two discharge pipes of cast iron 36 inches in diameter will be required, each having a flow with a velocity of 4.05 feet per second when discharging the full amount of sewage. One 36-inch outfall pipe, 2 pumping engines of 16,000,000 gallons capacity each, and 3 boilers of 60-horsepower each are recommended for the present requirements.

The total amount of sewage to be accommodated on the south side of the river, including ground water, is estimated to amount to 13,500,000 gallons per day, normal flow, while the flow at the maximum rate will amount to 18,500,000 gallons per day for a portion of each twenty-four hours. Provision has been made in the outfall sewer for a rate of flow equal to 15,600,000 gallons per day, which will give a rate of discharge equal to 24.1 cubic feet per second.

The total lift at this station at the time of mean high tide, including friction head in the force main, will amount to approximately 22 feet, necessitating 60-horsepower when pumping the average amount of sewage per day. This will require three 8,000,000-gallon pumps, with 120-horsepower boiler capacity, to accomplish the work and at the same time have sufficient reserve.

Two discharge pipes will be found necessary, each 24 inches in diameter, having a flow with a velocity of 3.87 feet per second when discharging the full amount of sewage.

For present purposes it will not be necessary to lay more than one of the 24-inch outfall pipes or to install more than two pumps and engines of 7,000,000 gallons pumping capacity each, together with two boilers of 50-horsepower each.

It is believed that centrifugal pumps coupled to compound condensing engines should be used in the main pumping stations.

OUTFALL PIPE.

The outfall sewers, from the pumping stations to the terminus, should be laid with cast-iron pipe upon the bed of the bay in a dredged channel and on a pile foundation.

The outlet end of each line of pipe should be surrounded by a timber casing filled with Portland cement concrete masonry, surmounted by a cut granite cap, and the whole resting upon a group of piles, if found necessary.

LIFT PUMPING STATIONS.

The pumping station located at the intersection of Calle Arranque and Calle Paz, together with all other pumping stations not heretofore described, will be classed as lift stations, in which it has been decided to recommend the use of electric power.

At each of these stations the sewage will be raised but a small amount, generally about 6 feet. Each pump will be provided with an automatic regulating device, and each will be directly connected by means of a belt or shaft to an electric motor, which will go into operation whenever the level of the water has risen to a certain height on the suction side of the pump, and will then gradually reduce in speed as lower elevations of the water are reached, and will go out of operation whenever the water shall have been pumped to a certain lower level. As soon as the water has again risen to the higher elevation the cycle will be again repeated.

The lift pumping station mentioned above is the most important and largest of the number, and has been designed to care for an ultimate flow of 23,000,000 gallons of sewage and ground water per day. The amount of flow for the present population is estimated at 12,000,000 gallons per day, or 17.5 cubic feet per second. The sewage will be delivered in a 4.25-foot circular sewer, at an approximate grade elevation of 19 feet, and be discharged into a sewer of the same size with an approximate grade elevation of 23 feet. To perform this work and at the same time have sufficient

reserve will necessitate the installation of two centrifugal pumps, driven by electric motors, each capable of raising 12,000,000 gallons of sewage per day.

The lift pumping station to be located near the intersection of Calzada de Iris and Calle Alix has been designed to care for an ultimate flow of 14,700,000 gallons of sewage and ground water per day. The present needs of the city will require pumps and motors capable of lifting 5,400,000 gallons per day, or a little more than 8 cubic feet per second, through an elevation of about 5 feet.

To perform this work and at the same time have sufficient reserve will require the installation of two motors and two centrifugal pumps, each capable of lifting 5,000,000 gallons of sewage per day, or 7.7 cubic feet per second.

Of the two lift pumping stations which will be required on the south side of the Pasig River, one will be located on Calle Herran, at the west end of the bridge crossing the estero de Paco and the other will be located at the corner of Calzada de Vidal and Calle Nozaleda. For the present each of these stations will be called upon to handle but about 600,000 gallons of sewage and ground water per day, or about 1 cubic foot per second, through an approximate elevation of 6 feet. To perform this work will necessitate the installation of one pump and one motor in each station capable of lifting 600,000 gallons of sewage per day.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

Provision should be made along all lines of sewers, generally at intervals of about 40 feet, for the introduction of house-drainage connections. All house connections will be from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and should be laid by a registered plumber under the supervision of the city. All pipes should be laid in the most approved manner for the purpose of preventing the intrusion of the roots of trees, and also for the purpose of preventing as far as possible large amounts of ground water infiltration, which will be likely to take place around all sewer connections, even when laid under the most favorable conditions.

Owing to the unstable nature of the soil in and about the city, and also on account of the excessive depths at which many of the sewers will be laid, it has been decided to recommend for the deeper sewers the introduction of Y branches in pipe sewers and slant pipe entering main sewers above the springing lines to which will be connected 6-inch terra cotta standpipes terminated with V branches at elevations of from 4 to 5 feet from the surface of the streets, which depths below the surface are believed to be sufficient to afford a proper grade for all house lateral connections and will in no way interfere with future underground constructions. These standpipes, with properly sealed terminals, will be located within the line of the sewer excavation and introduced at the time of the sewer construction previous to back filling the trench and at very small expense. In order that house connections may be made with these standpipes, it will be necessary to carefully locate all terminals before covering or back filling the trench.

MANHOLES AND SEWER VENTILATIONS.

Manholes should be constructed at all street intersections, at all angles in the line of sewer, and generally at intervals of from 300 to 400 feet.

The securing of proper ventilation in sewers is a matter of great importance, for without it a sewer can not be maintained in a proper sanitary condition. Up to the present time no single method of sewer ventilation has been found which has given entire satisfaction and which can be said to be generally applicable to the conditions found to exist in all large cities.

The best solution of this problem is to provide ample water for keeping the sewers clean by removing all putrescible substances as quickly as possible, thereby preventing the formation of noxious gases and at the same time to provide numerous and ample openings for the admission of fresh air to aid in promoting circulation. On account of its simplicity and for the want of a better method engineers have for many years advocated the introduction of manholes with perforated covers as the best and simplest method for sewer ventilation. This method, however, can not be recommended for the sewers of Manila on account of the large number of streets that are flooded with storm water at the time of each hard shower, and also on account of the flooding of large sections of the city, which sometimes takes place during the wet monsoon, caused by the action of the tides combined with the extreme high stages of the water along the river. Perforated manhole covers would admit large quantities of storm water to the sewers on occasions of this kind and cause the same to become overcharged for quite long periods, and would also admit large quantities of sand and mud to the sewers from the unpaved streets, which would settle to the

bottom and in a short time become a source of great annoyance, due to the accumulation of deposits along the interior of most lines of sewers.

In a city of narrow streets like Manila manholes should also be constructed as nearly air-tight as possible, for the purpose of preventing the collusion of the atmosphere near open doors and windows, which might be caused by the escape of noxious gases from the sewers at the surface of the streets.

Having eliminated the idea of making use of perforated covers on sewer manholes for the purpose of securing sewer ventilation, it will generally be found necessary to rely upon the house connections to secure the requisite result.

It is believed this can be satisfactorily accomplished by omitting the running trap and continuing the soil pipe and vent stack on each house lateral full size through and above the roof, all pipe joints being necessarily made air-tight and all house fixtures at the same time carefully trapped and properly ventilated.

Special devices for the admission of air may be found necessary for equalizing the pressure in flush tanks in order to insure their discharge in a proper manner.

FLUSH TANKS.

It is very essential that the sewerage system be kept clean and free from deposits. The system proposed for Manila has been designed to accomplish that result whenever the ideal conditions shall have been realized, which is that of having the sewers flowing at least one-half full.

In the primary lateral sewers, however, the amount of sewage will usually be found insufficient to keep the sewers clean, and there some artificial method of flushing becomes necessary. This may be effected by the introduction of automatic flush tanks at the initial ends of all sewers. These tanks should be connected to the water supply and designed to hold about 300 gallons each. They should be arranged to fill and discharge at stated intervals, generally once in about twenty-four hours. Experience has demonstrated, however, that unless great care and constant attention is exercised they will either fill and discharge too frequently, wasting a large amount of water, or else they will fail to discharge altogether.

The introduction of a special flush tank and manhole combined may be found more satisfactory, and will certainly release water, by employing a responsible party to fill and discharge the same as often as each particular sewer may require flushing, generally at less frequent intervals than once a day. Supplementary flushing along some of the larger lines of sewers may be found necessary, especially in the early days of the system, previous to the time that the flow has become sufficient to create the requisite velocity. This can be accomplished by the introduction of pipe connections to the esteros at or near the various estero crossings, and also by the introduction of simple devices in certain manholes, which when closed will retain the sewage until a sufficient supply has accumulated to form an effective flush, when it will be released.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

The estimated cost of the entire project as outlined on the accompanying plans amounts to \$1,041,620.85 for that part of the system located on the north side of the river, and \$566,615.80 for that part of the system located on the south side of the river, or the entire cost amounting to \$1,608,236.65. The details for the cost of the proposed system may be found in the appendix accompanying this report.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I desire to state that there are many details to be experienced in connection with the sewerage and plumbing work of the city that will be entirely new and foreign to an engineer who is only familiar with the customs and practices of the American people. What may be found wholly satisfactory in the States is not necessarily best for the natives of this tropical country.

While the main principles are doubtless applicable to both the East and the West, yet the details, especially along plumbing lines, will widely differ.

The prejudices and habits of this people are in many ways so totally different from the American people that it will be very necessary to make a careful study of the customs prevailing in these islands, and also in other oriental cities where sewerage systems have been introduced and are now said to be working successfully, before committing ourselves to a system of drainage and plumbing that we may later find unsuitable for the needs of this community.

A very large per cent of the native population in Manila reside in houses built of

light material, one story in height, and constructed by the occupants upon ground rented from landowners who possess large and generally unsubdivided tracts of land.

The lives of these houses, at best, are but about five years, and their valuation generally not more than a few pesos each. In the thickly populated districts among the poorer classes these houses in the past have been built extremely close together, and often had only sufficient room for narrow passageways between. All culinary and washing arrangements and toilet accommodations, if any exist, are extremely simple. All water for household use is carried in buckets from the nearest street hydrant (Manila at present having a very good yet totally inadequate water supply of about 8,000,000 gallons per day) and all wastes are dumped upon the ground, where the liquids quickly disappear during the dry season into a very porous sandy soil. During the rainy season, however, the soil becomes saturated with water, and in many places water stands at a considerable depth among the houses and aids in creating conditions which are very detrimental to the public health, due to an accumulation of filth which is augmented from year to year. In parts of this tropical city over 500 people per acre can be found living under conditions of the kind just described, and the question that naturally suggests itself would be, is it any wonder that we are subject to periodic attacks of cholera, bubonic plague, and possibly to other diseases equally as contagious or infectious. Manila, with its large number of inhabitants living in a more sanitary manner, would no doubt become one of the most healthful cities in the world, and would in a short time experience an enormous growth in population and increase in wealth.

House connections in any city are very costly, and would be doubly so here on account of the expense that would be incurred for plumbing material, all of which at the present time must be imported. As a consequence the plumbing for one nipa house would doubtless cost many times the value of the building and of its contents and be quite beyond the amount which the average owner could afford to pay.

Upon the completion of this system the owners of all premises built of strong material (which includes all structures except those built of nipa and bamboo) should be required to connect with the public sewer and water supply in accordance with certain fixed regulations governing plumbing and house draining. Only modern plumbing fixtures should be allowed, but when desired the use of the simplest types should be encouraged, particularly among the poorer classes of people, until they become more familiar with the use and care of modern conveniences.

Houses in this city constructed of nipa and bamboo will in a very short time be confined exclusively to districts located outside the fire limits.

As I have already stated, these houses are usually very simple in design, often not more than 10 feet square, of one story, and capable of being borne on the backs of a dozen men. The introduction of plumbing into houses of this kind is the problem that confronts this city, in order that the proposed sewerage system may benefit not only the well-to-do, but also that part of the population (estimated at perhaps 50 per cent) who are very poor and who reside in the class of houses just described. It is believed that these obstacles can be overcome, however, by resorting to the use of one building, which shall be constructed and cared for by the landowner in each colony or square for the purpose of affording toilet, bath, and lavatory accommodations to the lessees of his property. By this arrangement one water and sewer connection can be made to serve a large number of people and greatly lessen the cost for plumbing work than would otherwise be possible.

The introduction of public toilet and washing accommodations, inexpensive and simple in design, in the vicinity of the more densely populated portions of the city, would undoubtedly be of great use, especially during the first years of the transformation, for the purpose of educating the people and causing them to adopt more sanitary methods of living.

While all calculations for pumping machinery have been based upon the assumption that steam power would be used in the main pumping stations and electrical power in the lift stations, yet the source of such electric power is somewhat uncertain.

Investigations which have recently been made disclose the fact that there is an abundance of undeveloped water power in the islands sufficiently near the city to warrant its use for generating electricity which could be used to an excellent advantage, not only for lighting the city and operating all electric railways, but also for furnishing any cheap power that might be required for public or private purposes throughout the city. Were this power to be developed by the government in time for its use in the sewage pumping stations, there could be no question in regard to the advisability of introducing pumping machinery with a view to operating all smaller sewage pumps by electric power from a central power station. At the present time there would seem to be little or no prospect for an immediate development of this power. The street railway and lighting companies are now erecting a modern

power house, from which they will be prepared to furnish any electric power that may be desired either for public or private purposes.

The renting of power for the purpose of operating any sewage pumping machinery by electricity would be extremely expensive, somewhat hazardous, and can not be recommended. The service must necessarily be continuous after once set in operation, which can hardly be guaranteed by a private corporation. A careful consideration of other kinds of motive power has been made and the conclusion reached that it may be advisable to introduce modern gas engines, to be used in connection with suction gas producing plants in which charcoal alone will be used in the manufacture of the gas. The producer is a very simple contrivance, and it is said can be operated in an efficient and economical manner by any person of ordinary intelligence.

In case this system can be made a success, the cost of operating the smaller pumping stations by means of gas engines will unquestionably be far less than that of any other power attainable in the Philippines, and I would strongly urge that a thorough investigation of its merits be made with a view to its introduction for that purpose.

The gas engine can always be easily replaced by an electric motor in case such a change should become desirable in any pumping station.

The ground-water infiltration which can not be entirely excluded from the sewers, and which has been provided for in this design, will not be an unmixed evil, for the reason that it will reduce the ground-water elevation throughout the city. This will materially aid in improving the conditions from a sanitary point of view and at the same time have a beneficial effect in partially overcoming the mosquito nuisance which now exists to an alarming extent and which is known to be such an important factor in the transmission of certain disease germs. Aside from the ground-water infiltration, the flow in a newly constructed system of sewers is always insignificant and can only be materially augmented by requiring all abutting property holders to connect with the public sewer and water supply. To carry out such a plan would be a stupendous undertaking in any city and will be doubly so here where the uses and advantages of plumbing accommodations are so little understood by a large majority of the inhabitants. Many years will be likely to elapse before the use of modern plumbing becomes general throughout this oriental city.

As all sewage-pumping stations must necessarily be equipped to handle a much larger quantity of sewage than will be likely to reach them in the ordinary way for many years, it will become necessary for the successful and economical operation of all pumping machinery to provide an additional water supply. This can be arranged by utilizing the excess capacity in the main sewers for drawing water from near the upper end of the various esteros throughout the city. Such an arrangement will not only serve the purpose of supplying additional water for operating the sewage pumps and incidentally flushing a part of the sewerage system, but also promote a circulation and purification of the water in the various esteros, which during the hot, dry season becomes so foul and offensive as to be a source of constant complaint and a menace to the public health.

This arrangement will make it possible to withdraw water from the esteros which is polluted with filth to the point of saturation and to supply clean, fresh river water to take its place.

By the continuance of this suggested method of purification and by the removal of the present sources of pollution the esteros, after being dredged, may be maintained at all times in a condition but slightly inferior to that of the river itself.

In designing sewerage plans for a city of the size of Manila it is usually found necessary to harmonize and make use of existing lines of sewers as far as possible, in order to lessen the cost. In this city, which has already grown to metropolitan proportions, and when its future lines of growth can be predicted with almost a mathematical certainty, it has been possible to outline a sewerage system as a completed whole with all its parts new and in perfect harmony and proportion to the completed structure. It is believed that the sewerage system recommended for Manila, if properly installed, will be as complete and up to date as that of any other city in the world and will mark the beginning of a transformation which will make this city one of the most healthful and at the same time place it among the most important in the Orient.

In concluding this report, I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered me by Mr. A. F. Armstrong, C. E., and Mr. C. E. Beugler, who have been my chief assistants in the prosecution of this work.

Very respectfully,

O. L. INGALLS,

Engineer in Charge of Manila Sewerage System.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD,
Manila, P. I.

APPENDIX A.

Sewerage system—Detailed estimates.

NORTH SIDE OF RIVER.

Main intercepting sewer, along Calle Azcarraga, from the bay to the rotunda:

5-foot brick sewer, 600 feet, at \$25	\$15,000.00
4.75-foot brick sewer, 990 feet, at \$21	20,790.00
4.50-foot brick sewer, 2,220 feet, at \$16.50	36,630.00
4.25-foot brick sewer, 1,780 feet, at \$15	26,700.00
3.75-foot brick sewer, 3,400 feet, at \$13.50	45,900.00
2.75 by 4.12 foot brick sewer, 720 feet, at \$13.50	9,720.00
2.50 by 3.75 foot brick sewer, 1,310 feet, at \$12.50	16,375.00
2.25 by 3.37 foot brick sewer, 1,170 feet, at \$11.50	13,455.00
6-inch stand pipe, 2,500 feet, at 40 cents	1,000.00
36-inch cast-iron pipe, 690 feet, at \$16	11,040.00
Manholes, 34, at \$60	2,040.00
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	198,650.00
10 per cent for contingencies	19,865.00
Total	<hr/>
	218,515.00

DISTRICT SEWERS.

San Nicolas:

8-inch pipe sewer, 24,160 feet, at \$1.30	31,408.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 1,950 feet, at \$2.55	4,972.50
12-inch pipe sewer, 1,300 feet, at \$3.30	4,290.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 600 feet, at \$3.75	2,250.00
18-inch pipe sewer, 800 feet, at \$4.90	3,920.00
21-inch pipe sewer, 1,350 feet, at \$6.35	8,572.50
24-inch pipe sewer, 2,310 feet, at \$7.75	17,902.50
6-inch stand pipe, 1,920 feet, at 40 cents	768.00
20-inch cast-iron pipe, 90 feet, at \$15	1,350.00
Flush tanks, 42, at \$100	4,200.00
Manholes, 99, at \$60	5,940.00
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	85,573.50
10 per cent for contingencies	8,557.35
Total	<hr/>
	94,130.85

Tondo:

8-inch pipe sewer, 17,600 feet, at \$1.30	22,880.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 3,230 feet, at \$2.55	8,236.50
2 by 3 foot brick sewer, 2,750 feet, at \$10.50	28,875.00
2.25 by 3.37 foot brick sewer, 1,600 feet, at \$11.25	18,000.00
6-inch stand pipe, 1,500 feet, at 40 cents	6,000.00
Flushing tanks, 31, at \$100	3,100.00
Manholes, 40, at \$60	2,400.00
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	89,491.50
10 per cent for contingencies	8,949.15
Total	<hr/>
	98,440.65

Santa Cruz (including that part of Quiapo west of Estero de Quiapo):

8-inch pipe sewer, 25,680 feet, at \$1.30	33,384.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 1,870 feet, at \$2.55	4,768.50
12-inch pipe sewer, 280 feet, at \$3	840.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 2,030 feet, at \$3.75	7,612.50
18-inch pipe sewer, 1,080 feet, at \$4.90	5,292.00
21-inch pipe sewer, 1,400 feet, at \$6.35	8,890.00
2 by 3 foot brick sewer, 2,320 feet, at \$10.50	24,360.00
2.25 by 3.37 foot sewer, 1,800 feet, at \$11.50	20,700.00
6-inch stand pipe, 2,600 feet, at 40 cents	1,040.00

Santa Cruz—Continued.

Flush tanks, 54, at \$100	\$5,400.00
Manholes, 77, at \$60	4,620.00
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10 per cent for contingencies	116,907.00
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Total	118,690.70
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Total	128,597.70
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Binondo:

8-inch sewer pipe, 20,500 feet, at \$1.30	26,650.00
10-inch sewer pipe, 2,560 feet, at \$2.55	6,528.00
12-inch sewer pipe, 800 feet, at \$3	2,400.00
15-inch sewer pipe, 110 feet, at \$3.75	412.50
18-inch sewer pipe, 120 feet, at \$4.90	588.00
16-inch cast-iron pipe, 95 feet, at \$10	950.00
6-inch stand pipe, 900 feet, at 40 cents	360.00
Flush tanks, 42, at \$100	4,200.00
Manholes, 60, at \$40	2,400.00
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10 per cent for contingencies	44,488.50
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Total	4,448.85
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Total	48,937.35
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San Miguel:

8-inch pipe sewer, 6,670 feet, at \$1.30	8,671.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 1,010 feet, at \$2.55	2,575.50
12-inch pipe sewer, 950 feet, at \$3	2,850.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 1,050 feet, at \$3.75	3,937.50
18-inch pipe sewer, 260 feet, at \$4.90	1,274.00
6-inch stand pipe, 720 feet, at 40 cents	288.00
Flush tanks, 9, at \$100	900.00
Manholes, 25, at \$40	1,000.00
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10 per cent for contingencies	21,496.00
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Total	2,149.60
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Total	23,645.60
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Quiapo:

8-inch pipe sewer, 6,300 feet, at \$1.30	8,190.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 1,740 feet, at \$2.55	4,437.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 340 feet, at \$3.75	1,275.00
18-inch pipe sewer, 1,130 feet, at \$4.90	5,537.00
21-inch pipe sewer, 970 feet, at \$6.35	6,159.50
2 by 3 foot main sewer, 550 feet, at \$10.50	5,775.00
6-inch stand pipe, 1,150 feet, at 40 cents	460.00
Flush tanks, 11 feet, at \$100	1,100.00
Manholes, 22, at \$60	1,320.00
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10 per cent for contingencies	34,253.50
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Total	3,425.35
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Total	37,678.85
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Sampoloc:

8-inch pipe sewer, 7,370 feet, at \$1.30	9,581.00
12-inch pipe sewer, 950 feet, at \$3	2,850.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 710 feet, at \$3.75	2,662.50
18-inch pipe sewer, 2,280 feet, at \$4.90	11,172.00
2 by 3 foot main sewer, 1,000 feet, at \$10.50	10,500.00
6-inch stand pipe, 870 feet, at 40 cents	348.00
Flush tanks, 14 feet, at \$100	1,400.00
Manholes, 40, at \$60	2,400.00
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10 per cent for contingencies	40,913.50
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Total	4,091.35
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Total	45,004.85
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Outfall sewer, north side of river:

5,000 linear feet 36-inch pipe, 1,140 tons, at \$30.....	\$34,200.00
Foundations and laying 5,000 feet 36-inch pipe, at \$10	50,000.00
Dredging channel for pipe	5,000.00
Construction of protection to outlet.....	2,000.00

91,200.00

10 per cent for contingencies	9,120.00
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Total.....	100,320.00
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Main pumping station, north side of river:

Cost of ground for erection of building.....	8,000.00
Two 16,000,000-gallon pumps, at \$28,000	56,000.00
Three 60-horsepower boilers, at \$25 per horsepower.....	4,500.00
Cost of excavations for pump wells, gates, cage-chambers, etc., including lining of same and preparation of all foundations	25,000.00
Engine and boiler house above foundations	20,000.00
Special castings, valves, screens, etc	10,000.00

123,500.00

10 per cent for contingencies	12,350.00
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Total	135,850.00
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Lift station, Calle Arranque:

Purchase of lease for ground for station	3,000.00
2 motors, connections and pumps, at \$5,000	10,000.00
Building above foundations	6,000.00
Excavation for pump wells, gates, etc., including cost of lining...	5,000.00
Special castings, etc	4,000.00

28,000.00

10 per cent for contingencies	2,800.00
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Total	30,800.00
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Lift station, Plaza de Santa Ana:

Ground for station	7,000.00
2 motors, connections and pumps, at \$3,500	7,000.00
Building above foundations	5,000.00
Excavation for pump wells, gates, etc., including cost of lining...	5,000.00
Special castings, etc	3,000.00

27,000.00

10 per cent for contingencies	2,700.00
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Total	29,700.00
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SOUTH OF RIVER.

Main sewer, Calle Herran from bay to Calle Peñafrancia:

4-foot brick sewer, 420 feet, at \$18.....	7,560.00
2.50 by 3.75 foot brick sewer, 2,060 feet, at \$13	26,780.00
2.25 by 3.37 foot brick sewer, 1,860 feet, at \$11.50.....	21,390.00
2 by 3 foot brick sewer, 1,420 feet, at \$10.50.....	14,910.00
6-inch standpipe, 1,250 feet, at 40 cents.....	500.00
Manholes, 18, at \$60.....	1,080.00

72,220.00

10 per cent for contingencies	7,222.00
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Total	79,442.00
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Intramuros:

8-inch pipe sewer, 17,900 feet, at \$1.30	23,270.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 820 feet, at \$2.55	2,091.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 1,080 feet, at \$3.75	4,050.00
18-inch pipe sewer, 820 feet, at \$4.90.....	4,018.00

Intramuros—Continued.

24-inch pipe sewer, 840 feet, at \$7.75	\$6,510.00
27-inch brick sewer, 1,930 feet, \$11.50	22,195.00
6-inch standpipe, 2,200 feet, at 40 cents	880.00
Flush tanks, 42, at \$100	4,200.00
Manholes, 99, at \$60	5,940.00

73,154.00

10 per cent for contingencies	7,315.40
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Total	80,469.40
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Ermita:

8-inch pipe sewer, 30,460 feet, at \$1.30	39,598.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 3,380 feet, at \$2.55	8,619.00
12-inch pipe sewer, 2,640 feet, at \$3	7,920.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 2,400 feet, at \$4.25	10,200.00
18-inch pipe sewer, 1,880 feet, at \$4.90	9,212.00
21-inch pipe sewer, 440 feet, at \$7.25	3,190.00
2.75-foot brick sewer, 2,890 feet, at \$11.50	33,235.00
3-foot brick sewer, 1,420 feet, at \$14	19,880.00
6-inch standpipe, 4,200 feet, at 40 cents	1,680.00
Flush tanks, 46, at \$100	4,600.00
Manholes, 125, at \$60	7,500.00

145,634.00

10 per cent for contingencies	14,563.40
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Total	160,197.40
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Malate:

8-inch pipe sewer, 6,310 feet, at \$1.30	8,203.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 1,200 feet, at \$2.55	3,060.00
12-inch pipe sewer, 1,550 feet, at \$3	4,650.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 600 feet, at \$3.75	2,250.00
18-inch pipe sewer, 1,120 feet, at \$4.90	5,488.00
21-inch pipe sewer, 700 feet, at \$6.35	4,445.00
6-inch standpipe, 1,400 feet, at 40 cents	560.00
Flush tanks, 10, at \$100	1,000.00
Manholes, 25, at \$60	1,500.00

31,156.00

10 per cent for contingencies	3,115.60
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Total	34,271.60
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Paco:

8-inch pipe, sewer, 4,970 feet, at \$1.30	6,461.00
10-inch pipe, sewer, 460 feet, at \$2.55	1,173.00
12-inch pipe, sewer, 460 feet, at \$3	1,380.00
21-inch pipe, sewer, 4,000 feet, at \$6.35	25,400.00
6-inch stand pipe, 1,000 feet, at 40 cents	400.00
Flush tanks, 10, at \$100	1,000.00
Manholes, 30, at \$60	1,800.00

37,614.00

10 per cent for contingencies	3,761.40
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Total	41,375.40
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Outfall sewer, south of river:

2,500 linear feet 24-inch cast-iron pipe, 290 tons, at \$30	8,700.00
Foundation and laying 2,500 linear feet cast-iron pipe, at \$10	25,000.00
Dredging channel for 2,500 feet pipe	2,500.00
Construction of protection to outlet	2,000.00

38,200.00

10 per cent for contingencies	3,820.00
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Total	42,020.00
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Main pumping station, south side of river:

Two 7,000,000 gallon pumps and engines, at \$12,000.....	\$24,000.00
2 boilers, 40-horsepower, at \$30	2,400.00
Cost of excavations for gates, pump wells, cage chambers, etc., including lining of same and preparation of all foundations	25,000.00
Engine and boiler house above foundation	20,000.00
Special castings, valves, screens, etc	8,000.00
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	79,400.00
10 per cent for contingencies	7,940.00
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Total	87,340.00

Lift station, Calle Herran, near Estero de Paco:

Ground for station	5,000.00
1 motor and pump	2,000.00
Buildings, foundations, pump well, etc	3,000.00
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	10,000.00
10 per cent for contingencies	1,000.00
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Total	11,000.00

Lift station, Calzada de Vidal, and Calle Nozaleda:

1 motor and pump	2,000.00
Buildings, foundations, pump well, etc	3,000.00
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	5,000.00
10 per cent for contingencies	500.00
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Total	5,500.00

SUMMARY OF COST OF WORK ON NORTH SIDE OF RIVER.

Main intercepting sewer, Calle Azcarraga and Calle Alix from bay to rotunda	218,515.00
San Nicolas district	94,130.85
Tondo district	98,440.65
Santa Cruz (including part of Quiapo west of Estero de Quiapo)	128,597.70
Binondo district	48,937.35
San Miguel district	23,645.60
Quiapo district (not already included)	37,678.85
Sampoloc district	45,004.85
Outfall sewer	100,320.00
Main pumping station, north side of river	135,850.00
Lift pumping station, Calle Arranque	30,800.00
Lift pumping station, Plaza de Santa Ana	29,700.00
Contingencies not otherwise provided for	50,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	1,041,620.85

SUMMARY OF COST OF WORK PROPOSED ON SOUTH SIDE OF RIVER.

Main intercepting sewer on Calle Herran, from bay to Calle Peña- francia	79,442.00
Intramuros district	80,469.40
Ermita district	160,197.40
Malate district	34,271.60
Paco district	41,375.40
Outfall sewer, south side of river	42,020.00
Main pumping station, south side of river	87,340.00
Lift pumping station, Calle Herran, near Estero de Paco	11,000.00
Lift pumping station, Calzada de Vidal	5,500.00
Contingencies not otherwise provided for	25,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	566,615.80
Total for work on north side of river	1,041,620.85
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Grand total	1,608,236.65

Velocity and discharge of sewers 8 inches to 5 feet in diameter.

Size.	Slope.	Per cent full.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Slope of 1:1200.	
					Velocity.	Discharge.
			<i>Ft. sec.</i>	<i>Cu. ft. sec.</i>	<i>Ft. sec.</i>	<i>Cu. ft. sec.</i>
8 inches.....	1:250	50	2.00	0.35	.....	.....
10 inches.....	1:350	50	2.07	.56	.....	.....
12 inches.....	1:435	50	2.09	.82	.....	.....
15 inches.....	1:550	50	2.17	1.32	.....	.....
18 inches.....	1:700	50	2.20	1.94	.....	.....
21 inches.....	1:875	60	2.20	3.12	.....	.....
24 inches.....	1:1000	70	2.26	4.27	.....	.....
2.25 feet.....	1:1000	70	2.46	6.8	.....	.....
2.75 feet.....	1:1000	70	2.84	11.8	2.59	10.77
3 feet.....	1:1000	70	3.02	14.9	2.75	13.61
3.50 feet.....	1:1000	70	3.36	22.6	3.06	20.59
3.75 feet.....	1:1000	70	3.51	27.1	3.21	24.31
4 feet.....	1:1000	70	3.68	32.4	3.36	29.57
4.25 feet.....	1:1000	70	3.83	38.0	3.50	34.75
4.50 feet.....	1:1000	70	3.98	44.3	3.69	40.51
4.75 feet.....	1:1000	70	4.14	51.3	3.77	46.77
5 feet.....	1:1000	70	4.20	58.8	3.90	53.60
2 by 3 feet.....	1:1000	70	2.67	8.33	2.44	7.65
2.25 by 3.37 feet.....	1:1000	70	2.91	11.69	2.65	10.65
2.50 by 3.75 feet.....	1:1000	70	3.13	15.64	2.85	14.24
2.75 by 4.12 feet.....	1:1000	70	3.35	20.38	3.05	18.55

Value of n — .013 Kutter Formulæ.Springing line depths used in computing R for all sized sewers.*Sizes and lengths of sewers, by districts.*

Size.	Main sewer, Azcaraga.	San Nicolas.	Tondo.	Santa Cruz.	Binondo.	San Miguel.	Quiapo.	Sampaloc.
8 inches.....	.....	24,160	19,150	31,490	20,700	6,100	6,000	8,100
10 inches.....	.....	1,950	3,230	3,270	2,690	1,010	2,000	260
12 inches.....	.....	1,300	700	.....	790	950	.....	.....
15 inches.....	.....	600	580	2,760	110	1,050	340	.....
18 inches.....	.....	800	.....	680	.....	260	1,130	3,220
21 inches.....	.....	1,350	.....	1,460	.....	.....	970	130
24 inches.....	.....	2,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	570	.....
2.25 feet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.75 feet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 feet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.50 feet.....	2,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.75 feet.....	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 feet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.25 feet.....	1,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.50 feet.....	2,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.75 feet.....	990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 feet.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 by 3 feet.....	.....	.....	2,750	2,320	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.25 by 3.37 feet.....	1,170	.....	1,530	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.50 by 3.75 feet.....	1,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.75 by 4.12 feet.....	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12,320	32,470	27,940	43,780	29,290	9,370	11,010	11,740

Sizes and lengths of sewers, by districts—Continued.

Size.	Intramuros.	Ermita.	Malate.	Paco.	Main sewer, Herran.	Total.	
						Feet.	Miles.
8 inches	22,100	30,460	4,500	7,710		180,500	34.19
10 inches	820	3,380	2,360			20,970	3.97
12 inches		2,640		950		7,330	1.39
15 inches	1,080	2,400				8,920	1.69
18 inches	820	1,880	1,870			10,660	2.02
21 inches		410		2,000		6,350	1.20
24 inches	840					4,390	.70
2.25 feet	1,930					1,930	.36
2.75 feet		2,890				2,890	.55
3 feet		1,420				1,420	.27
3.50 feet						2,850	.54
3.75 feet						680	.13
4 feet					420	420	.08
4.25 feet						1,780	.34
4.50 feet						2,220	.43
4.75 feet						990	.18
5 feet						660	.11
2 by 3 feet					1,420	6,490	1.23
2.25 by 3.37 feet					1,860	6,360	1.20
2.50 by 3.75 feet					2,060	3,370	.64
2.75 by 4.12 feet						720	.14
Total	27,590	45,510	8,730	10,660	5,760	271,170	51.36

Present and estimated future population by districts and maximum flow of sewage in cubic feet per second per acre.

District.	Area in acres.	Present population.	Estimated future population.	Estimated future population per acre.	House drainage, in cubic feet per second per acre.	Infiltration, in cubic feet per second per acre.	Total flow, in cubic feet per second per acre.
North of Pasig River:							
San Nicolas	130	29,441	46,800	360	0.067	0.003	0.070
Tondo	190	40,438	38,000	200	.037	.003	.040
	110		8,250	75	.014	.003	.017
	140		7,000	50	.009	.003	.012
North of Tondo			20,000				
Santa Cruz	121	34,926	24,200	200	.037	.003	.040
	169		25,350	150	.028	.003	.031
North of Santa Cruz			20,000				
Sampaloc	366	19,124	36,600	100	.019	.003	.022
North of Sampaloc			30,000				
San Miguel	74	8,896	9,250	125	.023	.003	.026
	132		6,600	50	.009	.003	.012
Binondo	47	16,764	7,050	150	.028	.003	.031
	99		19,800	200	.037	.003	.040
	24		4,800	200	.037	.003	.040
Quiapo	120	11,300	15,000	125	.023	.003	.026
South of Pasig River:							
Intramuros	146	11,540	21,900	150	.028	.003	.031
Ermita	63	13,145	9,450	150	.028	.003	.031
	366		27,450	75	.014	.003	.017
Paco	89	6,352	6,675	75	.014	.003	.017
East of Paco			30,000				
Santa Ana		3,229					
Pandacan		2,988					
Malate	250	8,547	18,750	75	.014	.003	.017
Embarcaciones	84	16,339	8,400	100	.019	.003	.022
Total		223,029	441,325				

MANILA, May 12, 1904.

HON. ARSENIO C. HERRERA,
President Municipal Board of Manila.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my report as consulting engineer upon the proposed system of sewerage for the city of Manila.

EXISTING CONDITIONS.

There is at present no comprehensive system of sewerage in Manila. The nearest approach to any method worthy of being called a system is that which provides for

the daily removal of about 1,500 pails, which are emptied into the bay at a distance of about 10 miles from the shore, but however excellent or effective this work may be it can be viewed only as a temporary expedient.

A large part of the water-closet and other domestic drainage is discharged into cess-pools, surface-water channels, or old sewers, and finds its way into the esteros or the river or is absorbed by the soil.

In many parts of the city human wastes are collected and stored in masonry vaults, built above ground and often two stories in height, which are broken into at long intervals and the contents removed. In many portions of the native settlements discharges take place upon the surface of the ground, sometimes into shallow pools surrounded by miniature embankments, where the contents are subjected to septic action, and sometimes upon the bare ground without any attempt to interfere with that beneficent domestic scavenger, the hog.

Many of the poorer quarters are entirely unprovided with any sanitary facilities, and here it is not an uncommon practice for the feces to be wrapped in newspaper or other covering and thrown into the street when the garbage wagons pass. Fortunately the street-cleaning department is one of the most efficient in the city; the surfaces of the streets are kept uniformly sweet and clean, even in the most remote suburbs.

It requires no argument to prove that the city, as far as its sewerage is concerned, is in a very unsanitary condition and one which invites epidemics.

On February 1, 1904, Mr. O. L. Ingalls, C. E., submitted a report to your board, outlining a system of sewage disposal, and it is upon this report that I have been requested to submit my views as consulting engineer.

The plan is based upon the separate system, so called, which is in very common use and is growing in favor with sanitary experts, particularly where it becomes necessary to dispose of the sewage by pumping. The separate system is one which separates the domestic and manufacturing wastes from the rain water and disposes of them by separate sewers. As the domestic and manufacturing wastes are comparatively uniform in quantity from day to day, depending largely upon the consumption of water, the sewers built to collect these wastes may generally be much smaller than those which carry the rain water and which must be large enough to dispose of heavy rain storms, however frequent they may be. Storm water may also be discharged into water courses where it would be very inappropriate or dangerous to discharge domestic sewage.

Mr. Ingalls has described the leading methods of treating sewage dependent upon the situation and conditions connected with different cities, and it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon them. In brief, it may be said that there is no choice for Manila, the advantages of a position upon a large body of salt water pointing decidedly to the opportunity for disposing of the sewage by discharging it well out from the shore, and the peculiar topography of the city pointing unmistakably to the choice of the separate system for collection.

There are now so many cities where large quantities of sewage are discharged into water that the results are no longer of an experimental nature. We know, for instance, that the sewage rises and spreads in a thin layer over the surface of the water, covering a very large area and drifting with the currents. Careful analyses of sewage streams in Boston Harbor showed^a that "at 400 feet from the outlet of the sewer the upper 8 inches in depth was about one-half sewage, at 1,600 feet distant it contained about one-eighteenth of its bulk of sewage, and at 3,200 feet, or five-eighths of a mile distant from the outlet of the sewer, the ammonias indicated the amount of sewage added to be but 1 per cent of the volume of the water * * * and less than one-tenth of 1 per cent at 1½ miles from the outlet."

While I fully believe that with a careful selection of an outlet or outlets for the sewage into Manila Bay, in front of the city, there will be no disagreeable results, especially for a number of years, yet I think we should not lose sight of the fact that it takes some little time for the sewage to be consumed, and that it is important to select such a position for the discharge as will lead to a rapid dispersion of the sewage and away from the city or from beaches, where its presence would be undesirable. By this method the sewage is rapidly and effectually consumed with no accumulation of offensive organic matter, but this result depends upon very extensive dilution and free exposure to the air.

OUTLINE OF MR. INGALLS'S PLAN.

Mr. Ingalls's plan for disposing of the sewage of Manila may be outlined as follows: The sewers start at their upper ends with a minimum depth of 5 feet below the sur-

^a Report of Massachusetts State Board of Health, 1889, page 23.

face and descend until they reach a level so far below the surface that it becomes advisable in the interest of economy to raise the sewage by pumping.

This operation is repeated as often as is necessary, forming a series of steps, until finally the sewage is all collected at a main pumping station on the shores of the bay. Here the sewage is raised and discharged through cast-iron pipes laid below the level of the bottom of the bay and extending out a half mile or more into the harbor where the outlet is to be placed. There are two main pumping stations, one for that portion of the city lying north of the Pasig River and the other for that portion of the city lying south of the river, the former to be placed on the Paseo de Azcarraga, not far from the mouth of the river, and is to discharge the sewage into the harbor at a point well beyond the light-house and nearly in line with the river as it debouches into the harbor; the other main pumping station, to serve for the southern section of the city, is located at the terminus of Calle Herran, and the sewage is to be discharged straight out from the shore at a distance of about half a mile.

Besides the two main pumping stations there are two supplementary pumping stations on each side of the river to raise the sewage on its way to the main stations. The sewers are planned for an increase in the population from 223,029 to 441,325.

As the outlets for the final disposition of the sewage are among the most important features of the proposed system, and the design and routes of the sewers and the positions of the main pumping stations are dependent upon them, I will take up first the subject of the outlets.

Outlets.—The main outlet selected, viz, that on the north side of the river, and which will dispose of about four-fifths of the present sewage of the whole city, has, I believe, been well chosen, although it may be found desirable to extend the point of outlet farther from the shore. The discharge of the large amount of fresh water carried by the Pasig into the bay will tend to disperse the sewage with a resultant in the desired direction "offshore." Winds which may carry the currents and sewage toward the southeast will encounter the long line of breakwater on the south side of the city, which will act as a safeguard to the beaches on the southerly side of the city, and which it is desirable to protect in their present condition as far as practicable. The winds from the southwest will blow the sewage toward the shore in the direction of the Bitas Channel, but this portion of the water front is comparatively unoccupied and will probably remain so for many years, and the presence of the diluted sewage, I believe, will, at this point, prove less offensive than at any other part of the city front.

The second outlet in Mr. Ingalls's plan, in line with Calle Herran, should, according to my views, be omitted and the sewage all collected at the main pumping station on the northerly bank of the river; the whole flow to be discharged into the harbor nearly a mile westerly from the light-house, which I believe to be the most favorable position practically obtainable.

As so much depends upon the float observations and their interpretation, I have devoted an unusual amount of time and attention to this branch of the investigations. Under this head Mr. Ingalls, in his report, says (p. 16):

"A few observations were taken during the month of August last and have been continued, although with some interruptions, during the months of December and January, and should be continued, if possible, throughout one entire year, for the purpose of ascertaining what changes, if any, take place in the direction and velocities of the currents in Manila Bay during the varying stages of the tides and the different directions and intensities of the wind. All observations taken up to this time disclose the fact that the water in all parts of the bay has a perceptible velocity, varying from a small amount to 1,500 feet or more per hour. It has also been ascertained that the velocities of the currents are invariably greatest near the surface of the water.

"While the direction and intensity of the wind undoubtedly governs to a large extent the movements of the water in all parts of the bay, yet the direction of the currents seem to be largely influenced by other conditions. This was particularly true of all observations taken off the Ermita shore, where the floats generally took a southerly direction, irrespective of the direction of the wind."

The observations taken in August, referred to above, were generally considered unreliable and the notes are lost or destroyed. The next observations were made on November 9 and 12, and are marked "uncertain." Between November 23 and December 11, float observations were made to the south of the river on eight days, and a careful examination of the original notes shows that during these observations the floats, in a general way, followed the direction of the wind, and that the wind was quite generally from the northwest, the north-northwest, or west-northwest. In a few cases the floats went in a northerly direction when there was either no wind or wind which would cause the currents to go in that direction.

The next float observations on the southerly side of the river were made during

four days in January, viz: January 7, 8, 9, and 28, but I can not find in them proof of the existence of a southerly current, except one due to the direction of the wind.

No float observations were made during the month of February. On March 16, 17, and 28, float observations were made on the southerly side of the river, but these observations are not indicative of the existence of a southerly current. On March 28, the floats took a rapid northwesterly course until stopped by obstructions.

As a careful study of the float observations leads to the conclusion that the distribution of the winds in Manila Bay are largely responsible for the course of the currents,^a an examination of the prevailing winds becomes necessary in order to form a correct judgment of the possible direction which the sewage will take when it spreads out upon the surface in a thin, greasy layer, as it always does. Fortunately, the admirable treatise on the winds prepared by the observatory officials leaves nothing to be desired in the way of thoroughly prepared tables and diagrams upon this important question.

The following information is taken from the Report of the Philippine Commission, vol. 4, paper No. 21, prepared at the observatory of Manila:

"The prevailing wind in Manila is from the southwest from May until October, that is to say, for about six months. From November to January north winds prevail, and during the other three months, February, March, and April, the easterly winds prevail. The same frequency of the north and northwest winds occurs in February and October and that of the south and south-southeast winds in the months of November, December, and January. * * *

"Accordingly, it can be said that in the months of January, February, and April the east and southeast winds prevail, both inclusive. * * *

"May is the month of the veering of the winds from east to those of the southwest and October is the month wherein they change from southwest to those of the north."

The resultant directions for each of the twelve months in the year are as follows:

Month.	Resultant.	Month.	Resultant.
January.....	N. 41° 7' E.	July.....	S. 34° 28' W.
February.....	N. 83° 13' E.	August.....	S. 40° 48' W.
March.....	S. 84° 18' E.	September.....	S. 39° 41' W.
April.....	S. 63° 31' E.	October.....	S. 75° 32' E.
May.....	S. 16° 55' E.	November.....	N. 27° 45' E.
June.....	S. 0° 41' E.	December.....	N. 24° 13' E.

Under the head of annual frequency of the winds in Manila the officials state:

"These facts show that the most prevailing winds during the year are those from the southwest, followed by those from the east.

"The annual medium or resultant directions for the year is S. 58° 42' E., and the medium semiannual direction, June to October, S. 32° 41' W.; November to May, N. 70° 30' E."

From a careful consideration of the prevailing winds in the different seasons of the year, taken in connection with such of the float observations as are reliable, I am of the opinion that during at least one-half of the year the indications are that sewage discharged at any point offshore on the southerly side of the river will find its way into the confined space surrounded by the present breakwaters and those to be built, and during the other half of the year it will be carried toward the beaches.

In order that a proper conception may be formed in regard to what a stream of sewage discharging into a body of salt water really is, it may be instructive to consider the effect of sewage discharges into Boston Harbor, where a concentrated system of sewage discharge has been maintained for many years.

Sewage is now discharged into Boston Harbor in large quantities at two principal points. At Moon Island the main drainage works have discharged for about twenty years a maximum of about 100,000,000 gallons daily. In 1899 the average daily discharge was 77,000,000 gallons. It has been found as the result of much observation that the sewage remains^b "quite close to the surface of the water, which is covered for a time with a greasy film. This film appears to be very thin, and it sometimes extends considerably beyond the area otherwise affected by the sewage.

^a Subsequent float observations, taken since this report was written, confirm this view.

^b Page 230.

It is apparently composed of grease or oil from the sewage, and it is most noticeable on calm days, being quickly broken up by the waves."

So persistently does the sewage remain at the surface until it disappears that ^a "it was decided in the investigation made in 1899 to use much shorter floats than those used in previous investigations. The length of most of the floats was about 8 inches, and of the remainder 2 feet."

The other principal outlet is near Deer Island, where something over 50,000,000 gallons are discharged daily. This quantity ^b "while distinctly visible along the northerly edge of the channel for half a mile toward the city on the incoming tide, and toward the sea on the outgoing tide, gradually becomes less distinct at greater distances from the outlet, and disappears entirely within a distance of 1½ miles."

The south Metropolitan Works, which are now nearing completion, provide for the discharge of 300,000,000 gallons daily in 1904, making altogether about 500,000,000 gallons of daily discharge planned for the future.

In 1888 an experiment was made in Boston Harbor, the result of which may be best given by an abstract from a report of the State board of health, 1899: ^c

"That we might make observations and reach just conclusions in regard to a stream of sewage discharging continuously, the officers in charge of the Boston main drainage works kindly cooperated with the board by discharging continually upon a falling tide for four hours about 1,500,000 gallons per hour, the equivalent of 36,000,000 gallons per day, which is the amount estimated to be discharged at Deer Island outlet when the population is between 300,000 and 400,000.

"When sailing in the stream of sewage, or on the leeward side of it, from near the outlet of the sewer and for a distance of half a mile along the stream, the odor of the sewage was disagreeable. Continuing in the stream of sewage beyond this distance the odor was noticeable for a time, but before reaching the distance of three-fourths of a mile from the outlet of the sewer the odor could not be distinguished. At this distance, however, the color of the water was distinctly different from the blue of the sea water; it was more opaque and browner. But there was nothing at this distance, with wind blowing upstream toward the outlet of sewer, either in appearance or odor that was in the least objectionable. * * *

"By the color and stillness of the surface the area containing sewage could be distinguished for a fourth of a mile farther, or at a distance of 1 mile from the outlet, but no odor could be distinguished, and there was no disagreeable appearance.

"At 1½ miles a narrow strip of smooth water and a slightly opaque character of the water—seen only upon very careful examination—indicated an effect from sewage; but at 1½ miles from the outlet no trace of the sewage had gone far beyond."

From a consideration of the float observations made during a portion of the year, the influence of the winds upon the surface and other currents and the general character of the shores, I am led to the conclusion that none of the sewage of the city of Manila should be discharged into the bay south of the river unless carried to such a distance in a southerly direction and away from the breakwaters as to be practically prohibitive. Such discharges as are proposed on the line of Calle Herran, I believe, will be found to be objectionable. It is probable that the city will before many years appreciate the unusual beauty of the beaches with their westerly outlook sufficiently to create a driveway worthy of the situation, fronting directly upon the bay, at least for the greater part of its length. There are many other reasons which occur to me why the beaches from the Luneta southerly for a long distance should be preserved as nearly as possible in their original purity, if no urgent necessity exists, as is apparent from the ease with which all of the sewage may be collected at the main pumping station near the outlet of the river.

All of the sewage from the southerly side of the river may be readily diverted to the main pumping station on or near the Pasig River, which must under any event be provided to dispose of the larger portion of the flow coming from the northerly sections; the whole flow may then be discharged at the favorable point already referred to. The only difficulty arising from such a change in the plan is the necessity for providing a pipe or inverted siphon crossing of the river. The natural situation for such a crossing is a few hundred feet to the east of the Anda Monument, in front of the walled city; but some other more convenient point may possibly be found in this neighborhood.

^a "Discharge of sewage into Boston Harbor," Report of the State Board of Health, 1900, page 70.

^b Page 5.

^c Page 22.

The laying of siphons, such as would be required across the Pasig River is, however, a common feature in sewerage systems, and their proper construction is thoroughly understood and gives rise to no special difficulties in maintenance where they are well designed and built.

There will necessarily be an increase in the cost of carrying out of the works on this plan over that already outlined, but I believe the advantages will far outweigh the extra cost. There will be the saving of the cost of an expensive second outlet at the Calle Herran, which will go far toward offsetting the crossing of the river and the building of a deep sewer through the walled city. By the plans proposed the sewage of the south side of the city, with the exception of the walled city, would be collected at a pumping station near the junction of the Paseo de Bagumbayan and Calle Nozaleda, near the old Spanish powder house (the original Luneta), and would there be raised for its final descent by gravity toward the river, receiving the walled city sewage by gravity on the way and discharging into the pump well on the north side of the Pasig.^a From the main pumping station an excellent route presents itself for a cast iron or other force main in the rear of the coal yards and behind the dry dock to a point near the light-house, where the structure in the bed of the harbor would begin. Up to this point the force main may be laid in a shallow trench with a gradual fall. By this plan the pipe would be accessible for inspection or repair at any time in this portion of its course.

From a point in the rear of the light-house, and on the line of the present filling, a 40-inch cast-iron pipe should be laid in the bed of the harbor for a distance of about a mile to where the water has a depth of about 12 feet. It will be necessary in the future to lay a second pipe, and when this is done I recommend that it be laid on a separate foundation and at an angle of about 25° to the north of the first pipe line. In this way two separate points of discharge will be secured, which will hasten the dilution of the sewage when it increases in volume and will tend to prevent deposits. Recent borings show that the bed of the harbor is of so insecure a nature that it will be necessary to lay the outlet pipes upon a pile foundation composed of bents, 6 feet on centers, to which the pipes should be rapidly anchored. The back filling over the pipe should not be less than 8 feet in depth when level with the present surface of the mud. It will be necessary to protect the outlet with heavy masonry thoroughly secured by clamps and dowels. There are four forces which may tend to wreck the pipe, and these should not be lost sight of; they are monsoons, earthquakes, vessels dragging anchors in a storm, and wrecks settling upon the line of the pipes. By keeping the first pipe line somewhat to the north and parallel with a projection of the present northerly river wall, no interference will result from the future walling of the river or dredging of the bar, and by providing entirely separate pile foundations for the two pipes, the laying of the second pipe can in no way jeopardize the first.

I have discussed this matter at length, because it is important that every precaution should be taken to save the outlets from accident or destruction.

The changes which I have suggested in the collection of the sewage need not involve any delay in the execution of the work. All parts should be so arranged as to go on in such order of construction as to include the completion of the different portions at some predetermined time. The laying of the siphon across the river and the increased length of the outlet pipe are the principal additional features which I have suggested, and the building of these portions of the plant may be carried on in such a way as not to delay the completion of the whole work.

Sizes of sewers.—The following is a brief synopsis of the basis used by Mr. Ingalls for computing the sizes of the sewers:

Present population, 223,029.

Future population (in 19—), 441,325.

Maximum rate of flow, smaller sewers, 120 gallons per capita, half full.

Maximum rate of flow, larger sewers, 100 gallons per capita, 0.6 and 0.7, full.

Ground water, one-third annual rainfall=0.003 cubic-foot seconds per acre.

Value of "n" in Kutter formula, 0.013 inch.

^a The following is an alternative route which I suggest should be studied. The sewage from the pumping station on the south side of the river to be taken down the Malacan Drive, receiving on its way the sewage from the Intramuros district, then turning to the west in front of the commissary stores and crossing the river by siphon in the neighborhood of the Calle Vives to the main pumping station which might be located on some available site just to the west of the Calle Vives and to which the sewage from the north side of the river would be extended. The pumping station would here be in a favorable position with reference to the outlet, but it is possible that the cost, all things considered, may be greater than that arising from the route by way of the center of the Intramuros districts.

The capacity of the sewers is intended to provide for double the present population on the northerly side of the river and 2½ times the present population on the southerly side of the river, which is, I believe, a liberal provision. In remote districts, however, fixed numbers have been assumed, as, for instance, in Tondo, north of the Canal de la Reyna Bridge, allowance has been made for 20,000 people; on Calle Cervantes, north of the San Lazaro Hospital, 20,000; Sampaloc district, 30,000; east of Paco estero, 20,000 (in addition to the 12,000 now living there), to accommodate the Santa Ana and Pandacan districts.

The leakage of ground water will, I believe, prove larger than 0.003 cubic-foot seconds per acre, which is the same amount as that used at New Orleans and San Francisco. The value of "n" for the brick sewers should, I think, be taken at 0.015. Both of these differences would have the tendency to make the sewers larger, but the population basis is so liberal that I have come to the conclusion that the sewers are practically large enough.

Pumping station.—There are to be three pumping stations on the north side of the river and three on the south side, and this number will not be increased by any changes I have recommended. The minor stations are to be run by electricity, and the main station on the southerly side of the river, which will not include the pumping of the sewage of the walled city under the plan I have recommended, may perhaps be included in those to be operated by electrical motors; if not, this station should be furnished with appliances for using fuel oil to reduce the nuisance from smoke. When properly designed and maintained, these stations should be free from odors noticeable in the vicinity.

At the main pumping station all of the sewage of the city will have to be pumped, and there will be an advantage in this arrangement, because a higher type of machinery may be used. The duty of the pumping engines here should run as high as 100,000,000 feet-pounds, and probably higher.

As there are no settling tanks upon the system, the sewage must be thoroughly screened before admittance to the pumps. It is desirable that the pumping station should be so placed in connection with navigable water, that the coal pockets may be filled with the minimum of handling.

The computed frictional losses in pumping through the outlet pipes should include additional friction due to tuberculation.

Forms and grades.—Good judgment seems to me to have been displayed in the fixing of the forms and grades of the sewers so that sufficient velocity of flow will be obtained to keep the sewers as free from deposits as is practicable.

Flushing.—The larger part of any separate sewer system requires to be flushed at regular intervals. In the smaller sewers at the heads of the system there is necessarily a more or less intermittent flow, which does not exist to the same extent in the larger collectors, due to the fact that the flow is better equalized from the union of many small streams. To prevent deposits and offensive decomposition in the upper portions of the system it is therefore customary to provide automatic flush tanks or some other system. Mr. Ingalls favors the combination of a manhole and flush tank, to be supplied by large connections with the water mains or from the esteros, and to be operated by hand. There is much diversity of opinion among engineers as to the advisability of the use of the flush tanks. It seems to me that in Manila, at points remote from the esteros, the use of automatic flush tanks will in some instances be found advisable. I should be in favor of limiting large connections with the water mains as far as practicable. The too free use of such connections tends to reduce the head in the water mains, and in case of carelessness or where left running permanently under improper management, the result is decidedly disastrous to the proper maintenance and protection of the water system. Connections with the esteros are to be commended for flushing purposes, as the use of this water is beneficial to the circulation of water in the esteros, but even in these cases the connections are to be carefully guarded to see that they are kept closed or the pumping system will be taxed with water which should not be pumped and the sewers in the end overtaxed unnecessarily. There are many dead ends upon the 8-inch pipes, which are in close proximity, which might be united and served by a common flushing arrangement, and before contracts are let, I advise a careful examination and study of this subject.

Manholes and sewer ventilation.—As perforated manhole covers will not be practicable in Manila, ventilation of the sewers must be accomplished by omitting traps from house connections and using the soil pipes for ventilators, as suggested by Mr. Ingalls. This will necessitate excellent construction and impartial inspection, otherwise the sewers may be ventilated into the houses; in fact, this is only one of the many portions of the system which will require the services of skilled and honest men.

House connections and plumbing.—The positions of house connections should, I believe, be fixed before the contract plans are made. There are many native districts

in the city where nipa houses are the common form of construction for dwellings. To provide proper sanitary facilities for these districts will require some very simple arrangement for the removal of excreta to the sewers. Perhaps that suggested by Mr. Ingalls will prove to be the best, viz: A common public sanitary for each square, carefully located and carefully maintained. In thickly populated portions of the city, where at present only the most lamentable provision for the removal of excreta prevails, a rigid system of plumbing regulations will be necessary and the fixtures themselves should be of an approved form. I believe it will be a step in the right direction if this matter is taken in hand early in the construction of the sewerage system and fixtures specifications prepared and provision made for the stamping of all appliances with a seal of approval before they can be used. It will be an extremely difficult matter for future boards of health to battle with imperfect sanitation due to defective plumbing after it is once in place, and it will, on the other hand, be an easy matter to maintain a good system if it is taken in hand in time and properly provided for.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Before contract plans and specifications are prepared I believe the positions and alignments and grades of the sewers should be carefully studied and fixed, so that every detail possible to arrange for will be known and provided for before the work is advertised. Any expense involved in such an exploration of the ground and study of details will be more than saved in the execution of the contracts, and litigation may be largely avoided.

The building of this extensive system would involve the exercise of the greatest patience and highest skill under the most advantageous circumstances and where surrounded by manufactures and machine shops of the best type, but here in Manila the difficulties will be multiplied enormously. The satisfactory construction of the system will therefore require an unusual amount of most careful thought and the preparation of thoroughly studied detail plans before the work is begun, in order to determine the time to be allowed for the building of each portion of the plant, so that no prolonged delays may ensue. Particularly is this true where machinery and supplies will be needed which must come from a distance of several thousands of miles.

The engineer in his labors should receive the cordial and hearty support of all boards who may supervise or control in any degree the selection of his assistants, the fixing of their compensation, or the purchase of his supplies. The more perfectly the details of the work are understood and appreciated by all, the less friction will be involved in the great undertaking.

Very faithfully,

DESMOND FITZGERALD,
Consulting Engineer.

APPENDIX B.

Supplementary report upon the sewerage system for the city of Manila, P. I.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1904.

SIRS: In view of the fact that it may be deemed advisable to collect and discharge all sewage into the bay at one pumping station to be located on the north side of the river, as suggested by Mr. Desmond FitzGerald, consulting engineer, in his report upon the proposed system of sewerage for the city of Manila, P. I., I have the honor to invite attention to project No. 2, which is outlined on plate No. 3 of this report. This project embraces all the important features suggested in the report of Mr. FitzGerald, and is almost identical with the one described and recommended in my original report upon the sewerage system for the city, except that instead of discharging all sewage collected south of the Pasig River into the bay on the line of Calle Herran at a point located one-half mile from shore, it is the intention to divert the flow northward from Calle Herran along Calle Nueva, across Camp Wallace, through Intramuros, crossing the river by means of an inverted siphon at a point located nearly opposite the custom-house, and delivering the flow from the south side of the city to a main pumping station to be located at the foot of Calle Azcarraga. This pumping station will be designed of sufficient capacity to discharge all the sewage of the city into the bay at a point located at least 1 mile from shore and approximately in line with the mouth of the Pasig River. The project as outlined above is unquestionably the most feasible and by far the cheapest alternate plan that can be

selected by which all the sewage of the city will be collected and discharged into the bay at one pumping station located on the north side of the river. The proposed change in the original plan will necessitate a slight modification in the arrangement of some of the larger sewers, but no increase in the number of the pumping stations will be found necessary, although the quantity of sewage to be pumped and the amount of power estimated to be necessary for operating three of said stations will be affected by this alteration.

The main pumping station, which is to be located at the foot of Calle Azcarraga, in this project, will be designed to accommodate a flow amounting to 52,600,000 gallons per day, which is at a rate of 4,870 cubic feet per minute, and is equivalent to a 100-gallon rate of water consumption for the entire estimated future population of the city, plus the ground-water seepage. The total lift at this pumping station at the time of mean high tide, including friction head in the force mains, will amount to 24.8 feet, necessitating 227 horsepower while pumping the estimated quantity of sewage per day. This will require the installation of three 26,300,000-gallon pumping engines with 450-horsepower boiler capacity to do the work, and at the same time have sufficient reserve. Two discharge pipes of cast iron 42 inches in diameter will be required, each having a flow with a velocity of 4.2 feet per second when discharging the full amount of sewage. One 42-inch outfall pipe, two pumping engines of 26,000,000 gallons capacity each, and three boilers of 110 horsepower each are recommended for the present requirements in this station.

The lift pumping station, which will be required at the intersection of Calzada de Vidal and Calle Nozaleda, will be the most important on the south side of the Pasig River, and will be designed to care for an ultimate flow of 12,500,000 gallons per day. The present needs of the city will require centrifugal pumps, operated by gas engines, or electric motors, installed in duplicate, each capable of lifting 5,200,000 gallons of sewage and ground water per day, or 481 cubic feet per minute, from an approximate grade elevation of 20 feet and discharging the same into a brick sewer 3.75 feet in diameter, with a grade elevation of 29 feet. This will cause a lift of 9 feet and will require approximately 9 horsepower to perform the work.

The only other pumping station that will be affected by this proposed change will be located at the intersection of Calle Nueva and Calle Herran, and will be designed to care for an ultimate flow of 8,800,000 gallons per day. For the present this station will require the installation of centrifugal pumps and motive power in duplicate, each capable of lifting 2,400,000 gallons per day, or 222 cubic feet per minute, from an approximate grade elevation of 19.5 feet and discharging the same into a brick sewer 3.25 feet in diameter, with an approximate grade elevation of 24.5 feet. This will require a lift of 5 feet and necessitate 3 horsepower to perform the work. The estimated cost for carrying out the plan which is outlined in this report (see detailed estimate) amounts to \$1,761,327.50, which is an increase of about \$150,000 in the estimated cost of the work over the former estimate, wherein provision was made for two outlets into the bay instead of one, as suggested in the report of Mr. Fitzgerald.

A slight additional annual expense will also be incurred by carrying out this project, due to the fact that additional power, amounting to about 22 per cent, will be required for operating the various pumping stations throughout the city.

Very respectfully,

O. L. INGALLS,

Engineer in Charge Manila Sewerage System.

The MUNICIPAL BOARD, Manila, P. I.

Sewerage system, project No. 2—Detailed estimate of cost of proposed system in accordance with plan suggested by Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, consulting engineer.

NORTH SIDE OF RIVER.

Main interception sewer along Calle Azcarraga from the bay to the rotunda:

4.75-foot brick sewer, 600 feet, at \$24	\$14,400.00
4.75-foot brick sewer, 990 feet, at \$21	20,790.00
4.50-foot brick sewer, 2,220 feet, at \$16.50	36,630.00
4.25-foot brick sewer, 1,780 feet, at \$15	26,700.00
3.75-foot brick sewer, 3,400 feet, at \$13.50	45,900.00
2.75 by 4.12 foot brick sewer, 720 feet, at \$13.50	9,720.00
2.50 by 3.75 foot brick sewer, 1,310 feet, at \$12.50	16,375.00
2.25 by 3.37 foot brick sewer, 1,170 feet, at \$11.50	13,455.00

Main interception sewer along Calle Azcarraga, etc.—Continued.

6-inch standpipe, 2,500 feet, at 40 cents	\$1,000.00
36-inch cast-iron pipe, 690 feet, at \$16.....	11,040.00
Manholes, 34, at \$60.....	2,040.00
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10 per cent for contingencies	198,050.00
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Total	19,805.00
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Total	217,855.00

DISTRICT SEWERS.

San Nicolas:

8-inch pipe sewer, 25,200 feet, at \$1.30	32,760.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 2,170 feet, at \$2.55	5,533.50
12-inch pipe sewer, 160 feet, at \$3	480.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 280 feet, at \$3.75	1,050.00
18-inch pipe sewer, 320 feet, at \$4.90	1,568.00
21-inch pipe sewer, 1,350 feet, at \$6.35	8,572.50
4-foot brick sewer, 1,450 feet, at \$20	29,000.00
4.25-foot brick sewer, 1,520 feet, at \$22	33,440.00
6-inch standpipe, 1,920 feet, at 40 cents	768.00
20-inch cast-iron pipe, 90 feet, at \$15	1,350.00
Flush tanks, 65, at \$100.....	6,500.00
Manholes, 69, at \$60.....	4,140.00
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10 per cent for contingencies	125,162.00
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Total	12,516.20
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Total	137,678.20

Tondo:

8-inch pipe sewer, 17,600 feet, at \$1.30	22,880.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 3,230 feet, at \$2.55	8,236.50
2 by 3 foot brick sewer, 2,750 feet, at \$10.50.....	28,875.00
2.25 by 3.37 foot brick sewer, 1,600 feet, at \$11.25.....	18,000.00
6-inch standpipe, 1,500 feet, at 40 cents	6,000.00
Flushing tanks, 31, at \$100.....	3,100.00
Manholes, 40, at \$60.....	2,400.00
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10 per cent for contingencies	89,491.50
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Total	8,949.15
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Total	98,440.65

Santa Cruz (including that part of Quiapo west of estero de Quiapo):

8-inch pipe sewer, 25,680 feet, at \$1.30	33,384.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 1,870 feet, at \$2.55	4,768.50
12-inch pipe sewer, 280 feet, at \$3	840.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 2,030 feet, at \$3.75	7,612.50
18-inch pipe sewer, 1,080 feet, at \$4.90	5,292.00
21-inch pipe sewer, 1,400 feet, at \$6.35	8,890.00
2 by 3 foot brick sewer, 2,320 feet, \$10.50	24,360.00
2.25 by 3.37 foot brick sewer, 1,800 feet, at \$11.50	20,700.00
6-inch standpipe, 2,600 feet, at 40 cents	1,040.00
Flush tanks, 54, at \$100.....	5,400.00
Manholes, 77, at \$60.....	4,620.00
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10 per cent for contingencies	116,907.00
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Total	11,690.70
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Total	128,597.70

Binondo:

8-inch pipe sewer, 20,500 feet, at \$1.30	26,650.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 2,560 feet, at \$2.55	6,528.00
12-inch pipe sewer, 800 feet, at \$3	2,400.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 110 feet, at \$3.75	412.50

Binondo—Continued.

18-inch pipe sewer, 120 feet, at \$4.90	\$588.00
16-inch cast-iron pipe, 95 feet, at \$10.00	950.00
6-inch standpipe, 900 feet, at 40 cents	360.00
Flush tanks, 42, at \$100	4,200.00
Manholes, 60, at \$40	2,400.00

	44,488.50
10 per cent for contingencies	4,448.85

Total	48,937.35
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San Miguel:

8-inch pipe sewer, 6,670 feet, at \$1.30	8,671.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 1,010 feet, at \$2.55	2,575.50
12-inch pipe sewer, 950 feet, at \$3	2,850.00
13-inch pipe sewer, 1,050 feet, at \$3.75	3,937.50
18-inch pipe sewer, 260 feet, at \$4.90	1,274.00
6-inch standpipe, 720 feet, at 40 cents	288.00
Flush tanks, 9, at \$100	900.00
Manholes, 25, at \$40	1,000.00

	21,496.00
10 per cent for contingencies	2,149.60

Total	23,645.60
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Quiapo:

8-inch pipe sewer, 6,300 feet, at \$1.30	8,190.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 1,740 feet, at \$2.55	4,437.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 340 feet, at \$3.75	1,275.00
18-inch pipe sewer, 1,130 feet, at \$4.90	5,537.00
21-inch pipe sewer, 970 feet, at \$6.35	6,159.50
2 by 3 foot main sewer, 550 feet, at \$10.50	5,775.00
6-inch standpipe, 1,150 feet, at 40 cents	460.00
Flush tanks, 11, at \$100	1,100.00
Manholes, 22, at \$60	1,320.00

	34,253.50
10 per cent for contingencies	3,425.35

Total	37,678.85
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Sampaloc:

8-inch pipe sewer, 7,370 feet, at \$1.30	9,581.00
12-inch pipe sewer, 950 feet, at \$3	2,850.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 710 feet, at \$3.75	2,662.50
18-inch pipe sewer, 2,280 feet, at \$4.90	11,172.00
2 by 3 foot main sewer, 1,000 feet, at \$10.50	10,500.00
6-inch standpipe, 870 feet, at 40 cents	348.00
Flush tanks, 14, at \$100	1,400.00
Manholes, 40, at \$60	2,400.00

	40,913.50
10 per cent for contingencies	4,091.35

Total	45,004.85
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Outfall sewer north side river:

5,000 linear feet 42-inch cast-iron pipe, 1,480 tons, at \$30	44,400.00
Foundations and laying 5,000 feet 42-inch pipe, at \$13	65,000.00
Dredging channel for pipes	5,000.00
Construction of protection outlet	2,000.00

	116,400.00
10 per cent for contingencies	11,640.00

Total	128,040.00
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Main pumping station, north side river:

Cost of ground for building	\$9,000.00
Two 26,000,000-gallon pumping engines, at \$40,000	80,000.00
Three 110-horsepower boilers, at \$25 per horsepower	8,250.00
Cost of excavation for pump wells, gates, cage chambers, etc., including lining of same and preparations of all foundations....	30,000.00
Engine and boiler house	24,000.00
Special castings, valves, etc	12,500.00
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	163,750.00
10 per cent for contingencies	16,375.00
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Total	180,125.00

Lift station, Calle Arranque:

Purchase of lease for ground for station	3,000.00
2 motors, connections, and pumps, at \$5,000	10,000.00
Building above foundation	6,000.00
Excavation for pump wells, gates, etc., including cost of lining...	5,000.00
Special castings, etc	4,000.00
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	28,000.00
10 per cent for contingencies	2,800.00
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Total	30,800.00

Lift station, Plaza de Santa Ana:

Ground for station	7,000.00
2 motors, connections, and pumps, at \$3,500	7,000.00
Building above foundation	5,000.00
Excavation for pump wells, gates, etc., including cost of lining...	5,000.00
Special castings, etc	3,000.00
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	27,000.00
10 per cent for contingencies	2,700.00
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Total	29,700.00

SOUTH SIDE RIVER.**Pasig River siphon:**

1,400 linear feet 24-inch flexible joint pipe, 205 tons, at \$40	8,200.00
Dredging channel for pipe	3,000.00
Foundations and laying 700 feet, at \$40	28,000.00
Removal and restoration of river walls	7,500.00
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	46,700.00
10 per cent for contingencies	4,670.00
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Total	51,370.00

Main sewer, Calles Cabildo, Nueva, and Herran, from Pasig River to Calle Peñafrancia:

4-foot brick sewer, 1,700 feet, at \$18	30,600.00
3.75-foot brick sewer, 2,700 feet, at \$17	45,900.00
3.25-foot brick sewer, 4,220 feet, at \$15	63,300.00
2.50 by 3.75 foot brick sewer, 2,060 feet, at \$13	26,780.00
2.25 by 3.37 foot brick sewer, 1,860 feet, at \$11.50	21,390.00
2 by 3 foot brick sewer, 1,420 feet, at \$10.50	14,910.00
6-inch stand pipe, 2,250 feet, at 40 cents	900.00
Manholes, 40, at \$60	2,400.00
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	206,180.00
10 per cent for contingencies	20,618.00
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Total	226,798.00

Intramuros:

8-inch pipe sewer, 18,060 feet, at \$1.30	\$23,478.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 550 feet, at \$3.75	2,062.50
18-inch pipe sewer, 800 feet, at \$4.90	3,920.00
6-inch stand pipe, 1,200 feet, at 40 cents	480.00
Flush tanks, 36, at \$100	3,600.00
Manholes, 35, at \$60	2,100.00
Rebuilding stone drain, 500 feet, at \$12	6,000.00
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	41,640.50
10 per cent for contingencies	4,164.05
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Total	45,804.55

Ermita:

8-inch pipe sewer, 30,820 feet, at \$1.30	40,066.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 3,800 feet, at \$2.55	9,690.00
12-inch pipe sewer, 2,200 feet, at \$3	6,600.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 3,130 feet, at \$3.75	11,737.50
18-inch pipe sewer, 1,450 feet, at \$4.90	7,105.00
21-inch pipe sewer, 440 feet, at \$6.35	2,794.00
24-inch pipe sewer, 200 feet, at \$7.75	1,550.00
6-inch stand pipe, 4,200 feet, at 40 cents	1,680.00
Flush tanks, 46, at \$100	4,600.00
Manholes, 80, at \$60	4,800.00
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	90,622.50
10 per cent for contingencies	9,062.25
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Total	99,684.75

Malate:

8-inch pipe sewer, 6,310 feet, at \$1.30	8,203.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 1,200 feet, at \$2.55	3,060.00
12-inch pipe sewer, 1,550 feet, at \$3	4,650.00
15-inch pipe sewer, 600 feet, at \$3.75	2,250.00
18-inch pipe sewer, 1,120 feet, at \$4.90	5,488.00
21-inch pipe sewer, 700 feet, at \$6.35	4,445.00
6-inch stand pipe, 1,400 feet, at 40 cents	560.00
Flush tanks, 10, at \$100	1,000.00
Manholes, 25, at \$60	1,500.00
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	31,156.00
10 per cent for contingencies	3,115.60
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Total	34,271.60

Paco:

8-inch pipe sewer, 4,970 feet, at \$1.30	6,461.00
10-inch pipe sewer, 460 feet, at \$2.55	1,173.00
12-inch pipe sewer, 460 feet, at \$3	1,380.00
21-inch pipe sewer, 4,000 feet, at \$6.35	25,400.00
6-inch stand pipe, 1,000 feet, at 40 cents	400.00
Flush tanks, 10, at \$100	1,000.00
Manholes, 30, at \$60	1,800.00
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	37,614.00
10 per cent for contingencies	3,761.40
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Total	41,375.40

Lift station, Calle Herran, near Estero de Paco:

Ground for station	5,000.00
2 motors and pumps, 800,000 gallons each	4,000.00
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Building, pump well, foundations, etc	3,500.00
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	12,500.00
10 per cent for contingencies	1,250.00
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Total	13,750.00

Lift pumping station, Calle Nueva and Calle Herran:	
Ground for station	\$5,000.00
2 motors and pumps 2,400,000 gallons each	6,000.00
Building, foundations, etc.	5,000.00
Excavations for pump wells, gates, etc., including cost of lining. .	4,500.00
Special castings, etc	2,500.00
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	23,000.00
10 per cent for contingencies	2,300.00
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Total	25,300.00
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Lift station, Calzada de Vidal:	
2 5,200,000-gallon pumps and engines	5,500.00
2 boilers, 18 horsepower each	1,200.00
Excavation for pump wells, including lining and foundations for machinery	8,000.00
Engine and boiler house	20,000.00
Special castings, etc.	3,000.00
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	37,700.00
10 per cent for contingencies	3,770.00
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Total	41,470.00
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Summary of cost for work proposed on north side of river:	
Main intercepting sewer, Calles Azcarraga and Alix, from Bay to Rotunda	217,855.00
San Nicolas district	137,678.20
Tondo district	98,440.65
Santa Cruz district (including that part of Quiapo west of estero de Quiapo)	128,597.70
Binondo district	48,937.35
San Miguel district	23,645.60
Quiapo (not already included)	37,678.85
Sampaloc	45,004.85
Outfall sewer	128,040.00
Main pumping station north side of river	180,125.00
Lift pumping station, Calle Arranque	30,800.00
Lift pumping station, Plaza de Santa Ana	29,700.00
Contingencies not otherwise provided for	50,000.00
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Total	1,156,503.20
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Summary of cost for work proposed on south side of river:	
Pasig River siphon	51,370.00
Main sewer, Calles Cabildo, Nueva, and Herran, from Pasig River to Calle Peñafrancia	226,798.00
Intramuros district	45,804.55
Ermita district	99,684.75
Malate district	34,271.60
Paco district	41,375.40
Lift pumping station, Calle Herran, near estero de Paco	13,750.00
Lift pumping station, Calle Nueva	25,300.00
Lift pumping station, Calzada de Vidal	41,470.00
Contingencies not otherwise provided for	25,000.00
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Total	604,824.30
Total for work on north side of river	1,156,503.20
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Grand total	1,761,327.50

REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

JULY 25, 1904.

The SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL BOARD, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: In compliance with section 25, act 183, United States Philippine Commission, enacted July 31, 1901, I have the honor to submit the following report covering the operations of this department for the fiscal year 1904:

The police department, as at present constituted, comprises the following: One chief of police, 1 assistant chief, 1 inspector, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 7 captains, 6 lieutenants, 23 first-class sergeants, 18 second-class sergeants, 10 third-class sergeants, 324 first-class patrolmen, 98 second-class patrolmen, 286 third-class patrolmen; 1 clerk, class 6; 2 clerks, class 7; 4 clerks, class 8; 3 clerks, class 9; 1 clerk, class 10; 2 clerks, class A; 1 Chinese interpreter, class A; 7 clerks, class D; 3 messengers, class K.

Secret service bureau: One chief of secret service, 1 detective, class 5; 1, class 6; 1, class 7; 2, class 8; 5, class 9; 2, class 10; 1, class A; 3, class D; 3, class F; 6, class J.

Launch crew: One master, class 9; 1 mate, class A; 1 engineer, class F; 3 engineers, class H; 6 firemen, class J; 8 deck hands, class K; 4 boatmen, class K; 3 laborers, class K.

PRESENT STRENGTH.

One chief of police, 1 assistant chief, 1 inspector, on leave of absence; 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, at present on leave of absence in the United States as honorary commissioner to the exposition; 7 captains, 3 of whom are at present on leave, 2 in the United States and one in the Philippine Islands; those absent in the United States are Capts. Thomas F. Crowley, formerly of precinct 1, and George Seaver, formerly of precinct 4; on leave in the Philippines, Capt. José de Crame, precinct 5; 6 lieutenants, 5 of whom are present for duty and 1 on leave in the United States, Alexander H. Harmon; 23 first-class sergeants, 16 for duty, 1 suspended, 1 sick, and 5 on leave; absent in the United States, Sergeants Walters and Littlefield, precinct 1, Sergeants Gardner, Simmons, and Buschman, of precinct 4; 23 first-class roundsmen, 18 for duty, 4 on leave in United States, Roundsmen Goulette, river and harbor precinct; Kearney, precinct 1; Harris, Herrington, precinct 4; 1 on leave in the islands, Roundsman Searcy, precinct 3; 285 first-class patrolmen for duty, 10 sick, 1 suspended, 14 on leave; total first-class patrolmen, 310; second-class sergeants, 11 for duty, 1 sick, and 1 on leave, total 13; second-class roundsmen, 7 for duty, 1 on leave, total 8; second-class patrolmen, 20 for duty, total 20; third-class sergeants, 13 for duty, 1 on leave, total 14; third-class roundsmen, 16 for duty, 1 on leave, 1 suspended, total 18; third-class patrolmen, 323 for duty, 1 suspended, 13 on leave, 5 sick, total 342.

Police launch: One master for duty; 1 mate for duty; 3 engineers for duty, 1 suspended, total 4; 5 firemen for duty, 1 on leave, total 6; 12 sailors for duty.

Secret service bureau: One chief present for duty; 25 employees, 21 present for duty and 4 on leave.

Office force: One chief clerk for duty; 1 storekeeper for duty; 17 clerks for duty, 2 on leave, total 21; 3 messengers for duty.

From the above actual strength is composed the river and harbor police, which consists of 3 first-class sergeants, 3 first-class roundsmen, 24 first-class patrolmen, and 12 third-class patrolmen.

It will be noticed that the number of second-class sergeants, roundsmen, and patrolmen is less than that authorized by law, while these positions in the grade of third class are in excess. Your honorable board is evidently familiar with the fact that promotions from third to second class are made only when the third class have acquired a working knowledge of English, and then they are tested by non-competitive examinations conducted by the Philippine civil service board for the department of police only.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

There are at present six night schools in the department for the purpose of giving instruction in English to the native police, and the results of these schools have proved to be very beneficial to the natives of the force. The difference of pay between second and third class is such that it encourages the third class to learn the English language, and they are all acquainted with the reality that to receive promotion to this grade it becomes incumbent upon them to give their leisure hours to study. The schools are voluntary and the attendance differs little from what it might be if they were compulsory.

There are 207 Americans on the force at present who have acquired a working knowledge of Spanish, 79 who have a working knowledge of Tagalog, and 47 who have a knowledge of both. There are, therefore, few American members of the force

who have not a slight knowledge of Spanish or Tagalog, and these are the ones who were not in these islands during the military régime.

I am glad to be able to report that the natives all have a slight knowledge of English and can direct strangers, upon inquiry, to any part of the city.

DISCIPLINE.

I can positively assert, without reservation, that the discipline and efficiency of the Manila police force has been maintained, and that it ranks equal to that of any large city in the United States, and is so conceded by all conscientious, fair-thinking people.

The provisions of act 392, United States Philippine Commission, have at all times, when not inconsistent with the needs of the service, been strictly adhered to, and at present there are men receiving less salaries than those authorized by act 1048. The department has for the past six months been running with a shortage of about 20 first-class patrolmen and 25 third class.

Every effort has been made to keep within the appropriations authorized, and in no case have vacancies been filled except when really needed to properly perform the services required.

During the past fiscal year there have been 379 members of the force tried before the summary court in the police department. The headings under which these charges come are: Loitering on duty, conduct unbecoming police officers, gambling, nonpayment of debts, carelessness, making false statements, disobedience of orders, abandoning post, abuse of authority, disorderly conduct, absence from duty, and drunkenness while on duty.

While this is a large number of trials, it is small when taking into consideration the strength of the force, combined with the number of temptations which police officers encounter daily. It will be noticed, with great satisfaction, that under the heading of these charges by summary court there have been no cases of bribery, and this I consider an excellent showing among so large a body of men. The cases were divided as follows: Precinct 1, 57; precinct 2, 69; precinct 3, 44; precinct 4, 44; precinct 5, 108; precinct 6, 47; river and harbor, 8; mounted detachment, 2.

MOUNTED DETACHMENT.

This is a small detachment, composed of 1 noncommissioned officer and 8 patrolmen, quartered at El Deposito. Their duties consist of patrolling and suppressing larcinism in the city suburbs. These men are mounted, having at their disposal for service 7 American horses, 4 Chinese ponies, and 1 native pony. They have been often called upon by the constabulary in that district, and always rendered immediate assistance. Their cooperation with the constabulary has been excellent, and due to this many hard characters have been captured and punished.

CHANGES IN PRECINCT COMMANDERS.

During the year there were changes made in the transferring of precinct commanders to different precincts. Those transferred were Capt. Mark Scott, from precinct 2 to 4; Capt. Jack Dawson, from precinct 1 to 2; Capt. Thomas F. Crowley, from precinct 3 to 1; Capt. Walter E. Wilson, from river and harbor to precinct 3, and Sergt. William E. Wichman, precinct 3, placed in command of river and harbor police.

While these changes in no way reflect on the past service of the officers, it was done with a view to improving the efficiency of the service, that each officer may be able, upon being transferred, to perform his duties more satisfactorily and in less time than if he is unfamiliar with duty in different parts of the city. It is contemplated to rotate the different precinct commanders at least once a year, but, however, time and experience will indicate this matter, therefore no permanent order is made regarding this at the present time.

SERVICE PAY.

One of the best things that took place in this department during the last half of the fiscal year was the increase of pay given to members of the police department based on the length of service, as it may hereafter be noted that among the force there is undoubtedly less restlessness and discontent than there was one year ago; this is solely due to the system on which the members are compensated, which is as follows:

First-class patrolmen: First year, \$900; second year, \$1,000; third year, \$1,080; fourth year, \$1,140.

Second-class patrolmen: First year, \$300; second year, \$375; third year, \$412; fourth year, \$450.

Third-class patrolmen: First year, \$240; second year, \$300; third year, \$330; fourth year, \$360.

The number of patrolmen who have been affected by the increase of pay are as follows: First class patrolmen, second year, 55; third year, 51; fourth year, 83; making a total of 189.

Second-class patrolmen: Second year, none; third year, 12; fourth year, 7; total, 19.

Third-class patrolmen: Second year, 57; third year, 70; fourth year, 99; total, 226.

Increases in other positions were as follows: Three lieutenants, from \$1,200 to \$1,300 per annum; sergeants, from \$1,200 to \$1,300 per annum; roundsmen, from \$1,020 per annum to \$1,200.

Second-class: Sergeants, from \$450 per annum to \$600; roundsmen, from \$375 to \$480 per annum.

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year changes in the department were as follows: Probational appointments, Americans 179, natives 126, total 305; temporary appointments, Americans 103, natives 2, total 105, making a grand total of appointments in the department of 410. Discharged, Americans, own request, 221, natives 46, total 267; Americans, for good of the service, 59, natives 92, total 151; incompetency, Americans 1, natives 6, total 7; for sickness exceeding six months and not in accordance with the present law in force, Americans 1; deaths, Americans 4, natives 2, total 6; grand total of all, 432. There were 624 absent on accrued leave during the year, Americans 335, natives 289; sick, as provided for in act 80, section 3, up to and including December 31, 1903, Americans 354, natives 358, total 712; vacation leave, from January 1 to June 30, 1904, both dates inclusive, Americans 380, natives 519, total 899. Transfers to the department, Americans 4, natives 2, total 6; transfers from the department, Americans 21, natives 2, total 23. Reinstatements, Americans 32, natives 7. Promotions, Americans 33, natives 36. Reductions, Americans 1. Americans who died were Roundsmen W. H. Ward and James F. Bulger, Patrolmen John E. Young and Fred Nagel; natives, Antonio Ybalio and Julian Tajosa. Death of Roundsman Ward was caused by amœbic dysentery; of Roundsman Bulger, sub-acute nephritis; John E. Young, acute alcoholism; Fred Nagel, apoplexy; Antonio Ybalio, beriberi; Julian Tajosa, abscess of the lungs and chronic dysentery. These members were all buried by the police department from funds obtained by fines imposed upon members by sentence of summary court, and in this connection especially caused my recommendation on several occasions to the board, requesting that act 1096, enacted March 30, 1904, be not enforced on the uniformed members of the department, owing to the fact that there may be men who die in the service not having to their credit sufficient accrued leave from which money could be obtained to defray their funeral expenses. I trust that the board will give this consideration and urge that the above recommendation receive consideration.

ARRESTS.

During the fiscal year there were 17,383 arrests made, which is a decrease of 135 from the previous year.

Number of arrests, by precincts.

Precinct 1	2, 084
Precinct 2	5, 330
Precinct 3	2, 220
Precinct 4	2, 084
Precinct 5	2, 689
Precinct 6	822
River and harbor	697
Detective bureau	1, 457
Total	17, 383

By sexes:

Males	14, 858
Females	2, 525

By nationalities:

Americans	1,256
Spaniards	87
Natives	13,402
Europeans	176
Chinese	2,291
Japanese	149
East Indians	15
African	1
Cubans	1
Arabians	1
Spanish-Americans	3
Australians	1
Total	17,383

Enlisted men:

United States Army, included in table	222
United States Navy, included in table	16
United States Marine Corps	2
Total enlisted men	240

The following shows the headings under which these arrests were made:

Offense.	Number.	Offense.	Number.
Assault	446	Conspiracy to rebellion	1
Attempt to kill	2	Counterfeiting	4
Accessory to forgery	1	Carrying a weapon without authority	1
Abandoning vehicle	356	Criminal assault	1
Accessory to robbery	11	Carrying firearm without authority	1
Attempted rape	8	Drunk	83
Accessory to larceny	16	Drunk and disorderly	987
Attempted burglary	4	Disorderly conduct	1,619
Arson	1	Defacing public property	14
Adultery	6	Driving from the rear seat of carromata	73
Attempted assault	2	Deserter from the United States Army	10
Attempted robbery	4	Disobeying an officer	77
Assault with intent to kill	2	Driving on the Escolta during prohibited hours	22
Abandoning his cart	1	Desertion	19
Assaulting an officer	1	Detention	26
Attempted bribery	4	Digging on the street without permission	1
Abduction	15	Destroying private property	13
Arrested on subpoena	1	Embezzlement	162
Attempted murder	6	Extortion	1
Accessory to theft	3	Escaped prisoner	4
Assault with a deadly weapon	12	Escaped convict	1
Attempted incendiarism	2	Ear-cleaning on public street	1
Accomplice to rape	1	Employing an incompetent driver	5
Accessory to embezzlement	1	Fast driving	196
Accessory to murder	1	Fast riding	42
Awaiting warrant	1	Forgery	26
Abuse of trust	2	Fraud	10
Attempted theft	2	Frustrated bribery	5
Blocking the highway	1,163	Frustrated murder	11
Blocking a canal	87	Frustrated theft	1
Burglary	12	Frustrated criminal assault	1
Bribery	32	Failure to deliver a parcel to its owner	4
Brigandage	47	Falsification	3
Begging	9	Falsification of trade-mark	1
Bicycle without bell	1	False entry of dutiable merchandise	1
By request of the Philippine constabulary	3	Gambling	3,848
Billposting without a license	1	Grave physical injuries	3
Cruelty to animals	621	Housebreaking	13
Cochoero not registered	47	Harness in bad repair	12
Conducting a gambling house	256	Highway robbery	2
Conducting a gambling game	64	Held by order of the prosecuting attorney	7
Cockfighting in the public street	16	Held for the custom-house	5
Contempt of court	5	Held as a witness	17
Collector for a gambling game	13	Held by order of the secret service	3
Conducting a house of prostitution	3	Held awaiting warrant	22
Coolie occupying the sidewalk	23	Held for the detective bureau	24
Criminal negligence	2	Held for warrant	102
Cutting grass without permission	5	Held for investigation	170
Corruption of youth	1	Held for identification	1
Carrying concealed weapons	3	Held on provincial warrant	11
Conspiracy	34		

Offense.	Number.	Offense.	Number.
Held for the customs authorities	7	Refused to pay a cochero	11
Held on request of the German consulate	1	Rebellion	2
Held on request of the British consul	1	Running pawn shop without a license	1
Held on warrant	9	Refused to be vaccinated	3
Held for the Philippine constabulary	5	Reckless negligence	4
Held for the court of customs appeals	2	Selling without a license	35
Held for the board of health	1	Selling prohibited food	1
Held for the military authorities	1	Selling vino to soldiers	3
Indecent exposure	81	Suspected of theft	2
Illegal detention	8	Sedition	3
Insults	1	Smuggling	3
Insane	29	Suspicious character	2
Incompetent driver	3	Suspected of murder	2
Impersonating an officer	13	Suspected deserter	1
Interfering with an officer	10	Stowaway	3
Illegal possession of firearms	14	Seduction	1
Impersonating a secret-service officer	11	Swindling	1
Illegal marriage	1	Theft	500
Impersonating a sanitary inspector	2	Threats	2
Illegal measures	2	Threatening to kill	2
Injuring a post hydrant	4	Tampering with the fire-alarm system	6
Infidelity in the custody of documents	1	Trespassing	11
Keeping a vicious dog	1	Using false name	1
Larceny	457	Unlawful billposting	1
Leper	5	Unlawful practice of medicine	2
Murder	38	Unlawful practice of pharmacy	5
Manslaughter	1	Unfair competition	2
Manufacturing gunpowder without a license	2	Unlawful slaughtering of an animal	2
Misappropriation of public funds	1	Unlawful disposal of a dead person	1
Nuisance	372	Unlawful disposal of a dead animal	1
No license for vehicle	306	Unlawful smoking of opium	5
No light on bicycle	6	Vehicle unfit for service	46
Not occupying public station	801	Vehicle in bad repair	5
No signal on vehicle	68	Vagrancy	795
No lights on vehicle	67	Violation of license regulation	923
No tariff card on vehicle	43	Violation of sanitary regulation	341
No license card on vehicle	25	Violation of excise law	67
No number on lamps of vehicle	8	Violation of building regulation	190
No badge on cochero	21	Violation of barber regulation	31
No number on vehicle	68	Violation of quarantine regulation	22
No light on cart	3	Violation of water-supply regulation	3
No dog license	2	Violation of lodging-house regulation	4
No license for bicycle	3	Violation of park regulation	3
No lamps on vehicle	1	Violation of pawnbroking regulation	5
No card with ratio of exchange in store	21	Violation of billposting regulation	2
Overcharging a fare	35	Violation of theater-exit regulation	12
Overloading a vehicle	2	Violation of vehicle regulation	20
Offense against good morals	1	Violation of explosive storage regulation	33
Prostitutes	6	Violation of street advertisement regulation	1
Peddling without license	17	Violation of marine quarantine regulation	3
Passing counterfeit money	3	Wanted by the military authorities	1
Physical injuries	12	Warrant from the municipal court	229
Rape	11	Warrant from the court of first instance	34
Robbery	151	Warrant from the Philippine constabulary	2
Refused a fare	187	Warrant from the prosecuting attorney	2
Receiving stolen goods	8		
Resisting an officer	31		
Reckless driving	22		
Reckless riding	1		
Refused to do duty	7	Total	17,383

Precinct 1.—This precinct is commanded by Capt. Thomas F. Crowley. It comprises four stations: Parian, which is situated at No. 239 Calle Real, Intramuros, Cabildo station, 358 Calle Cabildo, Intramuros; Ermita station, 133 Calle Nueva; Ermita; Malate native station, Plaza Malate, opposite Malate church. Number of saloons in this precinct, 8; restaurants, 11; second-class liquor-license restaurants, 3; hotels, 7; barber shops, 27; groceries, 8.

There were 22 fire alarms turned in by this precinct during the fiscal year, 6 of which were extinguished by policemen without the aid of the fire department. There were 25 religious processions and 19 entertainments which caused extra duty to be performed by the police of this precinct; 109 reports were made by the precinct to this office regarding the dangerous condition of sidewalks, streets, electric and telephone poles, which were considered dangerous to pedestrians and vehicles. The patrol wagon answered 371 hurry-up calls and 571 slow calls during the year to convey sick, wounded, and injured persons to hospital and prisoners to Bilibid, municipal court, etc. During the year a new patrol wagon arrived and is now in use by the department; it was found to be very satisfactory; the cost of this wagon was

\$1,500 Philippines currency. The number of communications received in this precinct were: Alarms, 883; special orders, 202; circulars, 62; letters, 340. The following were promulgated in the precinct: Orders, 51; letters, 248. There are 17 police alarm boxes in this precinct. Concepcion; 341, Bagumbayan and Nozaleda; 372, San Luis and Real; 371, San Antonio and Isac Peral; 364, P. Faura and Real; 328, P. Faura and Nozaleda; 352, Herran, near market; 362, Nueva and Real, Malate. The following alarm boxes were removed, for the best interests of the service: 328, from Calle Palacio, in front of the old city hall, to Calle Concepcion, near new city hall; 325, from Cuartel Fortin to Concepcion and Plaza Lawton; 354, from old station, No. 374 Calle Nueva, and 361, from Governor Wright's residence. These are now stored in substation of precinct 1.

There were 18 runaways stopped by policemen in this precinct; 7 human corpses found and 58 dead animals. About one-half the members of this precinct reside in the station and the remainder outside. They could all be assembled within fifteen minutes if necessity demanded.

Precinct 2.—This precinct is commanded by Capt. Jack Dawson. The American station is located at No. 147 Calle Anloague and native station at No. 142, same street. There are in this precinct 23 saloons, 20 restaurants, 6 pawn shops, 84 barber shops, 97 groceries, 3 hotels, and a large number of dry goods establishments and gents' furnishing stores. There were 20 reports of fires sent in by policemen of this precinct, 7 of which were extinguished without the aid of the fire department; 100 religious processions and other functions took place in this precinct during the year, necessitating extra duty for the police; number of reports regarding dangerous condition of streets, broken sidewalks, electric light and telephone poles dangerous to traffic, broken water mains, sewers, 185. The patrol wagon was called 60 times by this precinct to convey sick and injured persons to the hospital. Number of communications received in this precinct were: Alarms, 883; special orders, 323; circulars, 62; letters, 85. Communications promulgated in this precinct: Letters, 522; orders, 22.

There were 10 business houses found left open and broken open in this precinct at night. There are 3 small ferries used to convey persons across the different esteros; 5 runaways were stopped by policemen in this precinct; 5 human corpses were found and 90 dead animals. About one-half the members of this station reside in the station, the remainder outside; if necessity demanded they could all be assembled in about thirty minutes.

This is the most important precinct in the department, having the majority of the large business and banking houses in the city. It will be seen from the report of prisoners that this station has the majority of arrests; this is caused to a great extent by the number of Chinese gambling houses discovered and raided by the plain-clothes men of this precinct at different times.

Precinct 3.—This precinct is commanded by Capt. Walter E. Wilson. The first-class station is at No. 267 Calle Enrile and the second and third class station No. 255 Lacoste. In this precinct there are 16 saloons, 15 restaurants, 4 pawn shops, 30 barber shops, 15 groceries, 4 hotels, 5 theaters, and 3 cinematographs. There were 25 fires reported by members of this precinct, 8 of which were extinguished without the aid of the fire department; 34 religious processions were held, necessitating the performance of extra duty by members of the precinct; 483 reports were made regarding conditions of streets, electric light and telephone poles, etc. The patrol wagon was called by this precinct 51 times during the year to convey sick and injured to the hospital. Number of communications received in this precinct: Alarms, 883; circulars, 62; letters, 267. Letters emanating from this precinct, 332.

There were 24 runaways stopped by policemen in this precinct. About one-half of the members live inside of the station and one-half outside; it would take about eight minutes to assemble the members of the precinct if necessity demanded. There were 7 human corpses found and 1 dead horse. The following animals were taken up on the streets and turned over to the city poundkeeper: 3 carabaos, 4 deer, 4 dogs, 18 ponies, 2 pigs. There were also 12 children found who did not have any homes—8 boys and 4 girls.

There were 3 business houses broken and 3 left open at night in this precinct during the year. Two ferries are used to convey passengers, one on Calle Soler across Trozo Canal, which carries about 200 passengers daily, the other on Arranque and Soler, which carries about 150 passengers daily.

Precinct 4.—This precinct is commanded by Capt. Mark Scott. The American station is at No. 36 Calle Bustillos and the native station at 39 Bustillos. There are 10 first-class bar licenses in this precinct, 48 second class, 3 restaurant liquor licenses, 10 restaurants, 36 barber shops. There were 10 fires reported by policemen, 6 of which were extinguished by policemen and 4 by the fire department. There were 24 religious processions, 3 parades, and 14 other functions which necessitated extra

duty being performed by policemen. The following were reported by policemen: 3 electric-light-wire poles down, 15 streets in bad condition, 2 bridges out of repair, 8 broken sidewalks, 7 fire plugs out of order, 35 hydrants out of order, 16 burst water pipes, 6 sewers and drains stopped up, 135 street lights burned out, and 12 electric wires fallen. The patrol wagon was called in this precinct 25 times to convey sick and wounded to the hospital. Number of communications received in the precinct: Circulars, 62; special orders, 411; letters, 260; alarms, 881. Communications promulgated: Letters, 327; indorsements, 153; alarms, 55.

The following are the ferries in this precinct: 45 at Calle Nagtajan, running to Pandacan, carrying backward and forward daily about 1,350 passengers; 5 at back of San Miguel Church, Calle Malacanan, running to Santebanes, Paco, carrying backward and forward about 150 passengers daily. Number of dead bodies found, 2; dead animals, 17. The majority of the policemen in this precinct live outside of the station, but in case of necessity they could all be assembled in ten minutes.

Precinct 5.—This precinct is at present commanded by Lieut. Vicente Usac and is located at No. 122 Calle Gagalangin. Number of saloons in this precinct, 1; restaurants, 1; barber shops, 40; various other industries, 1,043.

There were 9 fires reported in this precinct, 3 of which were extinguished without the aid of the fire department and the remainder by the fire department. There were 90 religious processions and other functions which necessitated extra duty being performed by policemen. Four reports were made regarding dangerous condition of streets, bridges, etc. The patrol wagon was called 17 times to convey sick and wounded to the hospital; 204 letters were received; 881 alarms; 85 special orders, 62 circulars, and 204 letters sent. There is 1 ferry, which operates in the barrio of Balut, conveying daily about 60 passengers. Ten men of this precinct reside in the station and it would take about forty-five minutes to assemble all members of the precinct.

Precinct 6.—This precinct is commanded by Capt. Joaquin Monet and comprises 2 stations—1 at 142 Calle Paz, Paco, and the other at No. 77 Calle Santa Maria, Santa Ana. There are in this precinct 2 saloons, 2 restaurants, 19 barber shops, 4 groceries. Three fires were reported in this precinct, two of which were extinguished without the aid of the fire department. Number of religious processions and other functions which necessitated extra duty being performed by policemen, 144. Eight streets were reported in bad condition; 3 bridges; 2 fallen electric light poles; 4 fallen telephone poles. The patrol wagon was called 11 times to convey sick and injured to hospital. Communications received: Alarms, 881; special orders, 104; circulars, 62. There are about 35 small boats used in conveying passengers across the river Pasig. At Pandacan about 600 people are conveyed backward and forward daily; Santa Ana to San Felipe Neri, about 300 daily. Number of human bodies found by the police, 16; dead animals, 9.

About one-half the members of this precinct reside inside the stations and the remainder outside. In case of necessity they could all be assembled in about forty-five minutes.

River and harbor precinct.—This station is situated at No. 70 Calle San Fernando. There were 4 fires reported by policemen, all of which were extinguished by the fire department. Number of processions which necessitated extra duty being performed by police, 3; number of sunken bancas and vessels reported, 56. The patrol wagon was called in this precinct 67 times to convey sick and injured to hospital. Communications received: Alarms, 881; special orders, 130; circulars, 62; letters received, 125; letters sent, 289; station orders promulgated, 20. One police alarm box is located in the station. One business house was found broken open. Ferries in this district, 236. These ferries are operated in the Pasig River and various esteros; large bancas convey about 166 passengers daily, and small bancas about 100 daily. Stolen money recovered by river and harbor police, \$132.16 United States currency; stolen property recovered, 1 trunk, containing 2 rings and 2 pair of earrings; approximate value of property found in Pasig River and Manila Bay, about \$2,500 Philippines currency; number of human bodies found in the estero and bay, 60; dead animals, 186. Patrolman in a rowboat covers about 10 miles during his tour of duty, the launch *George Curry* 6 miles, and the *Buckey O'Neill* 8 miles. About one-half the members of this precinct reside in the station, the remainder outside; it would take about twenty minutes to assemble them all in case of necessity. The launch *Buckey O'Neill* responded to 9 fires in the bay and river front. Arrests made in bay, 25; number of discharged Bilibid prisoners sent to their homes, 49; number sent to United States on army transports, 16; number of vagrants deported to United States, 33; number deported to Hongkong, 5; number of prisoners escorted to ships to collect fines imposed by municipal court, 17; prisoners sent to naval authorities, 4; to military authorities, 4; subpcenas served in bay, 54; homeless children found, 4.

DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Attached is the report covering the operations of the secret-service bureau for the fiscal year 1904, which contains several recommendations made therein by Chief Trowbridge, and which are fully concurred in by me:

The CHIEF OF POLICE, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this bureau for the fiscal year from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

I desire to invite your attention to the fact that while the number of arrests for the year just closed is much smaller than that of the year preceding, there has been no decrease in the actual work, from the fact that the cases handled, for the most part, have been of great importance, necessitating closer attention and more painstaking work; in other words, there have been fewer arrests by the bureau for minor offenses, such as vagrancy, gambling, and petty larceny, and more attention has been given to important matters.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, closed with a total of 1,842 arrests to the credit of the bureau. As will be seen by the statistical table hereinafter appearing, there have been 1,457 arrests made during the year just closed. A glance at the table will show a total of 240 arrests for gambling during the year, as against nearly 700 for the year ending June 30, 1903.

The following table shows arrests for the year ending June 30, 1904, covering nearly one hundred crimes:

Charges.	Num-ber.	Charges.	Num-ber.
Abduction	11	Held for constabulary	3
Accessory to theft	2	Held for investigation	9
Accessory to larceny	12	Held for identification	1
Accessory to robbery	14	Highway robbery	2
Accessory to frustrated assassination	6	Illegal detention of women	2
Accessory to conducting jueting	2	Illegal landing	7
Accessory to murder	1	Illegal threats	2
Accessory to rape	4	Illegal detention	6
Assault	23	Illegal marriage	1
Assault and battery	1	Illegal possession of firearms	12
Assault with deadly weapon	1	Impersonating a police officer	6
Assault with dangerous weapon	1	Interfering with police officer	1
Assault and destroying property	1	Infidelity in custody of documents	3
Attempted bribery of public official	3	Keeping tools designed to commit robbery	1
Attempted robbery	2	Larceny	365
Attempted murder	3	Murder	37
Agent for gambling house	1	Misappropriation of public funds	1
Begging	1	Order of Judge Rohde	1
Brigandage	47	Obtaining money under false pretenses	1
Bribery	9	Prostitution	1
Contempt of court	3	Practicing medicine without license	1
Conducting jueting game	1	Rape	6
Collector for jueting game	8	Robbery	83
Conducting gambling house	19	Request of constabulary	2
Corruption of minors	1	Request of military authorities	1
Conspiracy	31	Rebellion and insurrection	2
Desertion	17	Running secondhand store without license	3
Desertion and breach of trust	1	Receiving stolen goods	1
Dueling	1	Sedition	2
Destroying property	1	Seduction	1
Dealer for gambling game	4	Suspected murder	1
Desertion and brigandage	1	Smuggling	5
Damage to property	1	Theft	13
Escaped convict	5	Trespass	2
Embezzlement	4	Threats and acts of compulsion	1
Estafa	118	Using false name	1
Falsification	8	Unfair competition	1
Falsification of public documents	2	Vagrancy	136
Falsification of trade-mark	1	Violation of ordinance 42, section 14	1
Falsification of revenue stamps	3	Violation of ordinance No. 38	1
Frustrated robbery	1	Violation of liquor license ordinance	5
Frustrated bribery	2	Violation municipal ordinance	5
Frustrated murder	11	Warrant court of first instance	58
Forgery	5	Warrant municipal court	4
Fraud and extortion by government official	4	Warrant constabulary	2
False entry of dutiable merchandise	1	Warrant justice of the peace	12
Gambling	240	Willful entry of dwelling	3
Grave physical injuries	3		
Horse stealing	1	Total	1,457
Held as witness	5		

The following tables show the nationalities of those arrested and their sex:

Americans	101
Europeans	23
Japanese	3
Chinese	185
Natives	1, 145
Total	1, 457
Males	1, 331
Females	126
Total	1, 457

Following is a table showing amounts of lost and stolen property and money recovered for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

Month.	Property recovered.	Money recovered.	Total. Philippine currency.
July	P 4, 127. 60	P 204. 80	P 4, 392. 40
August	2, 573. 13	100. 00	2, 673. 13
September	1, 395. 30	2, 907. 08	4, 302. 38
October	1, 992. 11	2, 084. 25	4, 076. 36
November	1, 637. 27	983. 50	2, 621. 77
December	1, 780. 77	1, 866. 66	3, 647. 43
January	3, 047. 00	100. 00	3, 147. 00
February	3, 633. 50	168. 18	3, 801. 68
March	2, 622. 89	20. 21	2, 643. 10
April	1, 384. 97	1, 424. 91	2, 819. 88
May	2, 487. 00	310. 00	2, 797. 00
June	5, 912. 17	1, 651. 22	7, 563. 39
Total	32, 604. 71	11, 880. 81	44, 485. 52

During the year there were 37 arrests on charges of murder, covering some 14 cases. Each of the cases, from the nature of things, required a large amount of work, and results have been very satisfactory.

During the year several organized bands of robbers have been broken up and their members brought to justice: These organizations are peculiar and in nearly every instance their purpose is to stop at nothing to accomplish robbery. Their beginning usually takes place around a native wine "tienda" where Filipino loafers congregate. Some of them perhaps are ex-convicts, and these, with their stories of the ease with which money and jewelry may be obtained, induce others to join with them in their lawlessness.

The most recent instance of this kind came to the bureau's notice in the month of May. Two spies were invited to join one of these bands and did so, keeping detectives notified of the movements of the party. A robbery was planned to take place on Calle Lemery, Tondo, and the robbers were surprised by officers of this bureau in the act of entering the place. One of them was killed and five captured, one of the prisoners turning out to be a criminal from Pampanga Province who was at the time wanted for robbery in that district.

During the year just closed, the bureau has handled a considerable amount of work of a political nature. The case against Dr. Dominador Gomez, the president of the Nationalist Party and "La Union Obrera," whose trial consumed over six months, required considerable attention from time to time. In the latter part of the month of December, 1903, Artemio Ricarte Vibora, a malcontent from Hongkong, succeeded in landing in Manila and at once began organizing his new dictatorial government. Scores of persons, most of whom had been active insurgents in former days, were induced to assist in the first steps.

The bureau began its work in this matter as soon as it was definitely known that Ricarte was here. Some 40 or more ringleaders were arrested and jailed, and a large amount of evidence, documentary and otherwise, secured against them. Up to this date 24 of these have been convicted, including the one most active, and sentences have been given of from two years and \$2,000 to five years and \$4,000. The satisfactory results of the work in these cases demonstrate the almost complete impossibility of an extensive uprising, either in Manila or in the provinces. This city has always been the storm center of these political typhoons, and the least variance of sentiment or feeling of unrest is at once noted.

Under the head of recommendations in the last two annual reports I have taken occasion to mention the necessity of some change in the law which would put the chief and members of the bureau on a footing in the police department proper. Cooperation of the uniformed police with the bureau has been heretofore largely a matter of courtesy, and occurrences during the past year have served but to emphasize the necessity of giving the members of the bureau a status as to authority. On one occasion during the year the chief of the bureau was arrested and taken to a police station by a patrolman on the street, and at another time an officer flatly refused to obey an order of his, he having received no instructions to the effect that the chief of secret service had any authority. In both the instances mentioned the officers were largely in the right, inasmuch as there was no law or regulation extant covering the matter. Besides these instances there has been no great friction, but a feeling of uncertainty has always been manifest which could not but result in harm in the service. I have the honor, therefore, to make the following recommendation, which differs materially from the one of last year:

First. That the chief of the bureau be given the rank of inspector.

Second. That the two senior detectives, with salaries of \$2,000 and \$1,800, respectively, be given the rank of captains.

Third. That all other detectives, including natives, be given the rank of sergeants, the authority of these cases to be exercised according to the respective classes.

I further recommend that the law in reference to increase in salaries of uniformed policemen after three years' service be made applicable to the members of this bureau. There is, in my opinion, no reason why this should not be done. The service is fully as severe and the requirements as to hours, etc., are, if anything, more so. Under existing conditions it is not reasonable to suppose that a patrolman drawing the increased salary, who might be eminently qualified for this service, would wish to be transferred to this department at a lower salary.

In the latter part of the month of June, in connection with the case of the murder of Chua Chong, this office sent to the bureau of government laboratories certain knives and scrapings on which were spots which were believed to be human blood. An analysis of this was absolutely imperative before further progress could be made in the case. On July 1, 1904, a bill was presented to this office from the bureau of government laboratories for ₱75 for the analysis of the blood spots in accordance with No. 4-c scale of charges of that bureau. It was and still is my opinion that this charge is excessive, and I believe furthermore, that since the analyses which are requested from time to time have reference to very necessary government work no charge should be made to this office. Murders in this city are of frequent occurrence and in many of the cases analyses are absolutely necessary. In some cases, however, while an analysis would be of material assistance in the matter, the fact that a charge as high as the one above quoted would be entailed would cause some hesitation. It will readily be understood that in some cases points which to a layman appear of minor importance might be the solution of a mystery, and under this head blood spots or the presence of chemicals may be brought. However, it is undesirable to go to the large expense of a chemical analysis unless the importance of its result can be preestimated, which is difficult to be done.

Another matter closely connected with crimes of this nature is that of the attendance of a coroner, or an official who is empowered to exercise the functions of a coroner. This place is now filled by the prosecuting attorney ex-officio. It is my belief that this work should come under the charge of a physician, either the police surgeon, his assistant, or some other qualified physician.

The need of some sort of a reformatory institution for young criminals, reference to which was made in last year's report, was never so great as at present. Every day from five to six boys, their ages ranging from 5 to 16 years, are brought to the office under charges of greater or less gravity. Some of these are orphans, but many are cursed with parents whose influence is of the very worst. Some of them sleep in abandoned shacks, others in river craft, and still others in doorways and under bridges. A commitment of these to prison simply means a matriculation to a crime college, the lessons being lectures from hardened criminals whose very companionship is polluting. If in place of consigning the young crooks to the baneful influence of Bilibid they might be committed to a clean, pleasant, well-regulated industrial institution where trades would be taught and the youngsters made to feel that life had in it something besides crime and prison walls, the social atmosphere of the city would undergo a wonderful purification.

Very respectfully,

C. R. TROWBRIDGE,
Chief Secret Service

PROPERTY DIVISION.

There has been a large increase in property in both quantity and value (expressed in Philippine currency) during the past year. Among some of the most prominent additions are a new buggy for the chief of police, which cost \$772; 5 typewriters, costing \$1,000; fire lines, harness, halters, etc., \$1,000; a new patrol wagon, \$1,500; new furniture for office, consisting of desks, chairs, file cases, \$2,000; 800 new police Colt's revolvers, caliber .32, \$20,780.10, and additional appliances to the Ganewell police telegraph, costing \$37,016.

Both police launches have been extensively repaired during the fiscal year, which added greatly to their value and utility. The launch *Buckey O'Neill* was fitted with a fire pump and hose, to be used in cases of fires along the water front and among the shipping.

The necessary supplies for office to police stations, etc., have increased considerably during the year and the clerical work in general in this division.

There have been about 250 entries of confiscated, found, and stolen property made. A large amount of this consists of ordnance property, which has been placed in this office for safe-keeping. Between March 19 and 22, 1904, 250 entries were disposed of at public auction, and the amount of \$837.77, realized from such sale, was deposited with the city assessor and collector April 4, 1904. In addition to this, the following moneys belonging to the confiscated, found, and stolen property were also deposited with the city assessor and collector:

April 29, 1903, \$386.46 local currency and \$65.57 United States currency; June 20, 1904, \$63.93 local currency and \$258.50 United States currency; also \$0.40 Philippine currency, making a total of \$450.39 local currency, \$324.07 United States currency, and \$838.17 Philippine currency.

The following was also turned over to the city assessor and collector during the first quarter of the fiscal year, which receipts emanated from the registration of cocheros, formerly conducted by this office: \$422.48, local currency.

CITY POUND.

Since the establishing of the city pound in Manila favorable results have been obtained in the preventing of strayed animals, etc., from being a public nuisance in and around the city. It has rendered very satisfactory services, not only in recovering numerous pet animals which become lost, but the receipts emanating from this source have also been considerable. Amount realized from the impounding of animals during the year, \$1,455.60 United States currency and \$1,008.89 local currency.

There is a roundsman of the Manila police force in charge of this place, assisted by a native policeman and three laborers.

The following is a list of the employees at the public pound:

Adriano, Aniceto, laborer	\$180
Carlos, Ermitano, laborer	180
Pangulinam, Marcelo, laborer	180

MANILA POLICE FUND.

The accounts on July 1, 1903, showed a balance on hand of \$1,745.68 local currency, and receipts for July, \$340 local currency, making a total of \$2,085.68. This changed to Philippine currency at the rate of \$2.13 local currency to \$2 Philippine currency, permission having been obtained from the municipal board to make this change, left a balance at beginning of August of \$1,958.38 Philippine currency.

The following were the receipts for the year:

	Philippine currency.		Philippine currency.
August	\$218.70	February	\$253.37
September	479.40	March	155.63
October	189.90	April	535.46
November	331.80	May	86.02
December	531.65	June	211.57
January	490.79		

making a total of \$5,442.67 Philippine currency, more than doubling that of the past year.

The following expenditures were made to defray funeral expenses and furnish music for civic parades, etc.:

	Philippine currency.		Philippine currency.
August	\$200. 00	February	\$40. 00
September	367. 62	March	47. 62
November	400. 00	April	150. 00
January	100. 00	May	31. 66

Total expenditures, \$1,336.90, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,105.77.

The increase in the Manila police fund is \$2,466.15 Philippine currency. The larger part of this fund is kept in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. There was at the close of the fiscal year in the above-mentioned bank, to the credit of the police fund, \$4,085.54, and the remainder, in charge of the storekeeper.

The present storeroom is exceedingly small and inadequate to the demands upon it for room. This is largely due to many additions to the confiscated, found, and stolen property, which increases daily. The storeroom should have at least about 2,000 square feet of floor space, with plenty of room for shelving.

All the monthly accounts current and quarterly property returns have been rendered to the auditor and same have been approved.

OFFICE FORCE.

This force is composed of 24 employees, including clerks, translators, and interpreters, 1 Chinese interpreter and 3 messengers. There is on duty at each American station in this city a clerk with a knowledge of translating and interpreting. There have been over 15,000 communications received in this office during the fiscal year, more than 8,000 indorsements, and a similar number of letters sent.

The work in this branch has increased considerably, and in many instances the employees have been compelled to work extra, as authorized by law, without any additional compensation. The records kept are up to date, and the interest taken by each individual in the work allotted to him is commendable. At no time have complaints been made regarding the extra duty which they have been made to perform during their leisure hours.

During the early part of the year the resignation of E. I. Young, chief clerk, was accepted, and Sydney Smyth, the present chief clerk, promoted to perform the duties of this office. A high state of efficiency and discipline exists in this branch.

FIREARM PERMITS.

During the fiscal year there were issued from this office to residents of the city of Manila 580 firearm permits, 95 renewed, and 45 canceled.

DETAILED WITH BOARD OF HEALTH.

On April 22, 1904, pursuant to instructions from the municipal board, 14 native policemen were detailed on special duty with the board of health to perform the duties of sanitary inspectors in the different districts of the city.

CHANGE OF UNIFORM.

It became necessary during the fiscal year to change the uniform of the force from blue to drab-colored. The drab is thought to be more durable and adapted to this climate. The price of this uniform for patrolmen, roundsmen, and sergeants is \$26, Philippine currency, and for officers, \$36. The difference in the prices of these uniforms was in the quality. The uniform used by patrolmen is of heavy, thick-threaded cloth, while that of the officers is of fine and lighter material and almost the same color as that of the patrolmen. From the number of requests made by patrolmen on account of the material they wore being less durable than that of the officers, it being agreeable to the men to have the cloth used by the officers, this office saw no reason why their request should not be granted, and the men all have adopted the light material, which is but 10 pesos more in cost, but in the end worth 20 more in durability.

HORSES.

Four American horses have died during the year of glanders, also one native pony.

HEALTH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The health of the department during the year has been excellent, there being only six deaths, as previously mentioned. The police surgeon, A. T. Short, and his assistant, Baldomero Roxas, are capable physicians, and due to their efficiency many cases of serious illness in the department have been prevented.

CHANGE OF OFFICE BUILDINGS.

It became necessary during the year to transfer the police headquarters, along with the other city offices, from the municipal school to the new city hall. The offices assigned for use of this department have proved very unsatisfactory, as whenever there is a shower of rain it necessitates the removal of desks and records to any dry corner that could be located, and which is difficult to find if there is continuous rain for a day or two.

USE OF NEW REVOLVERS.

The new police revolvers, caliber .32, have proved very satisfactory, and by request from this office your honorable board gave authority to expend \$200, United States currency, to be used in instructing the police in the art of its use. This has proved very beneficial, as policemen assigned to the department are not tested in this skill, and many men recently assigned did not know the way of using a revolver, as was shown at the practice shooting during the year. Men of this class are given special instruction, and the efficiency of the department in this line has increased about 50 per cent.

It became necessary during the year to make several recommendations to your board regarding revocation or amendment of certain ordinances or sections of ordinances; these in most cases were given favorable consideration by your board. I desire to tender my appreciation for the manner in which my recommendations have been considered and the many courtesies which have on many occasions been extended to me by your honorable board.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. HARDING, *Chief of Police.*

REPORT OF LAW DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY,
Manila, P. I., July 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the law department of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY.

Investigations, generally among the old Spanish insular and municipal archives, and resulting reports to the municipal board and the various city departments	65
Legal opinions rendered to the municipal board and various city departments (these are written opinions; in addition numerous oral opinions have been rendered concerning matters of current business)	133
Ordinances prepared for the action of the municipal board	17
Acts prepared for the action of the Philippine Commission	7
Bonds, contracts, deeds, leases, etc., prepared and submitted to the municipal board	85
City land titles cleared and registered	12
Suits attended to	80
Letters sent	1, 126
Letters received	857

The court work of the office has increased largely during the year, there being nearly twice as many cases pending now as upon July 1, 1903. The cases in which the office is required to appear in the court of land registration are constantly increas-

ing, and many of them being of great technicality as well as of great importance to the city. The widening and opening of various streets has given rise to a large amount of legal work, including the examination of title papers, the remedying of defective titles, and the preparation of deeds for the land taken. This in many cases has necessitated the appointment of guardians to convey property belonging to minors. In such cases this office has instituted and conducted to completion proceedings of this character. There are also now pending several actions in eminent domain, involving a great deal of study and care, owing to the lack of precedent for such proceedings under the present code.

The administrative work of the department, arising from its supervision of the seven offices constituting the law department, has increased materially since the last report.

At the rendering of our last report there were 29 suits in which this office appeared in its official capacity. There are now 53 actions in the various courts in which the city or its officials are parties and in which the city attorney is required to appear. During the year 51 new cases have been begun, 12 of these being brought by the city or prosecuted on behalf of the city or the public by this office, while 39 have been instituted against the city or its officers.

The following cases have been disposed of during the year: Jaime Clotet *v.* City of Manila et al.; dismissed at request of plaintiff without costs to the defendant. Salvador Farré *v.* The Municipal Board; case settled and dismissed without cost to defendant. Jaime Clotet *v.* City of Manila; suit dismissed by plaintiff without cost to defendant. Rodriguez y Lopez *v.* City of Manila; suit dismissed by plaintiff without cost to defendant. In re estate of Jerome L. Mudge, deceased; final report of administrator filed and approved and administrator discharged. M. Veloso y Grey *v.* The Municipal Board; dismissed by failure to prosecute. The City of Manila *v.* Dy Feco et al.; judgment for plaintiff for \$250 United States currency. The City of Manila *v.* Delfin Santiago y Clemente; settled out of court. Tambunting *v.* City of Manila; defendant's demurrer sustained and suit dismissed at the costs of plaintiff. W. S. Skidmore *v.* The Sheriff et al.; judgment that part of goods involved be exempt; each party pay his own costs. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited) *v.* The Sheriff; judgment for defendant against plaintiff for costs of suit. In re application of Roman Caulas to register land, opposition by city of Manila; judgment for applicant. Same in court first instance; appeal dismissed without costs to either party, city had no interest in land. Fred L. Dorr *v.* The Sheriff; case dismissed at plaintiff's costs. Gabriel Schmid *v.* The Sheriff; case dismissed at cost of plaintiff. City of Manila *v.* Go Checo; prosecution for infraction of city ordinance, defendant acquitted. In re property August Carlson; judgment declared property to escheat to the city of Manila; paid to city assessor and collector. In re application Filamena Garcia et al. to register land in Paco, opposition by City of Manila; case tried; judgment for applicant; city appeals to court first instance. In re application Philippine Lumber and Development Company to register land, opposition by city; judgment for city of Manila for part of land. In re application of F. Basa y Mariafoque to register land, opposition by city; opposition withdrawn; city had no title. In re application of M. Dimagiula y Ignacio to register land, opposition by city; case settled by agreement; city gains by agreement. In re opposition of city to registration of land, Exp. No. 142; judgment of court that city of Manila entitled to disputed land for street purposes. In re opposition of city of Manila to registration of land, Exp. No. 137; city no interest, no cost. In re application city of Manila to register Herran Market property; judgment granting registration of land in name of city. In re application M. Cananaan to register land, opposition by city of Manila; judgment for applicant, no costs against city. A. Blanchard, administrator, *v.* The Sheriff; judgment for defendant. In re application of Fausto Lara y Villanueva to register land in Sampaloc, opposition by city of Manila; judgment according to plans presented by city; city gains by opposition 26.29 square meters. Corporation of San Francisco V. O. T. *v.* A. W. Hastings, city assessor and collector; judgment for plaintiffs. Corporation of San Francisco V. O. T. *v.* A. W. Hastings, city assessor and collector; judgment for plaintiff. Corporation of Dominicans *v.* A. W. Hastings, assessor and collector; judgment for plaintiff. In re application of Forbia de la Cruz to register land in Paco, opposition by city; judgment that plans of city be taken as true and registered; city gains 20 square meters. In re application of Edward Cook to register land in Paco, opposition by city; judgment in favor of city as to the 18.30 square meters; land sold to Cook for \$50 United States currency. Francisco Suarez *v.* J. L. Pendergast and City of Manila; suit dismissed at cost of plaintiff. Tambunting *v.* City of Manila; judgment for defendant for costs of suit; city received ₱20.32 as attorney's fees and sheriff's costs advanced by city. In re matter of the estate of the minor children of Felipe Zamora, application of city approved and judgment entered. In re matter of Nombamiento de Tutor, case No. 1648, Valeriana Valdegro, appli-

cation approved. In re application of Mariano Reyes de la Guardia to register land in San Miguel, opposition by city; judgment for city and plan ordered; recorded.

The following cases are now pending: Villar v. The Municipal Board, on trial; City of Manila v. Cheng Ye Chiang, on trial; City of Manila v. Jacinto del Rosario, on appeal; City of Manila v. Salgado, on appeal; City of Manila v. Morley, pending decision of judge; Hoey v. Baldwin, pending trial; Rosario v. The Municipal Board, pending trial; Porcuna & Quiro v. City of Manila, pending on demurrer; Padilla v. The Municipal Board, pending decision on motion to quash; City of Manila v. Basa, pending trial; Merchan v. City of Manila, pending decision on demurrer; Button v. City of Manila, on trial; Tambunting v. City of Manila, on trial; Skidmore v. Sheriff, on trial; Skidmore v. The Sheriff, on trial; Aguado v. The City of Manila, on demurrer; Abellana v. The City of Manila, awaiting decision on demurrer; Barretto v. The City of Manila, new trial granted; Heinszen & Co. v. The Sheriff, issue not joined; The City of Manila v. Gambe, on appeal; in re F. Garcia et al., court land registration, on appeal; The City of Manila v. Monte de Piedad, on appeal; Tambunting v. The City of Manila, on trial; in re application city to register church land in Paco, awaiting decision; Catholic Church v. City Assessor and Collector, on appeal; Eugester v. City of Manila, postponed by agreement; Modesto v. The Sheriff, awaiting decision on demurrer; Mission Company of Jesus v. City Assessor and Collector, pending settlement; Chang Tang Ling v. City of Manila, awaiting decision on demurrer; Aramburn y Garcia v. The Sheriff, on trial; Baldoré v. The Sheriff, on trial; Aramburn y Garcia v. The Sheriff, on trial; Encarnacion v. The Sheriff, on trial; The City of Manila v. Velasco, on trial; Tuason v. The Sheriff, on trial; Eulogio Garcia v. Sheriff, on trial; Donaldson Sim v. The Sheriff, intervention allowed; So Ychin v. The Sheriff, pending trial; in re application Parish Church, Ermita, on trial; Belmonte v. The City of Manila, on trial; in re opposition Joaquin Jovin, on trial; The City of Manila v. Tuason, on trial; Monasterio v. The Sheriff, on demurrer; Reyes v. The Municipal Board, on demurrer; Lo Chin Lim v. The Sheriff, on demurrer; Aitken v. The Sheriff, on trial; in re application of City of Manila to register land in Tondo, on trial; The Sheriff v. Newbery et al., on trial, and The City of Manila v. Rodriguez, on trial.

OFFICE OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Investigations in relation to charges of crimes and misdemeanors 4, 134

Number of prosecutions instituted:

In court of first instance 534
In the municipal court, 801

Total 1, 335

Prosecutions in court of first instance:

Cases instituted by prosecuting attorney's office 534
Cases brought from municipal court (appeals and preliminary examinations) 125
From justice of the peace, Caloocan 1
Cases pending at end of last fiscal year, including 28 cases in which defendants were not arrested 95

Total 755

Disposition of cases in court of first instance.

	Cases pending from last year.	Cases instituted present year.	Total.
Convictions (number of persons, 478).....	44	320	364
Dismissed (including all cases in which arrests of defendants were impossible).....	23	94	117
Acquittals.....	12	75	87
Transferred to other jurisdictions.....	2	6	8
Remanded to municipal court.....		1	1
Search warrants:			
No property recovered.....		60	60
Property recovered.....		16	16
Committed to insane asylum.....		1	1
Cases in which no arrests have been made.....	12	27	39
Pending.....	2	60	62
Total.....	96	660	755

Disposition of cases in the municipal courts:

Convictions	564
Acquittals	148
Dismissed	24
Death of defendant	1
Defendants not arrested	58
Search warrants	6
Total	801
Habeas corpus cases defended	5
Coroner's inquests held	59
Petitions for guardianship filed	3
Number of letters received	715
Number of letters sent	443

The following changes have occurred in the personnel of this office during the fiscal year: Mr. William J. Carr, of Wisconsin, appointed fifth assistant prosecuting attorney July 1, 1903; promoted to fourth assistant prosecuting attorney August 5, 1903. Mr. LeRoy N. French, of New York, appointed fifth assistant prosecuting attorney August 7, 1903.

A comparison of the volume of business of this office during the past year with that accomplished during the year preceding it shows that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, there were 472 cases instituted in the court of first instance, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, there were 534 cases instituted, an increase of 13.1 per cent. During the fiscal year 1903 there were 270 convictions, while in the fiscal year 1904 there were 364 convictions. In the municipal court, during the first year mentioned, there were 592 cases instituted, while during the last fiscal year there were 801 cases instituted, an increase of 35.3 per cent. In the same court during the first-mentioned year there were 279 convictions secured, while during the last fiscal year there were 560 convictions.

This report does not show the entire work of this office in the municipal court, as since the appointment of Mr. French as assistant prosecuting attorney, August 7, 1903, an attorney of this office has been present in that court during each session to look after and prosecute cases for violations of ordinances, police regulations, and other offenses instituted directly by the police department and secret service bureau.

During the year there has been a steady increase in the volume of investigations conducted by this office into supposed misdemeanors and crimes, approximating in number during the year 4,134, the number of cases filed as a result of such investigations being 1,335. It will thus be seen that 32.2 per cent of investigations conducted result in prosecutions.

The steady increase in the volume of criminal business in the city of Manila is attributed to (1) the constantly increasing efficiency of the police department and secret service bureau, resulting in the discovery of crime and arrest of criminals, where many crimes were formerly undiscovered and criminals unpunished, and (2) to the confidence of the common people in the courts of justice and prosecuting officials, the people having learned that when wronged or injured they may secure a prompt and attentive hearing of their grievances and have such wrongs and injuries promptly redressed and punished without danger to themselves. There is likewise perceptible an increasing desire on the part of the common people to disclose crime and cause the punishment of criminals, and, while formerly it was necessary to issue processes for almost all witnesses in investigations concerning crime, it is now usual for the people to appear at this office and volunteer information concerning crime and criminals. This is a most encouraging indication of an awakening of the public conscience and the realization by the people that peace and security of life and property can only result from a prompt disclosure and discovery of violations of the law and an equally prompt punishment of lawbreakers.

• OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF MANILA.

The following is a detailed statement of the processes and other items which have had attention during the period mentioned in this office:

Attachments	159
Attachments discharged	23
Appointments made	16
Accounts current rendered	2
Bench warrants	78

Citations:

Civil	1,041
Criminal	4,758
Certificates of sale	20
Claims filed	11
Executions	484
Garnishments served	77
Indemnity bonds taken	12
Injunctions	58
Inventories made	5
Indorsements made	21
Letters written	110
Levies raised	29
Notices to register of deeds	64
Notifications	62
Orders of arrest:	
Civil	14
Criminal	912
Orders of ouster	140
Orders of sale	6
Orders to show cause	31
Orders to take possession	1
Orders to deposit	4
Orders to deliver	28
Orders to disclose	6
Orders to inventory	1
Orders to render account	1
Posting notices, registration of land	238
Purchase sheets prepared	6
Prisoners transferred	1,032
Prisoners committed	267
Prisoners incarcerated	198
Prisoners released	176
Prisoners bailed	61
Prisoners executed (garroted)	1
Reports made	19
Requisitions passed	24
Sales advertised	137
Sales made	84
Search warrants	49
Stay of execution	10
Summonses	2,208
Vouchers prepared	48
Writs of habeas corpus	28
Writs of mandamus	1
Writs of replevin	12
Writs of prohibition	1

The income of the office for the period mentioned, derived from official fees, is as follows:

Collected in Philippine currency	P 6,347.44
Collected in local currency	Pfs. 4,803.54

This revenue has been derived almost exclusively from civil business, an occasional fee for criminal business being paid. The criminal business of the office, almost in its entirety, furnished no income, while it occupies more than half the time and about two-thirds of the expense of the sheriff's office. The transfer, commitment, incarceration, and release of prisoners requires the exclusive service of three deputy sheriffs, the maintenance of two American gules, and the use of a prison van and appurtenances, in addition to the incidental services furnished by the remainder of the force and the clerical work involved. The fees in civil cases are low, and in many cases much time is given to the execution of civil orders from which no revenue is derived—notably in executing orders of ouster, the making of levies and attachments, and the conduct of sales. Hours, and sometimes days, of time are consumed in these services, for which the law allows only the same fee as for serving a summons, viz, \$1.

So that on account of the large proportion of criminal business and the low rate of fees authorized, this office is far from self-supporting, although the force and expense is kept down to the lowest limit.

The work of this office has materially increased during the last year. For example:

	1902-3.	1903-4.
Citations in criminal cases.....	3,051	4,758
Orders of arrest, criminal cases.....	700	912
Search warrants.....	14	49
Executions in civil cases.....	302	484
Attachments in civil cases.....	80	159
Orders of ouster in civil cases.....	117	140
Sales advertised.....	62	137

and so throughout the entire list a marked increase may be noted.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

The wisdom of placing the entire criminal business of the city of Manila under one court has been fully and practically demonstrated. The expenses of the court are now at the minimum.

Three judges have held sessions of the court during the year—Judge James M. Liddell; Judge Alfred B. Jones, the clerk of the court, during the sickness of Judge Liddell, and Judge Frank B. Ingersoll, former prosecuting attorney of the city of Manila, who is now holding the same while Judge Liddell is on leave of absence.

On account of the increased work coming on the clerk of the court by reason of the consolidation of the courts, it became necessary to increase his force by the addition of two assistants and a messenger, thus relieving him of much of the detail work and enabling him to expedite the work of his office with greater efficiency.

One fiscal year has passed since the consolidation. The receipts of the court have increased some \$25,000, and the work of the court has increased about one-third over last year, as follows:

Fines, etc., for fiscal year.....	\$75,274.20
Prisoners sent to Bilibid for nonpayment of fines.....	2,185
Prisoners sent to Bilibid for imprisonment.....	794
Prisoners sent to Bilibid for nonpayment of fines and imprisonment.....	131
Insane sent to Bilibid Hospital for treatment.....	71
Appeals to court of first instance.....	121
Number of complaints filed.....	16,620
Number charged in complaints.....	17,046
Filipinos.....	14,369
Males.....	10,912
Females.....	3,457
Americans.....	684
Chinos.....	1,761
Other nationalities.....	232
Number discharged.....	1,925

Character of offenses committed.

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Cruelty to animals.....	588	Obstructing street.....	1,014
Conducting business without a license.....	362	Peddling without a license.....	519
Assault.....	449	Violating Manila liquor law.....	77
Disturbing the peace.....	1,075	Employing cochero under 16 years of age.....	12
Letting vehicle without a license.....	340	Larceny.....	708
Gambling.....	3,322	Neglecting to raise disk on vehicle.....	49
Acting as banker in gambling game.....	258	Neglecting to wear badge for a cochero of public vehicle.....	45
Maintaining or permitting gambling on premises.....	26	Leaving vehicle in street without any person in charge of same.....	237
Drunk.....	785	Throwing refuse in canal.....	14
Disorderly conduct.....	259	Refusing to take passengers in public ve- hicle.....	65
Repairing and constructing houses with- out a license.....	274	Throwing rubbish in street.....	40
Driving from rear seat of vehicle.....	224	Attempt at bribery.....	66
Disobeying an order of inspector of board of health.....	1	Having gambling implements in posses- sion.....	1
Neglecting to occupy a public station for public vehicle.....	726	Storing combustibles without permit.....	24
Peddling in prohibited districts.....	86	Interfering with police officer.....	26
Committing a nuisance.....	714	Obstructing canal.....	162
Vagrancy.....	1,001	Disobeying a public officer.....	66

Character of offenses committed—Continued.

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Agent for gambling purposes	25	Robbery	2
Reckless driving	64	Forgery	1
Fast driving	75	Accessory to forgery	1
Violating vehicle ordinance	120	Neglecting to properly equip theater for fire purposes	3
Violation of sanitary regulations	145	Attempt at assault	4
Driving vehicle without lights	82	Walking on grass	3
Neglecting to provide can for rubbish	126	Neglecting to place number on back of public vehicle	5
Bathing at street fountain	1	Killing and dressing meat outside of slaughterhouse	1
Neglecting to return property found in public vehicle	2	Outrage	4
Resisting arrest	13	Trespass	3
Smoking opium without a license	5	Riding bicycle on sidewalk	1
Conducting a ferry without license	1	Malicious mischief	4
Interfering with a sanitary officer	6	Using unserviceable vehicle for public service	17
Duress of goods	1	Attempted estafa	6
Loitering about streets with a public vehicle looking for passengers	1	Destroying private property	3
Discourtesy by a cochero of public vehicle to a passenger	1	Riding a bicycle without a bell	1
Carrying excrement on canal	1	Collecting for gambling purposes	13
Cleaning excrement barrels in canal	1	Contempt of court	18
Cockfighting in street	23	Duress	1
Impersonating public officer	29	Using obscene and indecent language	24
Burying a body without notifying authorities	3	Carrying dead animal through the street without permit	5
Neglecting to carry tariff of fare or license of vehicle in vehicle	41	Begging	56
Cleaning water-closets without permit	2	Violating pawnbrokers' ordinance	2
Estafa	152	Barbering on street	1
Attempt at entrance of a house without permission	1	Advertising without a license	15
Overcharging fees for license	1	Obstructing bridge	2
Insult	1	Unregistered cocheros	67
Injury	2	Driving slow and heavy vehicles on streets at prohibited hours	7
Driving unruly horse in street	10	Tampering with fire alarm	6
Threats	2	Keeping dogs without a license	1
Accessory to larceny	14	Permitting smoking in theater	1
Riding a bicycle not having license	2	Advertising on United States flag	2
Throwing refuse into Manila Bay	4	Refusing to be vaccinated	4
Fast riding on bicycle	8	Cutting grass on public grounds	8
Letting bicycle without license	8	Criminal negligence	1
Neglecting to place number on lamps on a public vehicle	8	Carrying arms without permission	2
Neglecting to display lights on house at night	1	Maintaining stores with iron shutters without locks on outside	1
Riding bicycle without a light	3	Neglecting to place name of author of advertising poster on same	1
Cutting trees on public ground without permit	4	Seduction	2
Obstructing Pasig River	4	Violating ordinance 62, section 1	1
Carrying excrement through streets without permit	2	Violating ordinance 10, section 8	16
Entering a house without permission	1	Playing music in street without permit	2
Act of compulsion	3	Selling liquor within limits of United States Army post	4
Refusing a cargo	1	In-sane	71
Frustrated larceny	5	Obstructing traffic by advertising on sidewalk	1
Smoking in theater	5	Exercising business of druggist without a license	1
Damage to property	1	Selling poison without putting label on same	2
Digging up street without license	1	Compounding drugs without being licensed	1
Neglecting to clean barber tools	44	Neglecting to provide rain spouts on house	1
Reckless negligence	2	Neglecting to provide register in hotel	1
Using for public vehicle lamps in unserviceable condition	4		
Destroying and defacing public property	9		
Attempt at larceny	1		

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The following is a statement of the operations of the office during the fiscal year 1903-4:

Proceedings under the provisions of the mortgage law.

Inscriptions of titles	965
Titles returned for correction	60
Inscriptions denied	4
Inscriptions suspended	49
Cancellation of entry	1
Pending inscriptions	229
Total titles presented for inscription	1,299

Fees collected under the mortgage law.

In Mexican currency	\$7, 438. 75
In United States currency	10. 66
In Philippine currency	8, 232. 68

Proceedings under land registration act (No. 496).

Decree of court transcribed and original certificates of property issued.....	158
Conveyances of property which had already been registered and certificates issued	75
Mortgages and other contracts entered affecting estates registered in accordance with Act No. 496.....	61
Entries made in the so-called mortgage book in accordance with Act No. 496...	139

Fees collected under land registration act (No. 496).

In Mexican currency	\$9. 29
In United States currency	50. 50
In Philippine currency	1, 415. 92

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

There has been no change in the personnel of these offices. The amount of business transacted has been substantially the same as for the preceding year, although there has been a slight increase in the receipts.

Following is a statement of the business transacted by the two courts during the year:

Suits for the recovery of sums of money	1, 050
Suits for the recovery of possession of real property	277
Suits to secure return of personal property	196
Suits for specific performance	7
Affidavits taken	33
Deposits of money received	69
Marriage certificates received	1, 626
Marriages solemnized	44
Marriage certificates registered	1, 670
Appeals taken	131
Cases settled out of court.....	120

Fees collected:

In local currency	\$2, 608. 43
In United States currency	22. 85
In Philippine currency	2, 558. 30

Very respectfully,

MADDESTO REYES,
City Attorney.

The SECRETARY MUNICIPAL BOARD,
Manila, P. I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR, 1904.**The MUNICIPAL BOARD OF THE CITY OF MANILA.**

GENTLEMEN: In submitting this, the third annual report of the department of assessments and collections, attention is first invited to the report of the chief deputy assessor, giving in detail, more or less, the work done and results obtained in the division of assessments.

REPORT OF CHIEF DEPUTY ASSESSOR CAPT. HENRY STEERE, COVERING THE DIVISION OF REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS.

Work in the subdepartment of assessments for the fiscal year just closed has been, since the adjournment of the board of tax revision, along the lines of perfecting the details of office records and the assessing of new improvements, together with the never-ending routine work incident to this department.

THE BOARD OF TAX REVISION.

The board of tax revision, which began its work in February, 1903, completed its labors in the middle of October of that year. During this period all records of the assessment division and all clerks of the record division, with but two exceptions, were set apart for the exclusive use of the board, while the drafting division supplied many tracings and plans and made several surveys for its benefit.

The tax rolls for 1903, as turned over to the board at the commencement of its work of revision, showed taxable real property in the city of Manila to the value of \$41,980,902.85; as revised by the board, the total value of taxable real estate was reduced to \$37,103,577 as per Exhibit A.

The tax rolls for 1904 show a valuation of taxable real estate of \$37,407,768. (Exhibit B.) The very small increase is accounted for by the large amount of property exempted for the Roman Catholic Church and religious orders by order of the court and by the transfer of private property to the Government. The principal items among such exemptions are the Oriente Hotel property and experimental farm, valued at \$267,836 and \$17,153, respectively. The property exempted for the church and orders by order of the court was valued at \$1,155,233.

EXEMPT PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF MANILA.

A statement of exempt property, exclusive of small parks and plazas, has been carefully prepared (Exhibit C), and is as follows:

	Amount.	Per cent.
Insular government	\$6,373,647	10.65
War Department.....	3,528,417	5.90
City of Manila	2,713,326	4.53
Roman Catholic Church.....	3,150,752	5.25
Roman Catholic orders	4,705,704	7.88
Protestant churches	44,719	.07
Miscellaneous	34,206	.05
Undetermined	1,945,842	3.25
Total	22,496,613	37.55

The total valuation of real estate, taxed and exempt, of this city, including two cemeteries belonging to the city, and situated just outside its boundaries, is \$59,904,381, of which \$37,407,768, or 62.45 per cent, is assessed for taxation, and \$22,496,613, or 37.55 per cent, is exempt—a condition of affairs that probably does not exist in any other city under the Government of the United States.

APPRAISEMENT OF BUILDINGS.

During the past fiscal year the following appraisements have been made:

Kind of building.	Number.	Valuation.
Of light materials, new	3,200	\$252,356
Of strong materials, new	801	1,605,698
Government buildings, old and new	302	5,686,054
Total.....	4,303	7,544,108

The major portion of strong material buildings was added to the tax rolls of 1904, the exceptions being those incomplete on the 1st day of January, which go upon the rolls for 1905.

Method of appraising buildings of light materials.—This has been somewhat of a knotty problem heretofore. The following plan was put into operation in December last: First, a schedule was prepared, giving approximately the value per square meter of a building of light materials, the price varying in accordance with the class of materials and the relative quantities used. Second, a notice was delivered to the

owner of each new building, or to the agent or other representative of the owner, stating that the house in question had been appraised on a certain date, its value fixed at a certain sum, and requesting the owner to file declaration for the same within six days of receipt of notice therefor. In case of his failure to comply it would be assumed that he conformed to the valuation placed upon his house, and an inspector's declaration would be made to cover it. A receipt was taken on the delivery of each such notice. Third, natives were employed as inspectors, furnished with a measuring stick a meter in length, a book of blank notices of the kind heretofore mentioned, scratch paper for computing superficial areas, a plan of the block or blocks to be inspected for new houses, and a tariff for his guidance in filling out the blanks.

This method was found to work in the main satisfactorily, although instead of beginning in November, as we had planned, the men requisitioned for—ten in number—were not available until December, and came to us one or two at a time until we had seven men. Their pay was \$20 per month. Of the houses inspected but 14 per cent of the owners failed to make their own declarations.

With an amplification of the building schedule and tariff and by beginning promptly on time with the full force required—ten men—it is believed that better results will be obtained this year.

Difficulty of collecting taxes on small, light-material buildings.—While this is a matter that more nearly concerns the collection of taxes, still primarily the difficulties are the locating of these buildings, and after locating of keeping track of them, on account of the ease and frequency with which they are taken up and moved to other places.

Two solutions have suggested themselves: First, let landowners pay the tax on all buildings erected on their land. Second, as an alternative, at the time of granting the building permit for the erection of a building valued at less than \$1,000, let the fee for the building permit carry with it a sum sufficient to pay the tax on the building for one year, dating from the 1st of January following the issuance of the permit.

SURVEYS.

The survey of the city by blocks is being carried on as in the past, and of the 770 blocks in the city we now have reliable data on 90, leaving 680 blocks yet to be surveyed.

How inaccurately declared superficial areas are found and corrected.—It has been found that the so-called "exact" plans furnished in many cases by owners of property are often more or less at variance with the results secured by careful surveys. Where variations are disclosed by the survey a circular letter is sent to the owner inviting his attention to the area as declared, the area secured by departmental survey, and the difference in the area existing, with a request that he call in order that the discrepancy may be pointed out with more particularity. A clause in the circular reads as follows: "Should you not call within ten days of the date of writing this letter, it will be assumed that you conform to the superficial area as arrived at by municipal survey, and the records of this department will be corrected accordingly." By this method inaccurate areas, wherever discovered, are corrected with the acquiescence, expressed or implied, of the owner.

Surveys now made by the city engineer.—On December 9 last the surveyor, chief of our drafting division, was transferred elsewhere, and since that time the engineers of the department of engineering and public works have upon requisition promptly furnished this office with plans of the exterior lines of blocks requiring survey, our own draftsmen using these plans as a base, delineating the subdivisions of private owners from tape-line measurements made on the ground.

PERSONNEL.

The large force employed for the original assessment was of necessity extensively American. To-day our modest force of fourteen regular employees finds two Americans and twelve natives. The frequent absences and tardiness at first experienced with the latter have disappeared. Careful and patient supervision has brought them to an appreciation of punctuality and continuous work during office hours.

In this connection I would respectfully advocate that after the native has proved himself to be a good clerk, his pay should be gradually increased until a standard is reached that will furnish a decent living for himself and family and enable him to educate his children at the public schools. Twelve, fifteen, or twenty dollars per month for efficient office men is insufficient pay; \$25 to \$40 per month, graduated upon length of service and character of work performed, would be to them an inducement to attain the highest standard of excellence and to remain contentedly in the department in which they have grown up, so to speak.

Maintain present standard of real estate taxation.—The application of our municipal law to the taxation of real property in the city, judged by numerous conversations had with assessors and tax collectors in the United States during my recent visit there, leads me to believe that Manila to-day is nearer the ideal sought for by exponents and students of advanced taxation methods than any city in the United States of which I have knowledge.

The valuations carried on our tax rolls represent very closely the real value of the property. In the appraisement of the older improvements it has been a very difficult matter to arrive at the true value of many buildings and inequalities doubtless exist in them. On land proper, generally speaking, the values are fair and equitably distributed. It is to be hoped that the present standard will be rigidly adhered to, and the pressure always brought to bear for a reduction of real estate values will be steadfastly resisted. Modern tax methods have demonstrated the fact that where the real value of real estate is used the per cent of tax levy is less and the distribution of the tax burden is more equitable and just.

NOTE.—Up to July 1, 1904, all values in the assessment division were expressed in United States currency, and so in this report all values pertaining to real estate assessments are likewise expressed in United States currency.

All other values quoted herein are expressed in Philippine currency.

DIVISION OF COLLECTIONS.

(Mr. R. E. WHITING, Chief of Division.)

REAL ESTATE TAX.

Following the report showing the results of the work done by the assessment division of the real estate department, let us turn to the collection division of the same department and see what has been accomplished in the form of actual revenue collected.

The amount collected by this division was much less than the figure estimated in our previous report, which is due to the change of the levy from 2 per cent (on which said estimate was based) to 1½ per cent, and by reduction of the assessed valuation by the board of tax revision.

During the period covered by this report taxes were collected for the whole of the calendar year 1903 and the first half of 1904, as well as delinquent taxes for 1901 and 1902.

At the close of the fiscal year 1903 there remained unpaid of the tax levied for 1901 the sum of ₱42,269.39, or 5½ per cent of the total tax.

Of the tax levied for 1902 there remained unpaid ₱95,095.36, or 7½ per cent of the total tax.

During the fiscal year covered by this report there was collected—

On account of delinquent tax for the year 1901	₱23,882.82
Plus penalty and interest	5,453.18
	<hr/> 29,336.00
Deducting rebates of Urbana and frontage taxes	212.62
	<hr/> 29,123.38
Gives a net collection of	29,123.38
And reduces the delinquency to ₱18,173.95 for 1901.	
Of the tax for 1902 there was collected	₱52,715.62
Plus penalty and interest	11,853.74
	<hr/> 64,569.36
Less rebates	46.96
	<hr/> 64,522.40
Gives a net collection of	64,522.40
And reduces the delinquency to ₱42,322.78 for 1902.	

(On the delinquent tax rolls of 1901 and 1902 appear many pieces of property now valued at not more than ₱50. By act No. 680 all property listed on the 1903 and subsequent books at such values has been exempted. It is suggested that a similar provision be made for the exemption of this kind of property on the 1901 and 1902 books. The list of delinquents has been thoroughly worked up by our inspectors, who report that many houses, mostly nipa shacks of small value, have been destroyed by fire or by order of the authorities. In many cases also the inspectors have found it impossible to locate houses or get any information about them or their owners.

None of this property can be included in the delinquent tax sales, and the cost of collecting by other means would exceed receipts, if indeed it would be possible to collect at all. The cancellation of all such entries seems to be the only practicable method to follow. As a result of the surveys many discrepancies were discovered in the land assessments. The necessary cancellations have been made from the 1901 and 1902 books, and other property found to have escaped taxation in those years has been taken up on the 1903 and 1904 books as additional assessments.)

The collection of the real-estate tax for 1903 was not begun until November 25, 1903, on account of the revision of values by the board of tax revision, which delayed the completion of the tax rolls. The tax for the whole year was collected in one installment and the period within which to pay the tax without penalty was postponed to January 15, 1904. The total tax levied for 1903 was ₱1,076,030.76. Deducting from this sum credits of ₱73,384.44 allowed under Act 975 and ₱1,026.10 for Urbana and frontage taxes and adding ₱10,111.88 collected as delinquent penalties and interest, we have a net collection of ₱985,740.64 and a delinquency of only ₱25,991.46, less than 2½ per cent.

For 1904: The city assessor and collector proceeded to collect the tax corresponding to the first half of the calendar year 1904 on the levy of 2 per cent, as fixed by section 47 of the Manila Charter, or 1 per cent for the half year. Under Act No. 1190 the tax rate was reduced to 1½ per cent, and the amount of tax finally levied for 1904 under the revised rate was ₱1,122,262.79, as follows, to wit:

1½ per cent on assessed valuation of ₱74,815,536	₱1,122,233.04
To this is added property which escaped taxation in 1901-1903, the sum of.....	1,685.36
	<hr/> 1,123,918.40
From this should be deducted cancellations made on account of erroneous and duplicate assessments, amounting to.....	1,655.61
	<hr/> 1,122,262.79
Net tax.....	1,122,262.79
Of the above amount the sum of ₱645,871.58 has been satisfied by payment or credit, as follows:	
Credits under Act 975.....	₱12,019.62
Credits on account Urbana tax	23.40
Cash, net	633,828.56
	<hr/> 645,871.58
Total	645,871.58

In a few cases payment of the tax for the whole year of 1904 was offered and accepted at the rate of 2 per cent prior to the enactment of Act 1190 reducing the levy to 1½ per cent. The excess tax so collected amounts to ₱3,587.81, which will have to be refunded.

Summarized, the total cash real-estate tax collections for the fiscal year 1904 were ₱1,713,214.98.

DELINQUENT AT CLOSE OF PERIOD.

Expunging houses valued at less than ₱50 and all assessments known to be uncollectible, as parenthetically explained above, together with the necessary cancellations on account of duplicate and erroneous assessments, there remain delinquencies at the close of the fiscal year 1904, as follows:

For 1901, on 174 pieces, amounting to ₱3,585.86, or 0.48 per cent of the total tax.
 For 1902, on 349 pieces, amounting to ₱13,481.42, or 1.16 per cent of the total tax.
 For 1903, on 1,502 pieces, amounting to ₱25,991.46, or 2.4 per cent of the total tax.

DELINQUENT TAX SALES.

Three sales of real property have been held to satisfy delinquent taxes. Notices of sales according to law were posted in various public places and published in the Manila American and El Comercio. The sales were held at the main entrance of the city hall and were conducted in accordance with the method of procedure laid down in sections 78 and 79 of the municipal code.

First sale, September 16, 1903, three pieces of property were sold and the sum of ₱5,107.42 realized.

Second sale, November 2, 1903, twenty-two pieces of property were sold and the sum of ₱3,695.64 realized.

Third sale, December 26, 1903, fifty-two pieces of property were sold and the sum of ₱925.92 realized.

Up to the present time only twelve pieces of property thus sold have been redeemed.

Another sale will take place in the near future, by which it is hoped to clean up the books for 1901 and 1902 of all taxes on a valuation in excess of ₱50. Those for a less amount may as well be canceled as to further attempt to collect them, as before suggested.

While upon the subject of tax sales, the writer would respectfully call attention to the law governing the same, or, rather, to the interpretation of the law we are now operating under, which directs that the sale be made to the bidder who will satisfy the tax, penalty, and interest for the least number of square meters from off the east side of the whole tract offered for sale, determined by a line drawn due north and south through said tract. The law upon this particular point provides that the city assessor and collector shall "advertise the real estate of the delinquent for sale, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to satisfy all public taxes, etc.," which, to me, seems capable, at least, of a different construction from that now in operation.

Why not apply the exact letter of the phrase quoted above and let the city assessor and collector determine before sale, or even before advertising, what portion of the property will be offered for sale to satisfy the tax, etc.? As now operated, a line drawn due north and south to embrace a given area on the east side might, and frequently would undoubtedly, divide the improvements. In the case of the tax being upon the improvements only it would be difficult, in the event of competition, to operate the law as now construed.

The law, I think, should be amended in a few particulars, else a different interpretation be given it. The best plan I am familiar with is to sell the whole property to the bidder offering the lowest rate of interest. If the law is to be amended at all it is hoped that this last-mentioned suggestion may be favorably considered and that provision will also be made whereby it will be incumbent upon the holder of the tax certificate to give the owner or agent thirty or sixty days' notice of expiration of the redemption period and of his intention to apply for a tax deed before same can be demanded. Also that the suggestion appearing in the report of the chief deputy assessor (which said report is made a part of this) whereby he recommends "that the owner of the land be assessed for all the improvements upon said land, whether said improvements are the property of the landowner or not," may be favorably considered.

RENTS OF CITY PROPERTY.

Receipts from this source were ₱15,817.37, as against ₱9,018.36 for the preceding year. This increase is partly accounted for by the advance in the monthly rental of the kiosko at the corner of Calle Nueva and the Escolta from \$43, local currency, to ₱310, which became effective June 1, 1903.

The fact, too, that this report shows for the first time a full year's collection from the new municipal tenement on Calle Valderama, district of San Nicolas, further accounts for a part of the increase over last year's receipts. This tenement made a good showing for the year, its apartments having been occupied to the limit the whole time, and has demonstrated the feasibility of municipal ownership of tenement houses in Manila. Such tenements are desirable, not only from a sanitary standpoint, but are also an assistance in teaching the class of people occupying them better habits and methods of living, besides being a source of fair revenue. Your honorable board would not go amiss in erecting more such houses upon some of the vacant and non-productive land belonging to the municipality.

Upon the subject of rents the undersigned would further report that there are 68 entries of property upon our rent rolls. Of these only 13 pieces are under contract, two of which the occupants claim, and hold possession under what they term a "perpetual Spanish contract," at a nominal rental. The other properties are occupied subject to the will of your honorable board, and but few pieces are yielding any more rent than they did in the early days of American occupation. Rental conditions here have greatly changed since then, so that now in many cases the rents paid to the city seem absurdly low. It is our belief that much of this property could be placed under time contracts or leases and made to yield a much larger revenue.

LICENSE DIVISION.

(Mr. W. D. HOBART, Superintendent.)

The increase in license receipts for the fiscal year covered by this report of ₱27,725.99 over those of the preceding year is in part accounted for by the increased worth of

the money in which the tax is imposed. The appreciation in value of the fees collected was partially offset, however, by a decrease in the number of several classes of liquor licenses, principally bar and restaurant liquor licenses, as shown in table below. No separate record of liquor and business license fees is kept, but the different classes will be segregated in the future.

On November 25, 1903, with the cooperation of the police department, a new system for enforcing the license ordinances was put into effect, which was necessitated by the inability of the license inspectors, with their other duties to perform, to make a thorough canvas of all persons conducting a business within the city. The new system consists in notifying the commanders of the several police precincts daily of all delinquent licenses, and semimonthly of all licenses issued and denied. Upon such notifications the precinct commander makes an investigation, takes the necessary action, and advises this office of same. Thus the police, covering as they do every street in the city, make it practically impossible for anyone to evade the license ordinances. The immediate effect of the new policy was the arrest and conviction of many delinquents, and many more hastened to take out licenses. Practical proof of the success of the new policy is given by the figures below, showing a large increase in the number of licenses over last year. In this connection opportunity is taken to acknowledge the prompt response and hearty cooperation of the police department in this work.

There are 1,360 places in the city where native wine is sold for consumption on the premises, 142 places where beer, wine, or liquor, other than native wine, is sold for consumption on the premises (exclusive of clubs), and 123 places where beer, wine, or liquor (including native wine), is sold to be consumed elsewhere, making a total of 1,625 places where liquor is sold, an increase of 145 over the preceding year, which increase is wholly in native wine licenses, there being an actual decrease in other kinds of liquor licenses of 47.

The tables in last year's report of drinking places by district, with reference to population, are not duplicated this year, as the few changes in the number of places since then have no special significance.

The following is a comparative statement of all written applications received and disposed of during the period covered by this report and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. No written applications are required for peddlers' licenses, nor for "performance" licenses in places of amusement:

	1903.	1904.	Increase.
Applications received	11,210	13,563	2,353
Applications disapproved	220	233	13
Applications uncalled for or withdrawn	1,546	1,660	114
Applications issued or transferred	9,541	11,730	2,189
Applications surrendered, revoked, or taken up	34	114	80

The following is a statement of liquor licenses issued and transferred in 1904 as compared with 1903:

	1903.			1904.		
	Issued.	Transferred.	Total.	Issued.	Transferred.	Total.
Bar:						
First class	120	12	132	111	14	125
Second class	130	42	172	124	30	154
Restaurant, liquor:						
First class	54	11	65	49	6	55
Second class	28	4	32	26	4	30
Hotel, liquor:						
First class	8	2	10	9	1	10
Second class	2		2			
Theater, liquor	3	1	4	5	1	6
Wholesale, liquor:						
First class	58	4	62	53	5	58
Second class	2		2	2		2
Third class	8	1	9	8	4	12
Grocery, liquor	89	12	101	87	18	105
Distillers	7	2	9	7		7
Druggists, liquor	2		2	3	1	4
Brewers	1		1			1
Native wine	1,946	166	2,112	2,587	243	2,830
Total	2,458	257	2,715	3,072	327	3,399

The following is a statement of general licenses issued under the provisions of ordinance No. 9:

Class of license.	1903.	1904.
Business licenses.....	6,826	9,793
Entertainment licenses (daily).....	1,110	1,154
Peddlers' licenses (quarterly).....	6,976	8,376
Surrendered, taken up, or revoked.....	243	447

PUBLIC VEHICLE LICENSES.

The number of public vehicle licenses, including cart licenses, issued in the city of Manila during the period covered by this report was 3,960, of which 1,478 were new licenses and 1,758 were renewals. There were 376 transfers and 348 duplicates issued, and 825 licenses were surrendered. The total receipts from this source were ₱15,332.60, as against ₱17,423 for the preceding year.

DOG LICENSES.

Dog licenses were issued as follows: Males, 831; females, 351. There were 150 duplicate licenses issued. The total collections aggregated ₱3,295.15, as against ₱2,775.48 for the preceding year.

BICYCLE LICENSES.

There were 505 new bicycle licenses issued, 16 duplicates, and 1 transfer. The fees for the year aggregated ₱1,076.80, as against ₱1,793.68 for the preceding year.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES.

During the period covered by this report there has been collected in license fees of all kinds ₱357,366.89, as against ₱329,640.90 for the preceding year, an increase of ₱27,725.99.

INDUSTRIAL TAXES.

Mr. J. F. McARTHUR, Chief of Division.

This is purely an internal-revenue tax, imposed solely upon commercial and manufacturing industries and occupations, or, in other words, a tax upon business.

From the complaints that have so frequently been heard regarding business conditions here it had come to be believed by many that business was almost at a standstill, and we would not have been surprised in the least if, in comparison with previous years, a falling off in receipts from this source had resulted. It is therefore gratifying to note that a substantial gain is shown, as will be seen from the statement below. To what extent the collections from this source may serve as an index to the real condition of business the writer is not prepared to say. But view the fact from whatever standpoint you may, it can not but be an encouraging sign, and is at least an evidence of the dawn of returning prosperity.

Number of patentes in force July 1, 1903.....	11,511
New patentes issued during the year.....	6,039
Total.....	17,550
Canceled during same period.....	6,144
In force July 1, 1904.....	11,406

The slight decrease in number may easily be accounted for by the application of more stringent measures on the part of the board of health, the police department, and of our own inspectors against the licensing of small tiendas in unsanitary and otherwise objectionable places.

The total collection of industrial taxes for the fiscal year amounted to the sum of ₱609,479.75; compare this with the collection for the previous year of ₱461,658.04 and a gain is shown of ₱147,821.71.

It is true that a considerable portion of this increase may be accounted for by the collection of certain delinquent taxes that really accrued in 1902 and 1903, and over which there had been some controversy. The reclassification of certain first and

second class bar licenses, placing them under a higher tariff than before, together with the imposition of all taxes in Philippines currency since January 1, 1904, in lieu of Mexican currency, go also to explain a part of the gain shown above.

But aside from the above-enumerated causes accounting for a very considerable part of the increased receipts, there is a substantial legitimate gain that can be accounted for upon no other grounds than improved business conditions, and the fact should tend to controvert the wail of the pessimist regarding business conditions here at the present time.

VEHICLE TAX.

Mr. J. O'Rosco, Chief of Division.

The receipts from this source show an increase over the preceding year of nearly ₱10,000, or about 20 per cent.

The tax was collected on 6,853 vehicles, and although the tax is considered to be only upon vehicles, 2,371 "excess" horses and 69 "excess" carabaos contributed to the receipts under this head.

In assessing this tax the animal or animals required to draw the vehicle assessed is or are exempted from taxation, but all animals not so required are considered as "excess" animals and subject to a tax of 6 pesos per year.

Collections from this source aggregated ₱51,549.11 (including ₱1,820 in penalties), as against ₱41,905.62 for the preceding year, a net increase of ₱9,643.49. This gain is partly due to the increased worth of the money in which the tax is now imposed and to the fact that many vehicles owned by government officials and employees and used more or less by them in a semipublic capacity, and prior to January 1, 1904, were considered exempt for that reason, are now held to be subject to the payment of the tax, as per decision of the city attorney.

The adoption of a card system of registration also helped to increase the collections, in that it better enabled the department to keep track of delinquent taxpayers.

However, it is a difficult and annoying tax to collect, and a very large number of vehicles and excess horses escape taxation altogether. The fact that it is payable quarterly makes it an expensive tax to collect and an everlasting annoyance to the taxpayer.

The full text of the law creating the vehicle tax is unknown to us. We are guided in its collection by a few extracts only of the original decree, and as yet are without the provisions probably laid down for its enforcement.

SALE OF VEHICLE EQUIPMENT.

The licensee of each public vehicle is required to purchase the following equipment: Staff and disk, number plate, and driver's badge, and pay for the painting and branding of the license number on the seat and lamps of the vehicle as provided by ordinance.

Collections for the year covered by this report amounted to the sum of ₱2,526.90, as follows:

1, 334 staffs and disks, at 60 cents.....	₱800. 40
1, 602 number plates, at 20 cents.....	320. 40
2, 915 drivers' badges, at 30 cents.....	874. 50
1, 329 vehicles numbered by branding and painting, at 40 cents.....	531. 60
Total	2, 526. 90

As compared with ₱2,634.40 in 1903.

LIVE STOCK REGISTRATION.

(Mr. A. B. POWELL, Chief of Division.)

During the year there have been 4,282 animals registered, at a fee of ₱0.20 each, and 3,488 animals transferred, the transfers being made of record at a fee of ₱0.10 each. The fees from both sources aggregated ₱1,108.77, as against ₱1,013.42 for the preceding year. These fees were collected in Mexican currency prior to January 1, 1904.

The fees provided by law for the registration of animals and recording of transfer of ownership are ridiculously low and not equal to the actual expense involved.

At this particular point the undersigned would respectfully recommend that the registration fee for horses, carabaos, and cattle be raised to 5 pesos, which fee shall cover the full period of original ownership. An additional fee of, say, 2 pesos, shall be imposed for recording transfer of ownership.

Existing regulations require that animals dying within the city limits shall be cremated, but before removal to crematory the certificate of registration shall be produced and surrendered. The enforcement of this regulation would catch them all sooner or later.

With the registration law thus amended the undersigned would have what is known as the vehicle tax law (which law applies only to the city of Manila) repealed and eternally forgotten.

It is my firm belief that such a registration tax would yield a larger net revenue than do the present registration and vehicle tax systems combined.

STAMP SALES.

The receipts from the sale of internal-revenue stamps for the fiscal year show a gain over the year preceding of ₱32,903.17, or 24 per cent, as follows:

1904.....	₱166,067.95
1903.....	133,164.78
Gain	32,903.17

The difference in the value of money in which said sales have been made would account for perhaps one-third of said gain, but the balance may well be taken as an additional sign of returning good times.

CEDULA OR REGISTRATION TAX.

The receipts from this source were as follows:

58,927 cedula at ₱1 each	₱58,927.00
18,850 cedula, delinquent, at ₱2 each	37,700.00
77,777 in all	96,627.00
Practically all of the ₱2 cedula were paid for in Mexican currency, and at a loss of.....	5,200.63
Actual collections, in Philippine currency	91,426.37

For 1903 collections from this source aggregated ₱104,177.58. This shows a falling off for 1904 of ₱12,751.21, and can be accounted for very largely by the reduced number of delinquents. In 1903 comparatively few escaped taking out their cedulas before July 1, the result, probably, of the more stringent measures for the enforcement of this tax provided by act No. 655. Unusual opportunities were also afforded the public by this department by the establishment of branch collection stations in different parts of the city, where cedulas could be obtained with little loss of time or trouble. As suggested, these facts would account for the diminished delinquent list. There is also a falling off in the total number of current cedulas issued as compared with 1903, which is partly accounted for by the fact that many persons from nearby provincial towns, where the tax becomes delinquent at an earlier date than in Manila, formerly applied to this office for cedulas after becoming delinquent at home. During the past year, so far as it was possible to determine, persons having homes outside of the city limits were refused cedulas here. The number of such persons may be estimated at 2,000, and it is quite probable that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 persons in the city of Manila who are subject to this tax who up to July 1 had failed to take out a cedula for 1904.

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

(Mr. HUGH MCKENZIE, Superintendent.)

Seven public markets were operated during the year as follows: Divisoria, district of Tondo; Quinta, district of Quiapo; Arraque, district of Santa Cruz; Herran, district of Malate; Anda, district of Intramuros; Sampaloc, district of Sampaloc; Santa Ana, district of Santa Ana.

Returns from all of these markets show an increase in receipts, with the exception of Anda, in which there never has been more than a small per cent of the stalls occupied.

Market tax was collected from bay and estero landings where sales are made. No tax, however, is collected on consignments of goods.

A new wing was added to the Arraque Market, which was opened for occupancy January 31, 1904. This was a much-needed improvement and is appreciated by the public as well as by the market people, who, with the additional room and conveniences afforded, can better handle their goods and make them more presentable. It will also prove a good investment for the city by reason of increased revenues.

The Sana Ana Market also was very much improved by the putting on of a new roof.

Exhibit D^a is a detailed statement of the business done in the several public markets during the year. The market tax was collected in local currency up to January 1, 1904. The total receipts for the period covered by this report, reduced to Philippine currency, are ₱285,875.47, as against ₱218,048.94 for the preceding year, a gain of ₱67,826.53, or 31 per cent. The expenses aggregated ₱20,711.69, or a little more than 7 per cent of the total receipts.

The increase of receipts over the preceding year is partly accounted for by the removal of the quarantine restriction of the sale of certain kinds of fish and vegetables and also by the fact that there was an increase in the number of truck farms established near the city. The difference in the worth of the money in which the tax has been collected since January 1 must also be taken into consideration.

The management of the public markets under the superintendence of Mr. Hugh McKenzie, with his three years' experience in this capacity, together with his untiring interest in the work, secures to the city the best possible results and to the market people just and fair treatment.

THE MATADERO.

(Mr. B. E. LEAR, Superintendent.)

The matadero continues to be the first in importance of the city's institutions as a successful public utility as well as a prolific source of revenue.

The installation of a trolley, or carrier system, with overhead scales, which has long been in contemplation, is now a reality. This is in every way an acquisition and helps to give the matadero an up-to-date appearance. It effects a great saving of labor to the patrons of the matadero, who now receive their dressed meats right at the wagon, while before it was necessary to shoulder and carry it all for some distance to the scales, and to reshoulder it again for delivery to the wagon.

The system of government inspection continues as formerly, i. e., inspection by a government inspector, both before and after killing. This we believe to be as thoroughly and efficiently done as at any of the large packing houses in the States.

The matadero is conducted under the efficient management of Mr. B. E. Lear, who has served in this capacity for the past three years. The utmost cleanliness pervades every part of the plant, and, except during the hours of slaughtering, nothing offensive to any of the human senses is apparent. It is doubtful if more than a very few of our citizens know that the city has such an institution and it is consequently but scantily appreciated. It is always open to the public for inspection, and a visit from any one sufficiently interested in knowing more about what the city has done and is doing along such lines would be most welcome. This last remark applies also to the markets. Any one of our citizens who has never visited the Divisoria Market in San Nicolas, the largest of the public markets, would be well paid for the time spent in doing so. The number of people encountered there, selling and buying, as well as the immense amount of business transacted there daily through small sales, would be a revelation to the visitor.

Following is statement showing, by months, the number of animals slaughtered, and the weights of dressed carcasses:

Date.	Cattle.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.
1903.						
July.....	2,499	315,792.14	5,506	225,617.18	.....	.....
August.....	2,746	342,494.38	5,764	235,489.06	.....	.....
September.....	2,839	351,765.58	5,408	223,582.59	.....	.....
October.....	2,546	323,860.26	5,663	230,045.64	.....	.....
November.....	2,124	282,145.34	5,041	212,379.58	80	1,549.78
December.....	2,514	346,107.22	5,357	226,643.50	137	229.62
1904.						
January.....	2,399	322,765.07	5,283	227,536.38	138	2,159.70
February.....	2,049	272,057.10	5,083	227,241.68	22	357.22
March.....	1,996	259,643.80	4,954	225,043.64	1	8.74
April.....	2,131	265,327.96	5,044	229,631.47	6	35.88
May.....	896	240,504.04	5,417	246,890.05	16	275.68
June.....	1,940	237,864.30	4,849	234,133.16	10	122.82
Total.....	26,679	3,560,327.19	63,369	2,743,733.93	410	6,743.44

^a Not printed.

A fee of 3 cents per kilogram, as provided for by law, was collected for each kilogram of dressed meat of all kinds. The total matadero receipts were ₱175,645.34, as against ₱140,491.28 for the previous year, a gain of ₱35,154.06, or 25 per cent, of which not more than one-third can be ascribed to the change from Mexican to Philippine currency. The tax was payable in Mexican currency up to January 1, 1904. Had the law making all taxes payable in Philippine currency been in force the entire year, the total matadero collections would be increased by over ₱13,000.

The expense of maintaining the matadero for the year, including salaries and wages and all ordinary equipment and repairs, was ₱9,612.79 (as against \$14,061.23 Mexican currency for the previous year), or 5½ per cent of the collections.

SEALING OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MR. VICENTE SAN MARTIN, Deputy in Charge.

To the city assessor and collector this is a new responsibility, having been transferred from the department of engineering June 1, 1904, under the provisions of Act No. 1141, making the city assessor and collector the sealer of weights and measures in place of the city engineer.

By direction of your honorable board this is made a separate division of this department and is operated by the same personnel operating it while under the control of the city engineer.

Little has been done during the short period it has been attached to this department. It is not supposed to be productive of much revenue, but is solely for the protection of the public against being defrauded by short weights and measures. To accomplish its purpose, however, it is the writer's belief that something more is necessary than the bare inspection and sealing of the weighing and measuring devices used by the dealers. Short weights and short measures can be easily imposed upon the unsuspecting public, even though standard weights and measures are employed. To more effectually guard against such imposition it will be necessary to follow up the work of standardizing the scales and measures with a system of vigilant inspection whereby an inspector may at any moment enter a place of business and reweigh or remeasure any article that is about to be delivered, and if found short in weight or in measure said inspector may cause the arrest and prosecution of the offender.

For selling by a false standard of weights or measures there is a penalty provided by law, but for cheating by weight or by measure the writer is not certain. He is not in doubt, however, as to its being practiced to no inconsiderable degree, especially among the rice and palay dealers at retail. A close watch and a few examples made would soon put a stop to much of it.

Among the weighing devices used here we find both the Spanish and English standards of weight, with a variation between their respective units of 0.00641 kilograms. The more modern scales in use here appear to be of the English standard. The writer is at a loss to know what to recommend as a remedy for this discrepancy. To eliminate either upon short notice would involve a loss and hardship upon many. I do, therefore, ask from you to be instructed in the matter.

In the past the system practiced here for the inspecting and sealing of weights and measures has been to require the dealer using such to at least once a year bring his paraphernalia to the inspector's office, where it would receive inspection, etc., upon the payment of the fee provided by law. To the writer this plan seems an imposition upon the business public. Many scales are hauled over the rough pavement on carabao carts, receiving, as they must, such a jolting and shaking that it would indeed be remarkable if the scale would show the same condition as when it left the store, and the same would apply to its return trip.

In this connection the request made at the time this work was turned over to this department, for a suitable vehicle to transport the deputy and his outfit of standards, so that the inspecting and sealing can be accomplished at the dealer's place of business, is again seriously urged. Your attention also is again respectfully called to the advisability of putting in at some central location a set of 5-ton wagon scales for public use at a given fee—in other words, a public weighing station.

The total fees collected for the sealing of weights and measures for the one month of June were ₱185.24.

PAIL CONSERVANCY SYSTEM—WATER SYSTEM—BUILDING PERMITS—BOILER INSPECTION—CLEANING VAULTS.

The collection of the rents, fees, etc., pertaining to the above was transferred to this department June 1, 1904, from the department of engineering by virtue of Act 1141. The undersigned has no administrative control over the above, but makes the collections upon orders from the offices of the several superintendents concerned. The receipts from these sources for the month of June were:

Pail conservancy system	₱1,790.04
Building permits	1,311.59
Boiler inspection	456.00
Cleaning vaults	159.29
Total	3,716.92

No collections were made on account of the water system for the reason that no water rents fell due during the short period said rents were payable at this office.

MUNICIPAL COURT COSTS, FINES, AND FEES—SHERIFF'S FEES—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FINES AND FEES—CITY ATTORNEY'S FEES—BOARD OF HEALTH FEES—POUND RECEIPTS—REGISTRATION OF COCHEROS—CITY ELECTRICIAN'S FEES.

These costs, fines, fees, etc., were received from the several officials charged with their collections, under the provisions of section 61 of the Manila charter. The amounts received from these sources during the year were as follows:

Source.	1904.	1903.
Municipal court fines and fees	₱151,971.81	₱125,383.74
Sheriff's fees	11,489.99	7,133.78
Justice of the peace fines and fees	4,825.60	3,798.78
City attorney's fees	34.22	219.08
Board of health fees	15,619.67	8,130.66
Pound receipts	4,357.74	1,883.32
Registration of cocheros	376.85	2,238.30
City electrician's fees	3,955.60	3,347.62
Total	192,630.98	152,135.28

The registration of cocheros was abolished during the month of August, 1903, which accounts for the falling off in receipts from that source.

SALES OF CITY LAND.

During the fiscal year covered by this report there was realized the sum of ₱5,460.39 on account of sales of city land, as follows:

Manuel Sotuico	₱966.00
Rafael Reyes and Abilardo Lafuente	3,098.00
Salvador Vistan	66.00
Valeriano Alonso and Valeriana de los Santos	390.66
M. C. Tan Quentin	492.73
Fernando Zamora	59.00
Edward Cook	100.00
Malate police mess	288.00
Total	5,460.39

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

As a matter of course there are a few stray collections that can not very well be classified to correspond with any of the regular subjects. These collections aggregated ₱5,303.65, and were as follows:

Source.	Mexican.	Philippine currency.
Martin Fernando, for the privilege of operating a line of small ferryboats between Santa Ana and San Felipe Neri, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904	\$154.00	₱20.00
Manila Telephone Co., 7 per cent of gross earnings for the fourth quarter, fiscal year 1903, and first and second quarters, fiscal year 1904 ^a	1,319.65	2,007.20
Chief of police, funds derived from sale of confiscated goods	450.38	1,486.31
Disbursing officer, board of health, funds pertaining to case of August Carlson, deceased, deposited by order of court of first instance, Manila, P. I.	17.00	8.00
City assessor and collector, funds derived from sale of condemned property ..		63.85
Sheriff of Manila, funds derived from sale of condemned property		1.50
Total	1,971.03	3,586.86
\$1,971.03 Mexican reduced to Philippine currency at rate in which collected equals		1,716.79
Total collection		5,303.65

^aThe missing quarterly payment is explained by its having been accidentally treated as an industrial tax payment, and is included in the collections under that head.

PERSONNEL.

The authorized force of the department on July 1, 1903, was 160, consisting of the city assessor and collector and deputies, superintendents, clerks, collectors, draftsmen, laborers, etc., of whom 30 were Americans and 130 were natives. On January 1, 1904, this number was reduced by 2 Americans and 1 native. There was also authorized an emergency force of 10 building inspectors, who were employed from December 7, 1903, to January 6, 1904, at a salary of ₱40 per month each.

The amount appropriated for salaries and wages averaged ₱13,630 per month. The monthly pay roll averaged ₱12,306.67, or ₱1,323.33 less than it would had the full authorized force been employed.

During the year there were 41 original appointments, 2 reinstatements, 7 transfers to the department, 7 transfers from the department, and 42 separations, of which 23 were by resignation, 17 by discharge, and 2 by death. Two employees were upon the recommendation of the city assessor and collector separated from the service for absence without leave.

Leaves of absence were granted as follows: Six hundred and ninety-five days' sick or vacation leave granted to 126 employees, 108 days' absence without pay granted to 2 employees, 520 days' accrued leave granted to 58 employees, and there were 10 days' absence without leave. Both the chief deputy assessor, Captain Steere, and the chief deputy collector, Captain Cromwell, were on leave during the year with authority to visit the United States.

TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

Through the office of city assessor and collector all the revenues of the city are collected. The condensed statement below, furnished by the cashier, Mr. Charles B. Weltner, will therefore be of greatest interest, and will suffice as a general summing up of the receipts from the various sources hereinbefore commented upon. This said statement shows increased receipts over 1903 to the amount of ₱910,629.29, and is as follows:

Source of revenue.	Total collections fiscal year 1904.	Total collections fiscal year 1903.	Estimated collections fiscal year 1905.
Land tax	₱1,713,214.98	₱1,168,292.84	₱1,000,000.00
Industrial tax	609,479.75	461,658.04	
Stamp sales	166,067.95	133,164.78	
Certificate of registration	91,426.37	104,177.58	90,000.00
Matadero tax	175,645.34	140,491.28	175,000.00
Market tax	285,875.47	218,048.92	300,000.00
Licenses	357,366.89	329,640.90	
Live-stock registration	1,108.77	1,013.42	1,000.00
Vehicle tax	51,549.11	41,905.52	55,000.00
Vehicle equipment	2,526.83	2,634.40	2,000.00
Municipal-court fines	151,971.31	125,383.74	160,000.00
Justice of peace fees	4,825.60	8,798.78	5,000.00
Sheriff's fees	11,489.99	7,133.78	10,000.00
Rents	15,817.37	9,018.36	16,000.00
Miscellaneous	5,303.65	4,632.78	5,000.00
Certificate of installation	3,955.60	5,347.62	4,000.00
Pound receipts	4,357.74	1,883.32	4,000.00
Registration of cocheros	376.85	2,238.30	
Public health fees	15,619.67	8,130.66	15,000.00
Fees, secretary municipal board	67.50		100.00
Fees, city attorney	34.22	219.08	200.00
Sales city land	5,460.39		5,000.00
Weights and measures	185.24		2,500.00
Pail system	1,790.04		20,000.00
Building permits	1,311.59		20,000.00
Cleaning vaults	159.29		5,000.00
Water rents			300,000.00
Boiler inspection	456.00		6,000.00
Total	3,677,443.51	2,766,814.22	

Each day's collections are deposited the following morning, and in the kind of money received, with the insular treasurer.

The total amount so deposited was ₱2,827,692.29 Philippine currency, and \$896,197.50 Spanish-Filipino currency.

TOTAL EXPENSES.

Following is a statement showing the expense for the past year, subdivided to correspond with the appropriations made for this department:

How incurred.	Total expense fiscal year 1904.	Total expense fiscal year 1903.	Estimate of expense fiscal year 1905.
Regular supplies, insular purchasing agent.....	₱5,495.86	₱6,842.39	₱5,984.80
Incidental expenses.....	1,167.46	944.88	720.00
Printing and binding.....	8,157.80	11,871.87	8,656.00
Transportation.....	1,290.27	854.94	1,668.00
Tax refunds.....	4,522.80	1,483.94	3,000.00
Salaries and wages.....	147,679.99	142,540.96	166,080.00
Total.....	168,314.18	164,488.98	186,168.80

It is expected that, along with the annual statement showing the revenue gathered in from each source, an estimate of the probable collection for the ensuing year will also be shown. This in part has been done in the foregoing statement, but, as certain sources of revenue—i. e., licenses, industrial taxes, and stamp sales—will be so affected by the new internal-revenue law that not even a guess could be safely ventured, no estimates have been made under the above-mentioned heads.

As will be observed from the foregoing statements an increase of receipts is shown from nearly every source of revenue and a total gain of ₱910,629.29 over the collection for 1903. Also, an increase in the expenses of ₱3,825.20. A considerable portion of the increased receipts is accounted for, as before stated, by the greater worth of the money in which the taxes were collected during the first half of the year and by Act No. 1032, making all dues imposed in Mexican currency payable in Philippine currency after January 1, 1904. But the larger part of said increase is accounted for by the fact that all of the real-estate tax for 1903 and one-half of the tax for 1904 became due and payable within the fiscal year 1904.

There has, nevertheless, been a substantial increase of business all along the line.

The total collection, however, falls somewhat short of the amount estimated in our last annual report. This is accounted for by the reduction by the Philippine Commission of the tax levy upon real estate for 1903 from 2 per cent to 1½ per cent; which, on the total assessed valuation of, say, \$37,000,000, would amount to ₱370,000 in round numbers.

The variety of lines of public service covered by this office would in most cities in the States go to make up three separate and distinct public offices, and we are soon to become the collection agency for the insular government of all internal-revenue taxes imposed within the city of Manila. All of these lines reach out for the pocket-book of the individual, and it would be strange indeed if at times it did not lead us into trouble. In spite of our troubles and many annoyances incident to the work we do not mean that the public shall have cause for complaint through the lack of just, fair, and courteous treatment. Every employee in this department coming in contact with the public is enjoined to serve all alike and with promptness and courteousness whether rich or poor, brown or white. It is our belief that the public has little cause for complaint along this line. The cheerfulness with which the large majority of the taxpayers make their contributions is certainly worthy of remark, and the fact is most fully appreciated and goes far toward leading one to forget some of the annoying phases of the service. The writer doubts if there is another city of this size on the face of the globe where the people pay their public dues more promptly and with so little "kicking" as do the people here in the city of Manila.

In response to suggestions made in our last annual report, your honorable board caused to be made extensive alterations and repairs in and to the building occupied by this department. Said alterations and repairs were made under the direct supervision of Captain Dorrington, your superintendent of public buildings, who planned so well that the improvement made is far beyond anything we had anticipated, and you may feel assured that the public, as well as every employee connected herewith, appreciates to the fullest degree the better conditions afforded by the changes wrought.

By the tearing away of no less than a dozen partitions, thus throwing practically all the small rooms that formerly made up the office into one large office room with an abundance of light and thorough circulation of air, we have one of the best offices to be found in the city. All join in returning thanks for your generous consideration for our comfort and convenience.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. HASTINGS,
City Assessor and Collector.

EXHIBIT A.—*Department of assessments and collections—Assessed valuation of taxable real estate, city of Manila, 1903.*

District.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total.
Intramuros.....	\$1,284,593	\$2,330,109	\$3,614,702
Binondo.....	6,402,432	3,010,843	9,413,275
San Nicolas.....	8,822,164	2,509,006	6,331,169
Santa Cruz.....	1,682,987	2,022,465	3,705,452
Quiapo.....	1,167,090	960,010	2,127,100
San Miguel.....	1,569,080	774,865	2,343,945
Sampaloc.....	1,037,759	545,140	1,582,899
San Lazaro estate.....		164,970	164,970
Tondo.....	1,225,094	554,130	1,779,224
Ermita.....	2,038,830	805,930	2,844,760
Malate.....	1,037,924	263,095	1,301,019
Paco.....	911,379	412,546	1,323,925
Pandacan.....	142,648	28,755	171,403
Santa Ana.....	299,434	100,300	399,734
Total.....	22,621,414	14,482,163	37,103,577

EXHIBIT B.—*Department of assessments and collections—Assessed valuation of taxable real estate, city of Manila, 1904.*

District.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total.
Intramuros.....	\$1,074,360	\$1,437,004	\$2,511,364
Binondo.....	6,241,999	3,046,930	9,288,092
San Nicolas.....	8,818,796	2,694,729	6,513,525
Santa Cruz.....	1,684,088	2,166,835	3,850,923
Quiapo.....	1,165,541	1,040,166	2,205,707
San Miguel.....	1,566,514	914,667	2,481,181
Sampaloc.....	1,038,292	760,066	1,798,348
San Lazaro estate.....		229,085	229,085
Tondo.....	1,233,627	748,931	1,982,558
Ermita.....	2,000,710	1,135,037	3,135,747
Malate.....	1,018,419	357,965	1,376,384
Paco.....	911,543	537,537	1,449,080
Pandacan.....	142,617	86,781	179,398
Santa Ana.....	298,804	107,572	406,376
Total.....	22,195,310	15,212,458	37,407,768

EXHIBIT C.—*Department of assessments and collections—Statement of properties exempt from taxation in the city of Manila, June 30, 1904.*

PLAZAS WHOLLY USED BY PUBLIC SHOWN SEPARATELY.

District.	Army.	Insular.	Recapitulation.				Miscellaneous.	Undetermined.	Total by districts.
			City.	Roman Catholic Church.	Roman Catholic orders.	Protestant Church.			
Intramuros.....	\$1,213,750	\$1,716,988	\$671,070	\$1,072,191	\$3,839,619		\$1,742	\$1,600,086	\$10,118,446
Binondo.....	165,518	343,348	166,458	326,685					1,002,039
San Nicolas.....	217,685	1,066,167	438,170	836					1,722,858
Santa Cruz.....		1,774,006	209,944	455,246		\$1,000	29,464		2,469,660
Quiapo.....			56,214	40,510	591,172				687,896
San Miguel.....		226,022	1,749	488,693					716,464
Sampaloc.....	20,000	2,135	40,000	95,922					158,057
Tondo.....			174,239	122,267		15,576			312,102
Ermita.....	1,516,899	1,223,288	764,587	75,086	274,913	27,386		345,756	4,227,915
Malate.....	383,535	21,353	88,664	103,623		757			567,932
Paco.....	11,000	340	102,231	224,040					337,611
Pandacan.....				17,361					17,361
Santa Ana.....				128,272					128,272
Total of city by class.....	3,528,417	6,373,647	2,713,326	3,150,752	4,705,704	41,719	34,206	1,945,812	22,496,613

EXHIBIT C.—Department of assessments and collections—Statement of properties exempt from taxation in the city of Manila—Continued.

Location.	Lot.	Block.	Area.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total valuation.	Total.	Remarks.
INTRAMUROS.								
<i>Army.</i>								
Land and improvements on Calle Sta. Clara and hospital.	.....	6	17,601.30	\$86,190.00	\$149,200.00	\$234,390.00	.....	Arsenal.
Land and improvements on Plaza Moriones	.....	7	18,072.27	190,163.00	83,000.00	273,163.00	.....	Fort Santiago.
Land and improvements on Calle Arzobispo	.....	18	2,888.84	14,882.00	4,000.00	18,882.00	.....	Seven accessories occupied by employees of arsenal.
Land and improvements on Calle Sta. Lucia, head of Anda.	1	21	2,885.00	18,462.00	7,400.00	25,862.00	.....	Used by city for stables.
Land on Calles Anda and Sta. Lucia	4	22	241.14	1,539.00	.....	1,539.00	.....	Do.
Land and improvements on Calles Palacio, Sta. Potenciana and Cabildo.	1	47	5,656.45	29,411.00	58,200.00	87,611.00	.....	Formerly part of engineers.
Land and improvements on Calle Sta. Potenciana.	5	48	2,105.13	12,273.00	700.00	82,273.00	.....	Used by board of health.
Land and improvements on corner Calles Sta. Lucia and Victoria.	1	50	790.83	5,356.00	33,000.00	38,356.00	.....	Formerly pony corral; now used by constabulary.
Land and improvements on Calles Sta. Lucia and Victoria, near Jesuit Convent.	2	51	2,474.92	10,799.00	39,800.00	50,599.00	.....	The old cavalry barracks; now used by army.
Land and improvements on Calles Victoria, Palacio, and Fundicion.	1, 2, 3, and 4	52	25,986.20	116,225.00	124,850.00	241,075.00	.....	Quartel de España, officers' quarters and warehouses.
Improvements on land of Insular quartermaster buildings.	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,000.00	160,000.00	.....	Sixteen large warehouses, offices of land and water transportation, \$110,000; stables, shops, etc., \$50,000.
Total army.	.....	.....	.....	485,300.00	728,450.00	.....	\$1,213,750.00	.....
<i>Insular.</i>								
Land and improvements on Plaza España.	.....	4	3,181.20	18,190.00	128,425.00	146,615.00	.....	Intendencia.
Land on Psig River.	.....	5	15,389.08	289,018.00	.....	289,018.00	.....	Northwest of Intendencia.
Land and improvements on Calles Arzobispo, Claveria, and Audiencia.	3	9	1,728.10	9,596.00	8,000.00	17,596.00	.....	Signal station.
Land fronting on Plaza McKinley.	.....	17	6,190.40	34,062.00	.....	34,062.00	.....	Covered by foundation.
Land and improvements on Calles Arzobispo, Postigo, and Palacio.	1	20	3,202.95	16,572.00	50,000.00	66,572.00	.....	Supreme court building.
Land, San Lazaro estate on Calle San Juan de Dios, 107-109.	4	42	478.54	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	Improvements owned by José Fernandez.
Land, San Lazaro estate on Calle San Juan de Dios, 115.	5	42	583.30	2,556.00	.....	2,556.00	.....	Improvements owned by heirs of Juan Acuña.
Land, San Lazaro estate on Calle San Francisco, 25.	6	42	465.92	2,194.00	.....	2,194.00	.....	Improvements owned by heirs of Albino Goyenechea.
Land and improvements, San Lazaro estate on Calle San Francisco, 17.	7	42	317.43	1,245.00	5,000.00	6,245.00	.....	.....

EXHIBIT C.—Department of assessments and collections—Statement of properties exempt from taxation in the city of Manila—Continued.

Location.	Lot.	Block.	Area.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total valuation.	Total.	Remarks.
INTRAMUROS—continued.								
<i>Insular</i> —Continued.								
Land, San Lazaro estate on Calle Real, 168.....	11	42	436.68	\$3,592.00	.....	\$3,592.00	.....	Improvements owned by José Varela.
Land, San Lazaro estate on Calle Solano, 190.....	12	42	288.27	1,495.00	.....	1,495.00	.....	Improvements owned by Ricardo A. Figueroa.
Land, San Lazaro estate on Calle Solano, 196.....	13	42	408.05	2,268.00	.....	2,268.00	.....	Improvements owned by Carmen Linart.
Land, San Lazaro estate on Calle Solano, 202.....	14	42	1,164.55	6,136.00	.....	6,136.00	.....	Improvements owned by Edwin Case; the Hotel de France.
Land and improvements, San Lazaro estate on Calle Victoria, 157.....	13	45	220.50	966.00	\$1,500.00	2,466.00	.....	Formerly the mint.
Land and improvements on Calle Cabildo.....	8	56	2,153.57	9,429.00	60,000.00	69,429.00	.....	Improvements on Engineer Island.
Land and improvements on Pasig River and Malecon Drive.	.....	.....	150,100.99	1,054,324.00	60,450.00	1,114,774.00	.....	Office of chief engineer and buildings used by works of the port.
Total insular.....	.....	.....	1,403,613.00	313,375.00	.....	\$1,716,988.00	.....	.....
<i>City.</i>								
Land on Calle Sta. Clara.....	.....	8	13,305.39	43,122.00	.....	43,122.00	.....	Used by ordinance department, U. S. Army.
Improvement, fire-engine station.....	3	9	.....	.....	8,950.00	8,950.00	.....	Ayuntamiento.
Land and improvements fronting on Plaza McKinley.....	1	13	5,583.46	32,303.00	250,000.00	282,303.00	.....	For detention of insane.
Land and improvements on Calle Postigo, corner Arzobispo.....	.....	19	727.20	3,712.00	6,000.00	9,712.00	.....	Market.
Land and improvements on Calles Anda and Solana.....	7	26	1,402.60	7,637.00	18,000.00	25,637.00	.....	Improvement owned by heirs of Santos Obin.
Land on Calle Legaspi, No. 40.....	3	29	250.86	1,488.00	.....	1,488.00	.....	Improvement owned by Mercedes Cabezudo.
Land on Calle Legaspi, No. 46.....	4	29	249.37	1,140.00	.....	1,140.00	.....	Improvement owned by heirs of Enrique Rodríguez Franco.
Land on Calle Legaspi, No. 52.....	5	29	1,115.09	4,593.00	.....	4,593.00	.....	Improvement owned by Eduardo Alcantara.
Land on Calle San Juan de Letran, Nos. 69-73.....	8	29	416.00	2,661.00	.....	2,661.00	.....	Improvement owned by Juan Garcia y Arrellano.
Land on Calle San Juan de Letran, No. 75.....	9	29	427.30	2,723.00	.....	2,723.00	.....	Improvement owned by Mercedes Cabezudo.
Land on Calle Legaspi, No. 58.....	11	29	384.19	1,624.00	.....	1,624.00	.....	Do.
Land on Calle Legaspi, No. 60.....	12	29	373.00	1,579.00	.....	1,579.00	.....	Do.

Land on Calle Legaspi, No. 68.....	13	29	192.56	821.00	821.00	.....	Improvement owned by Vicenta y Trinidad Morillo.
Land on Calle Legaspi, No. 66.....	18	29	244.00	1,044.00	1,044.00	.....	Vacant lot, former building torn down.
Land fronting on Calle Legaspi, No. 51.....	6	30	662.13	2,834.00	2,834.00	.....	Improvement owned by corporation of Dominicans.
Land on Calle Legaspi, Nos. 55-57.....	7	30	662.13	2,360.00	2,290.00	.....	Improvement owned by Obras Pias de la Sagrada Mitra.
Land and improvements on Calle Victoria.....	58		5,265.96	21,337.00	20,000.00	.....	Municipal school.
Land on Pasig River.....			14,976.75	237,162.00	237,162.00	.....	Used by Insular government for lumber and coal yard.
Total city.....				368,120.00	302,950.00	671,070.00	
<i>Roman Catholic Church.</i>							
Land and improvements on Calle Solana.....	1	14	3,837.56	22,566.00	75,000.00	97,566.00	College of Sta. Rosa.
Land and improvements on Calle Cabildo, No. 126.....	2	15	660.39	3,839.00	4,000.00	7,839.00	Parish house of cathedral.
Land and improvements on Plaza McKinley.....		16	4,276.00	27,760.00	350,000.00	377,760.00	Cathedral.
Land and improvements on Calle Palacio, No. 73.....	2	20	1,849.67	11,460.00	16,000.00	27,460.00	A school; Obras Pias de la Sagrada Mitra.
Land and improvements on Calle Arzobispo, No. 151.....	2	22	1,677.92	7,467.00	15,000.00	22,467.00	Seminary; Obras Pias de la Sagrada Mitra.
Land and improvements on Calle Anda, No. 100.....	4	32	2,312.07	15,977.00	35,000.00	50,977.00	College of San José.
Land and improvements on Calles Real, Arzobispo, Anda, and Palacio.....		35	8,311.37	49,783.00	150,000.00	199,783.00	Sta. Isabel College.
Land and improvements on Calle Real.....		43	8,359.97	40,841.00	200,000.00	240,841.00	Hospital San Juan de Dios.
Land and improvements on Calle Sta. Lucia, Nos. 157-183.....	1	51	4,000.85	17,498.00	30,000.00	47,498.00	Sisters of the Company of Jesus.
Total, Roman Catholic Church.....				197,191.00	875,000.00	1,072,191.00	
<i>Roman Catholic orders.</i>							
Land and improvements on Calle Beaterio.....	1	1	6,192.26	30,417.00	237,500.00	267,917.00	College, Dominicans.
Land and improvements on Calles Beaterio and Letran.....		2	6,119.50	28,983.00	225,000.00	253,983.00	Do.
Land and improvements on Calle Mursalla and Plaza España.....		3	12,747.52	60,696.00	983,334.00	1,044,030.00	Church and convent, Dominicans.
Land and improvements on Calle Hospital, No. 47.....	1	11	1,015.57	5,350.00	1,500.00	6,850.00	Warehouses and servants' quarters, monastery of Sta. Clara.
Land and improvements on Calle Hospital.....		1	8,008.16	32,872.00	100,000.00	132,872.00	Monastery of Sta. Clara.
Land and improvements on Calle Solana.....	2	13	6,289.60	29,025.00	250,000.00	279,025.00	College, Dominicans.
Land and improvements on Calle Arzobispo, No. 145.....	3 and 1	22 and 36	8,324.58	39,551.00	350,000.00	389,551.00	Church, convent, and school, Jesuits.
Land and improvements on Calles Real and Palacio.....		37	20,265.65	110,557.00	575,000.00	685,557.00	Church, convent, and school, Agustinos.
Land and improvements on Calle Solano.....	1	41	17,739.50	61,945.00	175,000.00	236,945.00	Church, convent, and school, Franciscanos.

EXHIBIT C.—Department of assessments and collections—Statement of properties exempt from taxation in the city of Manila—Continued.

Location.	Lot.	Block.	Area.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total valuation.	Total.	Remarks.
INTRAMUROS—continued.								
<i>Roman Catholic orders—Continued.</i>								
Improvements on Calle Solana	2	44			\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00		Church, convent, and school, Third Order Franciscanos.
Land and improvements on Calle Palacio	6	53	1,586.22	\$9,413.00	15,000.00	24,413.00		Church, convent, and school, Capuchinos.
Land and improvements on Calle Cabildo	1	55	11,204.52	43,476.00	400,000.00	443,476.00		Church, convent, and school, Recoletos.
Total, Roman Catholic orders				452,285.00	3,387,334.00		\$3,839,619.00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
Land and improvements on Calle Muralla	18	28	205.48	742.00	4,000.00	4,742.00		Telephone company.
Total, miscellaneous				742.00	4,000.00		4,742.00	
<i>Undetermined.</i>								
Land covered by the walls, the glacis, and other defenses about Intramuros.			343,820.00	1,170,086.00		1,170,086.00		
Improvements on above, the walls of Manila valueless as defense or as place of storage.					200,000.00			
Viewed as a quarry, estimated value of building stone.					230,000.00	430,000.00		
Viewed as a quarry, estimated value of inferior stone, earth, etc.								
Total, undetermined				1,170,086.00	430,000.00		1,600,086.00	
Total, Intramuros							10,118,446.00	
BINONDO.								
<i>Army.</i>								
Land and improvements on Calle Felipe II		77	22,968.00	70,548.00	95,000.00	165,548.00		Cuartel Melsic.
Total, army				70,548.00	95,000.00		165,548.00	

Insular.		51 & 52	157,836.00	110,000.00	267,836.00	.....	Oriente building.
Land and improvements on Plaza Calderon de la Barca.		27	50,512.00	25,000.00	75,512.00	.....	Bureau of architecture.
No. 188.			.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, insular.....			208,348.00	135,000.00	.....	343,348.00	
City.							
7	Land on Calle Alvarado.....	7	155.35	.....	332.00	.....	Improvement, six small shacks, private owners.
3	Land corner Calle Nueva and Escolta.....	37	40.72	.....	2,600.00	.....	Improvement, kiosk, owned by Jesusa de Sendagorta.
6	Land on Calles Nueva and Norzagaray.....	45	112.65	.....	2,536.00	.....	Improvement, kiosk, owned by Ramon Martinez.
10	Land fronting on Calle Sacristia between Calles Nueva and San Jacinto.	46	412.08	.....	8,011.00	.....	Held as cab stand, part of Carriado estate.
28	Land and improvements on Calle Anloague, 142.	64	198.79	5,749.00	2,000.00	7,749.00	Native police station.
1	Land and improvements on Calle Anloague, No. 147.	72	2,764.42	60,479.00	70,000.00	130,479.00	Department assessments and collections, police station.
8	Land on Calle Soledad.....	74	102.87	2,763.00	.....	2,763.00	Improvement owned by Lack & Davis.
74	Land on Estero of Binondo.....	74	11.00	416.00	.....	416.00	Improvement owned by J. N. Wolfson.
6	Land on Calle Felipe II.....	79	465.00	1,815.00	.....	1,815.00	Improvement, two houses, by private owners.
	Land on Puente Maurs and Estero of Melic. Midden shed on Calle Alvarado, Int. opposite Cuartel Melic.		945.72	9,457.00	800.00	9,457.00	Do.
Total, city.....			94,158.00	72,800.00	.....	166,458.00	
Roman Catholic Church.							
2	Land and improvements on Plaza Calderon de la Barca.	54	4,485.00	150,000.00	326,885.00	.....	Binondo church and convent.
Total, Roman Catholic Church.....			176,685.00	150,000.00	.....	326,685.00	
Total, Binondo.....			.....	.....	.....	1,002,039.00	
SAN NICOLAS.							
Army.							
69	Land and improvements.....		10,231.48	179,585.00	58,100.00	217,685.00	Quartermaster shops.
Total, army.....			179,585.00	38,100.00	217,685.00	

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SAN MIGUEL.									
<i>Insular.</i>									
Land and improvements on Calle Malacafang and Pasig River.	4	13	24,826.00	126,022.00	100,000.00	226,022.00	Governor's palace.	
Total Insular.....				126,022.00	100,000.00	226,022.00	226,022.00		
<i>City.</i>									
Land on Calle Alix and Estero of Sumpaloc.....	3	30	284.25	1,749.00	.....	1,749.00	.....	Vacant lot.	
Total city.....				1,749.00	.....	1,749.00	1,749.00		
<i>Roman Catholic Church.</i>									
Land and improvements on Calle San Miguel, No. 249.	1	19	108.00	882.00	750.00	1,632.00	.....	Chapel.	
Land and improvements on Calle General Solano and Malacafang.	1	28	4,884.00	26,480.00	20,000.00	46,480.00	.....	San Miguel church and convent.	
Land and improvements on Pasig River, Con- valecencia Island.	38	38	36,392.00	190,581.00	250,000.00	440,581.00	.....	Hospital San José.	
Total Roman Catholic Church.....				217,943.00	270,750.00	488,693.00	488,693.00		
Total San Miguel.....				.....	.....	716,464.00	716,464.00		
SANFALOC.									
<i>Army.</i>									
Sta. Mesa improvements on rented lands.....		6	.....	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....	Barracks, quarters, stables, etc.	
Total army.....				.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00		
<i>Insular.</i>									
Two pieces of land between Hacienda, Sta. Clara, and Nagtajan.	SLE.	1	36,586.00	2,135.00	.....	2,135.00	.....	Part of San Lazaro estate.	
Total Insular.....				2,135.00	.....	2,135.00	2,135.00		
<i>City.</i>									
Cemetery del Norte.....			500,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	.....	Outside city limits.	
Total city.....				20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00		

EXHIBIT C.—Department of assessments and collections—Statement of properties exempt from taxation in the city of Manila—Continued.

Location.	Lot.	Block.	Area.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total valuation.	Total.	Remarks.
ERMITA—continued.								
Undetermined.								
Land on Calzada Bagumbayan, Calles Nozales, San Marcelino, Concepción and San Carlos.	.....	13 and part 12.	191,949.65	\$345,756.00	.....	\$345,756.00	.....	Inslar, army city and church involved in ownership; the archbishop of Manila pays taxes on part of this land in block 12 to amount of \$16,675, and in block 13, \$48,414; total, \$65,089.
Total, undetermined	.....	.....	.....	345,756.00	.....	.....	\$345,756.00	
Roman Catholic Church.								
Land and improvements on Calle Marques de Comillas	.....	10	186.14	611.00	\$1,500.00	2,111.00	.....	Chapel.
Land and improvements on Calles Real and Nueva.	.....	37	8,906.00	52,975.00	20,000.00	72,975.00	.....	Ermita church and convent.
Total, Roman Catholic Church	.....	.....	.....	53,586.00	21,500.00	.....	75,086.00	
Roman Catholic orders.								
Landon Calle Padre Faura	21	47	19,800.53	37,333.00	.....	37,333.00	.....	Part grounds observatory, Jesuits.
Land and improvements on Calle P. Faura	27	47	52,817.78	99,948.00	100,000.00	199,948.00	.....	Observatory, Jesuits.
Land and improvements on Calle San Marcelino No. 139.	19	60	8,000.00	7,316.00	30,316.00	37,632.00	.....	Church and convent, Paulista.
Total, Roman Catholic orders	.....	.....	.....	144,597.00	130,316.00	.....	274,913.00	
Protestant Church.								
Land on Calle Isaac Peral	12	24	12,969.28	18,654.00	.....	18,654.00	.....	Building under construction.
Land and improvements on Calle Nueva	12	47	1,540.56	5,732.00	3,000.00	8,732.00	.....	Episcopal Church.
Total, Protestant Church	.....	.....	.....	24,386.00	3,000.00	.....	27,386.00	
Total, Ermita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,227,915.00	
MALATE.								
Army.								
Land and improvements on Calles Real, Nueva, Heran, and Corrada.	1	1	12,155.00	44,937.00	68,600.00	113,537.00	.....	Cuartel de Malate.

Land and improvements on Calle Real and Manila Bay.	1	2	16,491.00	85,735.00	48,400.00	134,135.00	Quarters for troops, quartermaster warehouse, etc.
Improvements on rented land.	4	4			5,550.00	5,550.00	Quartermaster distilling plant, stables bakery, etc.
Land and improvements on Callo Cabañas and Manila Bay.	20	20	49,666.00	115,522.00	10,000.00	125,522.00	Fort San Antonio Abad.
Land on Calle San Antonio Abad.	22	22	9,580.00	4,790.00		4,790.00	National cemetery.
Total, Army.				250,985.00	132,550.00		383,535.00
<i>Insular.</i>							
Land and improvement on Calle San Andrés.	74	11	30,118.46	10,511.00	1,200.00	11,711.00	Bureau of agriculture; experimental farm.
Do.	4	16	18,184.60	6,642.00	3,000.00	9,642.00	Do.
Total, Insular.				17,153.00	4,200.00		21,353.00
<i>City.</i>							
Land and improvements on plaza opposite church.	3	7	271.23	1,580.00	3,800.00	5,380.00	The old tribunal.
Do.	4	7	947.17	5,047.00	4,500.00	9,547.00	School.
Land in plaza opposite church.	5	7	1,423.06	6,081.00		6,081.00	Improvement, car barn owned by street railway company.
Land on Calle San Andrés.	54	11	19,785.00	2,968.00		2,968.00	Fishery.
Land and improvements on Calle Herran.	64	11	10,332.00	9,100.00	10,000.00	19,100.00	Herran market.
Land on Calle Sandejas and San Andrés.	78	15	20,088.00	4,278.00		4,278.00	Low land submerged at high tide.
Two pieces of land on Calles San Andrés and Vito Cruz.	16	16	73,360.00	7,336.00		7,336.00	Vacant lot, low and submerged at high tide.
Land near San Antonio Abad between Calle Cabañas and Estero of San Antonio Abad.	15	17	30,448.70	27,864.00		27,864.00	Vacant and low land being filled by city.
Land on Estero of San Antonio Abad and int. Calle Diaz Puertas.	16	17	23,910.68	2,391.00		2,391.00	Submerged at high tide.
Land on Calle Real and Estero of San Antonio Abad.	3	21	7,437.24	3,719.00		3,719.00	Opposite National Cemetery.
Total, city.				70,364.00	18,300.00		88,664.00
<i>Roman Catholic Church.</i>							
Land and improvements on Calles Real, Remedios, and Nueva.		8	5,100.00	19,662.00	75,000.00	94,662.00	Malate church and convent.
Land and improvements interior Calle Nueva.		11	3,025.00	756.00	1,000.00	1,756.00	Cemetery.
Land and improvements Calle Singalong.	23	12	2,456.75	1,145.00	500.00	1,645.00	School, Madres Paulistas.
Land on Calle San Antonio Abad.		22	11,120.00	5,560.00		5,560.00	Cemetery.
Total, Roman Catholic Church.				27,123.00	76,500.00		103,623.00

EXHIBIT C.—Department of assessments and collections—Statement of properties exempt from taxation in the city of Manila—Continued.

Location.	Lot.	Block.	Area.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total valuation.	Total.	Remarks.
MALATE—continued.								
<i>Protestant Church.</i>								
Land on Calle Cortada.....	16	16	5,114.21	\$757.00		\$757.00		Episcopal Cemetery.
Total, Protestant Church.....				757.00			\$757.00	
Total, Malate.....							597,932.00	
PACO.								
<i>Army.</i>								
Improvements on city land at old powder-magazine.....		1			11,000.00	11,000.00		3 quartermaster warehouse and dwelling.
Total, army.....					11,000.00		11,000.00	
Insular.								
Land on Calle Union cor. Calle San Antonio.....	1	13	852.00	340.00		340.00		Vacant lot.
Total, insular.....				340.00		340.00	340.00	
City.								
Grass land near old powder magazine.....		1	24,209.93	4,589.00		4,589.00		Used by army.
Land Int. Uiliang Cauayan on Estero Paco.....		2	2,446.73	367.00		367.00		Improvements, 7 shacks by private owners.
Land on Calle Peñafrancia.....	42	3	28,950.57	4,343.00		4,343.00		Vacant lot.
Grass land on Calle Peñafrancia.....	65	4	18,091.41	3,618.00		3,618.00		Do.
Swamp land in center of blocks 6, 7, 11 and 12.....		6, 7, 11 and 12	2,383.50	716.00		716.00		Sink hole.
Land and improvements on Calle Paz.....	2	16	774.08	387.00	5,283.00	5,650.00		Native police station.
Land on Calles Real, Paz, and Agosto XIII.....	1	17	16,465.00	6,905.00		6,905.00		Improvements, several nipa shacks by private owners.
Grass land in Barrio Sagat.....		31	9,819.51	1,669.00		1,669.00		Vacant lot.
Land and improvements on Calle San Marcelino.....	2	36	9,519.41	10,899.00	63,475.00	74,374.00		Cemetery.
Total, city.....				33,493.00	68,738.00		102,231.00	

EXHIBIT C.—*Department of assessments and collections—Statement of properties exempt from taxation in the city of Manila—Continued.*

STATEMENT SHOWING PUBLIC PLAZAS OF MANILA JUNE 30, 1904.

Name and location.	Lot.	Block.	Superficial area.	Value of land.	Total value.
INTRAMUROS.					
España, Calles Solana, Aduana, and Maestranza.	2	4	562.27	\$3,370.00	
Wm. McKinley, Calles Palacio, Cabildo, and Sto. Tomás		10	3,312.01	27,124.00	
Sta Isabel, Calles Anda, Magallanes, and Solana		34	1,139.04	8,738.00	
Sta Potenciana, Calles Victoria and Palacio		52	1,202.80	9,310.00	
Isabel II, Calle San Juan de Letran, near gate			187.77	1,357.00	
Sto Tomás, Calles Sto. Tomás, Magallanes, and Solana			967.85	5,416.00	\$55,315.00
BINONDO.					
Calderon de la Barca, Calles Anloague, Rosario, and Jolo		34	4,032.00	137,628.00	
Cervantes, Calles Anloague, Rosario, and G. Galvey			370.00	31,140.00	168,768.00
ERMITA.					
The Luneta		15	56,540.00	452,320.00	
Jardin de Gracia, Calles Real, Marina, and Mercado		35,36	1,716.12	17,835.00	469,655.00
MALATE.					
Isabel II, Calles Real, Cabañas and Remedios			730.40	3,325.00	3,325.00
Total valuation of plazas					697,063.00

EXHIBIT D.—*Statement of market receipts and expenses, fiscal year 1903-1904.*

COLLECTIONS.

[Local currency, July to December, inclusive.]

Market.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total half-year ending December 31, 1903.
Divisoria	\$12,305.20	\$12,816.50	\$12,157.90	\$12,867.30	\$13,693.50	\$12,870.50	\$76,710.90
Quinta	5,200.48	5,814.04	5,189.00	5,801.42	6,455.94	5,668.14	34,129.02
Arranque	2,837.72	2,984.45	2,636.26	2,736.04	3,035.80	2,514.23	16,744.50
Herran	820.13	845.88	819.91	915.12	1,022.70	830.73	5,254.47
Anda	482.60	485.92	507.84	486.73	384.90	306.28	2,656.25
Sampaloc	641.45	662.34	613.06	707.31	726.25	697.36	4,047.77
Santa Ana	156.77	152.34	147.46	154.34	146.96	146.49	904.35
Tetuan	318.39	344.02	535.49	1,078.24	649.25	304.27	3,259.66
Bay	582.35	468.70	422.50	755.88	548.31	534.99	3,312.73
Estero	490.23	585.49	499.93	693.88	702.82	629.53	3,601.89
Total	23,865.32	25,159.68	23,529.35	26,196.26	27,366.42	24,504.50	150,621.53

[Philippines currency, January to June, inclusive.]

Market.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total half-year ending June 30, 1904.
Divisoria	\$13,060.60	\$13,616.70	\$13,289.00	\$12,540.40	\$14,194.88	\$12,933.40	\$79,684.98
Quinta	5,843.93	6,420.90	6,215.88	5,961.05	6,770.66	5,896.73	37,098.65
Arranque	2,540.46	3,025.04	3,014.59	2,839.78	3,165.24	2,814.83	17,399.94
Herran	245.62	296.88	287.35	950.76	1,009.16	912.25	5,477.02
Anda	598.41	684.87	650.84	712.45	729.50	672.16	3,995.22
Sampaloc	147.72	135.85	141.75	136.60	139.09	129.46	830.47
Santa Ana	386.69	477.92	374.24	253.74	264.96	138.99	1,916.54
Tetuan	681.65	598.48	652.60	466.05	538.99	673.13	3,511.54
Bay	860.92	761.41	818.00	730.12	692.10	627.35	4,499.90
Estero							
Total	25,176.23	26,808.72	26,159.37	24,853.04	27,791.07	25,109.60	155,898.03

EXHIBIT D.—Statement of market receipts and expenses, fiscal year, 1903-1904—Cont'd.

EXPENSES.

[Local currency, July to December, inclusive.]

Market.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Total half year ending Decem-ber 31, 1903.	Per cent of ex-penses to collec-tions.
Divisoria	\$772.79	\$765.55	\$767.76	\$794.30	\$826.59	\$811.55	\$4,738.54	6.7%
Quinta	380.85	392.25	380.00	391.00	400.53	377.53	2,322.16	6.1%
Arranque	250.20	253.00	245.10	289.00	289.25	278.35	1,584.90	9.1%
Herran	77.58	79.20	77.00	77.25	77.95	76.55	465.53	8.4%
Anda	80.16	88.55	86.25	83.10	83.10	82.00	503.16	18.4%
Sampaloc	45.22	43.70	43.70	44.60	44.60	44.00	265.82	6.1%
Santa Ana	37.25	36.11	36.11	36.11	36.11	36.11	217.81	24.1%
Tetuan	45.22	43.70	44.00	55.50	50.50	43.20	282.12	8.1%
Bay	121.49	116.00	116.00	123.90	118.40	118.40	714.19	21.8%
Estero	45.22	46.10	45.22	47.00	47.10	44.90	275.54	7.8%
Total	1,855.99	1,864.16	1,841.14	1,921.76	1,974.13	1,912.59	11,369.77	7.1%

[Philippines currency, January to June, inclusive.]

Market.	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total half year ending June 30, 1904.	Per cent of ex-penses to collec-tions.	Nature of expense.
Divisoria	\$758.50	\$729.90	\$771.44	\$739.00	\$744.12	\$786.02	\$4,526.98	5.1%	Cost of col-lection.
Quinta	335.40	330.64	345.00	344.34	345.12	344.96	2,046.06	5.4%	Do.
Arranque	243.00	241.80	234.60	227.20	232.52	231.00	1,410.12	8.1%	Do.
Herran	69.00	68.00	65.00	64.12	66.72	64.00	397.44	7.1%	Do.
Anda	70.00	80.00	60.00	58.00	59.48	68.54	396.02	25.1%	Do.
Sampaloc	40.00	39.00	38.00	37.60	37.48	36.20	228.28	5.1%	Do.
Santa Ana	31.50	31.00	30.00	30.00	31.00	28.00	181.50	21.1%	Do.
Tetuan	35.00	34.00	32.00	30.00	30.00	29.00	190.00	9.1%	Do.
Bay	106.00	128.00	120.00	118.00	120.20	130.00	722.20	20.1%	Do.
Estero	40.00	44.00	44.00	43.00	43.60	42.40	257.00	17.1%	Do.
Total	1,728.40	1,724.34	1,740.64	1,691.86	1,710.24	1,760.12	10,355.60	6.1%	

NET COLLECTIONS.

July	\$22,009.33	January	\$23,447.83
August	23,295.52	February	25,084.38
September	21,688.21	March	24,418.73
October	24,274.50	April	23,161.18
November	25,392.29	May	26,080.88
December	22,591.91	June	23,349.48
Total	189,251.76	Total	145,542.43

Percentage of expenses to collections, July to December, inclusive 9.7%

Percentage of expenses to collections, January to June, inclusive 93.1%

EXHIBIT E.—Annual statement of receipts and disbursements.

RECEIPTS.

[Collections in local currency reduced to Philippine currency at rate at which collected and consolidated with collections in Philippine currency.]

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1904.				
	First quarter.		Second quarter.		
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.	
Land tax.....	P1,885.50	P5,318.09	P9,539.95	P16,743.54	P50,308.85
Industrial tax.....	90,976.96	7,560.12	4,814.41	108,351.52	57,570.50
Stamps sales.....	11,210.74	12,206.87	11,109.03	34,526.67	13,407.76
Certificate of registration.....	14,811.28	2,821.73	15,616.50	33,249.51	4,212.22
Masadero tax.....	13,434.28	15,077.87	15,009.11	43,521.26	14,449.73
Market tax.....	19,747.80	21,877.87	20,460.29	62,085.96	22,132.44
Licenses.....	32,995.96	16,527.60	29,417.68	78,941.24	21,642.14
Live stock registration.....	121.76	116.39	80.32	317.67	114.00
Vehicle tax.....	10,002.08	2,223.74	798.48	13,024.30	9,733.92
Vehicle equipment.....	408.82	316.60	180.10	905.52	277.30
Municipal court fines.....	10,167.86	15,120.14	14,996.12	40,284.12	15,831.37
Justice of peace fees.....	394.48	327.68	351.66	1,053.82	421.82
Sheriff's fees.....	931.12	882.24	890.66	2,694.02	797.15
Rents.....	1,221.96	1,314.50	1,206.70	3,742.76	1,328.70
Miscellaneous.....	20.40	19.13	1,165.78	1,205.31	20.00
Certificate of installation.....	276.50	269.00	254.00	799.50	367.50
Found receipts.....	771.44	280.30	.....	1,051.74	512.48
Registration of cocheros.....	249.42	127.43	.....	376.85	.....
Public health fees.....	1,237.04	1,092.13	1,370.00	3,699.17	1,998.61
Fees, secretary municipal board.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,496.39
Fees, city attorney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.50
Sales of city land.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weights and measures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mail system.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building permits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleaning vaults.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water rents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boiler inspection.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	210,969.50	100,560.09	114,291.02	425,820.61	245,186.49
					136,618.61
					594,451.58
					976,286.70

Source of revenue.	Fiscal year 1904.										Total.	Total fiscal year 1903.	Estimated fiscal year 1905.
	Third quarter.			Total.	Fourth quarter.			Total.					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		Apr.	May.	June.						
Land tax.....	P 408,037.64	P 9,549.92	P 83,769.13	P 451,356.69	P 21,628.21	P 56,237.40	P 585,987.33	P 663,292.94	P 1,713,214.98	P 1,168,292.84	P 1,000,000.00		
Industrial tax.....	130,742.91	12,823.52	28,859.43	171,925.86	213,867.52	16,875.45	5,285.08	236,028.05	609,479.75	461,638.04	285,000.00		
Stamps sales.....	11,646.97	16,332.31	19,078.34	47,057.62	15,616.87	13,300.18	15,907.20	44,824.25	166,067.95	133,164.78	85,000.00		
Certificate of registration.....	1,102.00	765.00	737.00	2,604.00	18,796.01	21,743.02	19,965.01	60,504.04	91,426.37	104,177.58	90,000.00		
Matadero tax.....	15,855.16	15,627.53	14,540.87	46,104.56	14,849.91	14,163.39	14,163.68	43,628.98	175,645.34	140,491.28	175,000.00		
Market tax.....	24,118.52	27,872.85	26,159.45	78,150.92	24,853.13	27,791.16	25,109.71	77,754.00	285,876.47	218,048.94	300,000.00		
Licenses.....	62,905.04	20,754.23	38,466.98	122,126.25	26,626.46	16,296.81	41,850.70	84,743.97	357,396.89	329,640.90	350,000.00		
Live stock registration.....	117.30	74.40	86.30	278.00	112.50	71.00	72.30	255.80	1,108.77	1,013.42	1,000.00		
Vehicle tax.....	11,759.49	1,463.25	1,168.26	14,391.00	10,750.09	1,676.50	662.00	13,088.59	51,549.11	41,905.62	55,000.00		
Vehicle equipment.....	185.52	210.00	134.50	530.02	207.81	164.90	156.20	528.91	2,526.83	2,634.40	2,000.00		
Municipal court fines.....	12,240.73	12,585.34	15,649.96	40,476.03	11,112.08	12,404.07	11,872.13	35,388.28	151,971.31	125,383.74	160,000.00		
Justice of peace fees.....	403.41	390.02	415.04	1,208.47	386.12	464.90	494.01	1,337.03	4,825.60	3,798.78	5,000.00		
Sheriff's fees.....	813.19	813.19	836.26	1,749.45	879.77	1,912.97	845.91	3,638.65	11,489.99	7,133.78	10,000.00		
Rents.....	1,672.62	1,370.29	1,270.75	4,313.66	1,429.28	1,354.64	1,183.61	3,977.53	15,817.37	9,018.36	16,000.00		
Miscellaneous.....	591.58	1,120.83	13.63	2,136.04	839.27	332.00	576.51	1,414.78	5,303.65	4,632.75	5,000.00		
Certificates of installation.....	693.50	1,693.50	146.00	3,433.00	368.00	332.00	518.00	1,218.00	3,955.60	3,347.62	4,000.00		
Pound receipts.....	51.87	586.25	428.80	1,066.92	12.07	619.50	423.45	1,055.02	4,357.74	1,883.32	4,000.00		
Registration of cocheros.....	1,054.81	1,005.48	1,501.28	3,561.57	1,352.92	957.19	1,244.54	3,554.65	15,619.67	8,130.66	15,000.00		
Public health fees.....	9.00	.....	.....	9.00	.....	9.00	29.00	38.00	67.50	100.00	100.00	
Fees, secretary municipal board.....	6.40	.....	.....	6.40	.....	.....	20.32	20.32	34.22	219.08	200.00	
Fees, city attorney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.00	388.00	.....	447.00	5,400.39	.....	5,000.00	
Sales of city land.....	.....	4,064.00	949.39	5,013.39	.....	.....	185.24	185.24	185.24	185.24	2,500.00	
Weights and measures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,790.04	1,790.04	1,790.04	1,790.04	20,000.00	
Post system.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,311.59	1,311.59	1,311.59	1,311.59	20,000.00	
Building permits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159.29	159.29	159.29	159.29	300,000.00	
Cleaning vaults.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000.00	
Water rents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000.00	
Boiler inspection.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456.00	456.00	456.00	456.00	6,000.00	
Total.....	682,981.97	127,601.91	184,811.37	994,895.25	363,749.02	187,174.08	729,677.85	1,280,600.95	3,670,443.51	2,766,814.22	2,898,800.00		

EXHIBIT E.—Annual statement of receipts and disbursements—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

[Fourth quarter, estimated.]

Subhead of expense.	Fiscal year 1904.									
	First quarter.					Second quarter.				
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Estimated, fiscal year 1905.	
	Total.									
Regular supplies insular purchasing agent.....	₱872.90	₱768.86	₱146.80	₱1,778.06	₱564.73	₱583.22	₱456.85	₱1,604.80		
Incidental expenses.....	73.79	73.30	49.69	196.78	252.26	218.78	109.64	1,004.18		
Printing and binding.....	613.70	1,458.50	197.80	2,269.00	666.40	458.30	974.50	2,098.10		
Transportation.....	19.10	102.20	102.00	343.30	118.85	90.87	462.40	271.62		
Tax refunds.....	2,092.68	557.69	1.29	3,441.51	.....	20.84	469.95	430.89	
Salary and wages.....	12,005.02	12,476.36	12,831.84	37,313.22	12,436.53	11,923.34	11,716.96	36,081.63		
Total.....	16,601.14	15,435.81	13,328.42	45,365.37	14,037.07	13,299.85	13,729.80	41,066.72		
Subhead of expense.	Fiscal year 1904.									
	Third quarter.					Fourth quarter.				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.	Total.	
	Total.								Total.	Total, fiscal year 1903.
Regular supplies, insular purchasing agent.....	₱439.50	₱254.86	₱311.16	₱1,005.42	₱498.43	₱238.96	₱360.69	₱1,098.08	₱5,495.86	
Incidental expenses.....	93.00	86.60	31.00	210.60	42.70	99.30	38.90	180.90	1,167.46	
Printing and binding.....	286.90	202.50	623.30	1,112.70	1,265.90	1,200.60	216.00	2,682.50	8,167.80	
Transportation.....	104.00	117.40	111.50	332.90	123.00	128.85	91.60	343.45	1,290.27	
Tax refunds.....	37.88	84.17	198.82	320.87	41.66	175.99	91.88	309.53	4,522.80	
Salary and wages.....	12,987.26	12,627.86	11,754.18	37,319.30	11,987.86	12,267.44	12,710.54	36,965.84	147,679.99	
Total.....	13,898.54	13,373.39	13,029.86	40,301.79	13,969.55	14,111.14	13,509.61	41,580.30	168,314.18	

I certify that the above abstract is correct.

C. B. WELTNER, Cashier, Department of Assessments and Collections.

EXHIBIT B.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MANILA.

OFFICE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MANILA,
SANTA LUCIA BUILDING, MALECON DRIVE,
Manila, P. I., July 12, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of operations in connection with the improvement of the port of Manila and the Pasig River for the fiscal year 1904.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MANILA.

This work is to be done under an act numbered 22 of the United States Philippine Commission, dated October 15, 1900, appropriating \$1,000,000 in the money of the United States for improving the port of Manila. By an amendment to this act, authority has been given to incur additional obligations, not exceeding \$2,000,000, to the extent necessary for the execution of the work proposed to be done under the contract, and by an additional amendment, dated January 3, 1903, authority has been given to incur an additional obligation not exceeding \$1,029,000.

A description of the project will be found in the last annual report of the undersigned.

The contracts for the work have been awarded to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, of New York and San Francisco, and at the close of the last fiscal year the contractors had constructed 4,189.4 linear feet of pile and timber bulkhead and deposited 102,955 tons of rock as filling and riprap for same. On the east breakwater 12,728 long tons of rock had been placed, and on the west breakwater 81,105 tons.

The hydraulic dredge had deposited behind the bulkhead 1,550,233 cubic yards of material dredged from the outer basin.

PROGRESS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1904.

During the present fiscal year 849.6 linear feet of timber bulkhead have been constructed, completing the same. Forty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-three short tons of rock were placed as filling and riprap for this bulkhead, thereby completing the contract for riprapping.

Six thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven tons (2,240 pounds) of rock and 1,045 cubic yards of concrete blocks were placed in east breakwater, completing same on December 31, 1903. One hundred fifty-two thousand six hundred and seven and fifty-six one-hundredths tons (2,240 pounds) of rock were placed in west breakwater, and 106,709 tons (2,240 pounds) in detached breakwater.

Five thousand three hundred and seventy-three and sixty-eight one-hundredths cubic yards of rubble masonry were constructed. The hydraulic dredge removed 1,833,869 cubic yards of material from outer basin and deposited it behind the bulkhead.

The bulkhead for holding the dredged material has been subject to numerous breaks during the year.

During the typhoon, lasting from July 27 to 31, 1903, about 500 feet of the timber bulkhead were destroyed. To repair this break there were required about 23,000 tons of rock, in addition to 261 cubic yards of concrete blocks.

On September 14, 1903, part of the masonry retaining wall along the inner basin started to bulge, evidently by sliding. Rock was placed along its outer face to prevent further movement, but on September 23 it pushed out still farther, the total movement being about 1 foot, and several large cracks appeared in the masonry. Rock was then deposited along its entire face up to an elevation of about 4 feet above mean low water, 3,025 tons of rock having been used. No further movement

occurred after the placing of this rock, but in order to guard against a similar condition in any other part of the wall, rock was deposited along the entire wall, 4,726 tons being used for this purpose.

In October, 1903, construction was begun on a bulkhead to protect the canal wall from pressure of the material being deposited by the hydraulic dredge, a crack having appeared in that wall. The bulkhead is about 500 feet in length, placed 75 feet from and parallel to the canal wall, and consists of two rows of sheet piling 8 feet apart, supported by piles and waling, and with an earth fill between the sheet piling. The timber work on this bulkhead was completed in the month of November. The earth fill was partially completed in the month of December, and has since been added to as the need for same developed.

In January two breaks occurred in the pile and timber bulkhead constructed under contract, each about 200 feet in length, caused by the pressure of the mud fill behind. In each case the rock was pushed outward and the sheet piling forced over to an angle of about 30° with the vertical. The 10 by 10 inch anchor piles were either broken off or pulled out from their positions. An examination of the piles in the broken portion showed them to be slightly eaten by toredos. The breaks were partly repaired by constructing an earth embankment parallel to the bulkhead on top of the material deposited by the dredge. In addition 2,734 tons of rock were placed where the work showed signs of failure.

In March, 1904, a serious break of 305 feet in length occurred in the bulkhead, due to pressure of the material behind it. The timber work was torn apart and on either side of the break for about 100 feet the rock and timber were pushed outward into the bay, allowing about 60,000 cubic yards of material to escape through the break.

Upon the request of this office the honorable the civil governor appointed a committee, consisting of the consulting engineer to the commission, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, consulting engineer in connection with the Manila sewer system, and the undersigned, to examine into the causes of the break and to make recommendations as to what additional reinforcement was required to give the bulkhead sufficient strength to withstand the pressure which may be brought against it. The committee made a careful examination of the bulkhead, caused borings to be made to determine the character of the foundation on which the bulkhead rests, and soundings and borings made along the bulkhead to determine the amount and distribution of the rock that supports it and the extent to which this rock has settled into the harbor bottom. A line was also run along the bulkhead to determine its movements. The examination indicated that the foundation to a depth of 117 feet is composed of a mixture of clay and fine sand of the consistency of stiff mud, with occasional thin layers of shells, into which the riprap appears to have sunk a distance of about 12 feet.

By means of diagonal borings and pipe forced into the riprap, it was determined that, instead of this being a mass containing about 40 per cent of voids, as is the case above the harbor bottom, about 70 per cent is mud and 30 per cent stone. Soundings and borings which were taken along the middle line of the break indicated that the stone in front of the bulkhead had been pushed forward a distance of about 60 feet from its original position. The committee reported that the bulkhead, as at present constructed, had not sufficient strength to resist the pressure that will be brought against it when the space behind it is filled to the proposed height with dredged material, the timber structure having in so treacherous a foundation but little stability, and recommended that the structure be strengthened by the early deposit of rock to the extent of 13 tons per running foot along the length of the entire bulkhead, to be ultimately increased to 25 tons. This recommendation was approved by the civil governor on June 10, 1904.

By direction of the civil governor a cofferdam was constructed 2,423 feet long to protect the buildings and grounds of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, from the dredged material, the lower floors of the quartermaster warehouses having been constructed at a lower elevation than that which the fill will attain. About 50,000 feet B. M. of lumber supplied by the Quartermaster's Department and 2,500 cubic yards of earth were expended in its construction.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PASIG RIVER.

The existing project proposes to maintain by dredging an 18-foot channel at mean low water across the bar and up to the Bridge of Spain, and a 6-foot channel through the upper river, the work to be done by government plant and hired labor.

There is available and now being used on the work a plant in good working order, consisting of 6 launches, 2 bucket dredges, 1 dipper dredge, 1 suction dredge, 2 Priestman (clam-shell) dredges, 6 dump scows, steel; 2 dump scows, wood; 3 cranes, 5 barges, 1 water boat.

At the close of the last fiscal year the total amount of material removed from the Pasig River was 1,169,068 cubic yards, which material was almost all excavated by the two bucket dredges.

In the upper Passig River a dipper dredge of 1½ yards dipper capacity had been placed in commission, but had accomplished no work aside from a series of tests.

A suction dredge was being constructed for use in connection with the work in the upper river.

The shops and dry dock had been made use of to good advantage in making repairs to plant.

PROGRESS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1904.

Dredge No. 1 (bucket dredge) worked but five and one-half months during the year, having been laid up from July 12, 1903, to January 25, 1904, during which time it was completely overhauled, new boilers and part new machinery having been installed. The amount of material dredged by this machine during its period of work was 234,542 cubic yards.

Dredge No. 2 (bucket) worked seven months, having been laid up for repairs from February, 1904, to date. While working it removed 323,000 cubic yards of material.

Dredge No. 7 (dipper) has been at work the entire year, though its satisfactory working has been retarded through rough weather, breakdowns, difficulty of disposing of the dredged material, etc., so that during the year it removed a total of 112,919 cubic yards.

Dredge No. 3 (suction) was completed and placed at work in March, 1904, since which date it has handled 37,502 cubic yards of material.

In April the work of dredging the Santa Cruz Estero was begun with a small Priestman dredge, and since beginning 2,082 cubic yards of material have been excavated.

Great difficulty is being experienced in this work, due to the narrowness of the estero, which makes it difficult to maneuver the dredge and barges and the brick and stone which have been deposited in it.

During the year 5,313 linear feet of wall have been constructed or repaired along the Pasig River. There were also constructed a number of steps in the wall in front of the custom-house for the use of the customs service.

A sounding machine has been built, which, when completed, will be used in the Pasig River.

A house boat was built for use of party engaged in making a survey of the Pasig River from the Bay of Manila to Laguna de Bay.

The machine shops, carpenter shops, and dry dock have been busily engaged during the entire year in making necessary repairs to floating plant.

The dry dock was in use by vessels not belonging to the works of the port only fifteen days, the dock being needed the balance of the time for the vessels belonging to the works of the port.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INSULAR FUNDS.

[Philippine currency.]

Act No. 1.—Repairs to roads and bridges:	
Received during fiscal year.....	P18,886.24
Expended during fiscal year.....	2,676.91
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	16,209.33
Act No. 22, etc.—Improvement port of Manila:	
Balance, July 1, 1903.....	P187,864.72
Received during fiscal year.....	2,651,282.70
Total to be accounted for.....	2,839,147.42
Expended during fiscal year.....	2,630,487.64
Balance June 30, 1904.....	208,659.78
(Total expended from appropriation to date, P5,042,622.92.)	
Act No. 807.—Maps for insular officials:	
Received during fiscal year.....	400.00
Expended to June 30, 1904.....	315.53
Balance June 30, 1904.....	84.47

Act No. 886.—Repairs to Pasig River walls:

Received (amount appropriated)	₱10,920.00
Expended to June 30, 1904.....	6,090.42
Balance June 30, 1904	4,829.58

Act No. 1114.—Dredging Santa Cruz Estero:

Received (amount appropriated)	9,636.00
Expended to June 30, 1904.....	1,505.70
Balance June 30, 1904	8,130.30

Respectfully submitted.

C. MCD. TOWNSEND,

Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in Charge.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I.

Expenditures on harbor and river work.

Fiscal year.	Atlantic, Gulf, and Pa- cific Co.	Salaries and wages.	Supplies and material.	Services not personal.	Total.
HARBOR WORK.					
1901.....		₱10,086.22	₱2,941.84	₱3,340.38	₱16,318.44
1902.....	₱68,743.66	35,099.32	208,011.90	7,697.20	319,552.08
1903.....	1,172,037.22	41,466.60	2,070.18	5,523.98	1,221,097.98
1904.....	2,275,876.56	81,618.24	8,142.69	2,223.80	2,367,856.29
Total	3,516,657.44	168,215.38	221,166.61	18,785.36	3,924,824.79
RIVER WORK.					
1901.....		30,642.34	28,607.34	3,158.51	62,408.22
1902.....		150,996.48	256,247.16	2,128.64	409,372.28
1903.....		161,142.44	177,362.60	44,881.04	383,386.28
1904.....		157,241.41	102,395.04	2,994.90	262,631.35
Total		500,022.67	564,612.34	53,163.12	1,117,798.13

Grand total, harbor and river, ₱5,042,622.92.

EXHIBIT C.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

MANILA, P. I., *September 17, 1904.*

GENTLEMEN: The board has the honor to submit its fourth annual report for the nine months from October 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, giving the results accomplished during this period and submitting suggestions for carrying out more effectually the purposes of the civil-service act.

EXAMINATIONS.

The number of applicants who entered educational examinations during this period of nine months is 5,454, or 238 more than the total number examined during the twelve months ended September 30, 1903. This increase is due principally to the number of Filipinos taking examinations in English. During the twelve months covered by the last report 3,526 were examined in Spanish as against 3,011 during the nine months covered by this report; but the total number of Filipinos examined during the latter period was greater, as 1,063, or 44 per cent, of the 2,443 applicants who entered examinations in English were Filipinos. Of this number 818 entered the examination in English for Filipino teachers, while the remainder entered clerical and other examinations. Owing to the large number of Filipinos examined in English the percentage of competitors who obtained eligible ratings in the examinations taken in that language is considerably less than during the preceding year. Of the 2,443 Americans and Filipinos examined in English during the nine months ended June 30, 1904, 1,138, or 47 per cent, passed, while in the preceding year 1,061 out of 1,690, or 63 per cent, passed. The Filipinos are endeavoring to meet the standards set by the board's examination system, and are thereby stimulated to do their best. They are encouraged to enter examinations in English, notwithstanding the large percentage of initial failures.

Of the 3,011 examined in Spanish during the period covered by this report 1,346, or 45 per cent, obtained eligible ratings, as compared with 1,875, or 53 per cent, of 3,526 examined for the twelve months preceding.

The total number of competitors who have taken examinations since the organization of the board is 16,419, of whom 8,346 passed; 6,458 of these were examined in English, 3,594 passing; and 9,961 in Spanish, 4,752 passing. Noneducational examinations are not included in the above summaries.

The tables in the Appendix give in detail the statistics of all educational examinations held in Manila and in the provinces during the period covered by this report. Distinction is made between examinations for original appointment and for promotion or transfer. The increase in the number of persons entering examinations for promotion is noticeable, there being 1,293 during the period covered by this report, compared with 953 for the preceding year.

Large registers are secured as a result of the second and third grade examinations in Spanish. At present the second grade examination is given every month in Manila, and the third grade quarterly. The number of applicants for each grade is constantly increasing. At times it is difficult for the board to accommodate them in its restricted quarters. It is probable that the board will soon find it expedient to conduct these examinations at longer intervals. Names low on the registers are not reached for certification.

It is gratifying to note that instances of falsification in applications for entrance to examinations have been much fewer than in the preceding year. The conviction of offenders has probably acted as a strong deterrent from further commission of offenses of this character.

There were 180 examinations held in 35 of the provinces, an average of 5 examinations for each province. Applicants residing in provinces contiguous to Manila are

examined at the office of the civil service board. The preparation of the necessary examination papers, their shipment to examining committees, the checking up when returned, and the rating of the papers necessitated much care and labor on the part of the examining division. Of the 1,702 persons examined in the provinces 773 passed. The number taking examinations in English was 824, of whom 318 passed; the number in Spanish was 878, of whom 455 passed.

Heretofore examinations in the provinces have not been held according to any definite schedule, but only as the needs of the service required. As temporary employment in all branches of the service may now be authorized under the provisions of the revised civil-service act for more than ninety days, a semiannual schedule of examinations in the provinces has been adopted, which provides for two dates each year, approximately six months apart, upon which all examinations of a general nature may be held. This gives the examining committees sufficient time in which to advertise the examinations and also to scrutinize more closely all applications for examination. The teacher, the assistant, and the Filipino teacher examinations are not given on the general examination dates, but are held separately, usually during school vacations.

By amendments to the civil-service act the position of teacher in the service of the insular government and the city of Manila was brought into the classified service. Under the provision of Rule IX an examination status is required preliminary to promotion.

In November, 1903, the first examination was held, in Manila only, for appointment to the position of Filipino teacher in the Manila schools. The number of competitors entering this examination was 160, of whom 103 passed, 69 of those passing being males and 34 females. The subjects of that examination comprised the usual elementary subjects, including geography and history, with English and hygiene as optionals, the questions and answers in all the subjects being in English. The second examination was held on May 17-18, 1904, in Manila and at provincial capitals. In this examination the subjects previously optional were made compulsory and the entire examination was made somewhat more difficult. Of the total of 658 examined in May, 120, or 18 per cent, passed. This is a comparatively low percentage, but considering the difficulty of the examination and the inexperience of Filipinos in taking examinations in English the results are very satisfactory. It is believed by the board that the standard of this examination should not be lowered in any respect, although for some time to come only the most advanced will pass. This fact, however, will in no way embarrass the bureau of education, but will be an incentive to those teachers who are holding positions temporarily to obtain regular appointment, which carries with it vacation with pay. Under the civil-service act, until eligibles are certified who accept appointment, temporary employees who have not succeeded in mastering English sufficiently to qualify in the Filipino teacher examination may be retained in the service.

In December, 1903, the first examination for American teacher was held in Manila and in the provincial capitals. Sixty teachers appeared for examination in Manila and 146 in the provinces. Of the 288 competitors examined during the nine months ended June 30, 1904, 195 passed, 4 being for entrance and 191 for promotion.

The assistant examination is accepted by the board as equivalent to the teacher examination. It is considered somewhat more difficult than the teacher examination. Eligibility in the assistant examination is required for promotion to the position of division superintendent. This examination has been held in Manila and in the provinces twice during the period covered by this report, in December and in April, the total number of competitors being 53, of whom 26 passed.

APPOINTMENTS.

As a result of examinations held in the Philippine Islands for entrance to the service, 543 eligibles were appointed from English registers and 579 eligibles from Spanish registers during the nine months covered by this report. During the twelve months covered by the previous report of the board 837 eligibles entered the service as a result of examinations in English and 885 as a result of Spanish examinations. Including appointments made in the islands by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, and as a result of examinations held in the United States and transfer from the Federal civil service, 3,100 appointments were attested by the board during the nine months covered by this report.

During the year ended September 30, 1903, there were appointed in the United States to the Philippine classified service 179 persons, not including teachers, while during the nine months covered by this report 338 persons were appointed, of whom 178 were teachers.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT.

Some important changes were made in the civil-service act by the amendment of March 3, 1904; they are enumerated below:

An accurate record of attendance of all subordinate officers and employees entitled to leave is required to be kept and all absences from duty from any cause whatever reported to the board for record.

The 90-day limit of temporary employment is removed. Temporary employment may continue until completion of the work if the work is temporary in character, or until an available eligible who will accept appointment is secured if the position is permanent in character.

The section providing for withholding payment of salary on account of appointments made in violation of the civil-service act and rules is carefully revised. The head or acting head of a bureau or office making an illegal appointment is made personally responsible to the employee for his salary. The disbursing officer is forbidden to pay or permit to be paid salary or wages from Government funds to any person illegally filling a classified position. In case of unlawful payment the auditor fixes the responsibility between the head of the office and the disbursing officer and directs the withholding of a proper amount from the salary of the responsible officer.

The civil service board is required, upon request of the proper officer, to render a decision upon any question as to whether a position is in the classified or the unclassified service, or whether the appointment of any person to a classified position has been made in accordance with the civil-service act and rules, which decision when rendered is sufficient authority for the auditor in passing upon the account.

The provision against fraud is made more comprehensive, and is not confined, as formerly, to persons in the Philippine civil service.

The classes of officers and employees who may be appointed without reference to examination requirements are limited and defined.

EXTENSIONS OF THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

In its last annual report the board recommended that a number of official positions in the unclassified service be placed in the classified service, and gave as a reason therefor that such action would "add to the attractiveness of the classified service by increasing the opportunities therein for promotion to responsible positions." This recommendation was adopted by providing that all vacancies in the positions of heads and of assistant heads of bureaus or offices and of superintendents shall be filled by promotion, with or without examination, in the discretion of the civil governor or proper head of a department, of persons in the classified civil service, if competent persons are found therein. This is believed to be one of the most important provisions of the civil service law looking toward honesty and efficiency in the civil service. Well-qualified young men may enter the lower grades of the service with a reasonable assurance that the higher positions will be filled by the selection of those in the service. The secretary of public instruction has directed that promotions to the position of division superintendent of schools be made only after an eligible rating is obtained in the assistant examination.

The classification of teachers was contemplated soon after the passage of Act No. 5, but was not definitely accomplished until the last revision of the civil service law. There are at present approximately 800 American teachers and 500 Filipino teachers in the service of the insular government and the city of Manila. There is already manifest a marked improvement in the efficiency of the teaching service, due in part to the uniform requirements for entrance to the service and promotion therein, and in part to the operation of an equitable and impartial leave law.

The Philippine Commission on November 20, 1903, passed an act providing that on and after July 1, 1904, the position of municipal treasurer be classified and subject to all the provisions of the civil service act and rules. There are approximately 600 treasurers of municipalities. Provincial treasurers, who are required by law to appoint the treasurers of municipalities, began to fill vacancies by selection from eligible registers soon after the passage of the act, November 20, 1903, although the law did not require it until July 1, 1904. It is confidently expected that a more satisfactory and efficient administration of municipal treasuries will result from the action of the Commission in placing them in the classified service.

AMENDMENT TO ACT NO. 25.

From the establishment of the civil government it has been found necessary to suspend employees without pay as a punishment for offenses not warranting removal

from the service, and in the police and fire departments of the city of Manila the practice of imposing fines was adopted. On submission to the Attorney-General of the question of the right to suspend without pay and to impose fines it was decided that no legal right existed. A recent amendment of Act No. 25 provides for the reduction in salary or compensation of a subordinate officer or employee, deduction from pay not exceeding one month's salary, or suspension without pay for a period not exceeding two months. These powers, especially that of withholding pay, are seldom exercised by appointing officers, the power of removal and of reprimand being more in favor.

THE REVISED LEAVE LAW.

By the passage of Act No. 1040 the new leave law went into effect on January 1, 1904. The following constitute the principal features of this law as distinguished from those of Act No. 80, which was repealed:

The office hours are fixed by executive order, subject to the minimum limitation of six and one-half hours each day, except on Saturdays and during the heated season, when the number of hours may be reduced to five.

Accrued leave is allowable after at least two years of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, and can not accumulate for more than five years.

Sixty days on half pay are allowed for time in transit from Manila to the United States and return in addition to the accrued and vacation leave allowable, and return expenses are allowed on completion of two years of service after returning from a visit to the United States.

Semiskilled and unskilled laborers, temporary and emergency employees, persons receiving a daily wage or salary, persons enlisted for a term of years, persons in the United States civil service who are paid in whole or in part from insular funds, persons who receive compensation for official duties performed in connection with private business, vocation, or profession, such duties requiring only a portion of their time, and judges are excepted from the provisions of this act.

From twenty-one to twenty-eight days' vacation leave is allowable annually in lieu of the sick leave formerly allowed, with the provision that further leave on full pay may be allowed on account of absence due to wounds or injuries incurred in the performance of duty.

Provision is made for the commutation of leave granted on the resignation or death of an employee when there is urgent necessity for filling the position at once.

All applications for leave are made on prescribed forms and presented to the head of a bureau or office, who transmits them through the board for recommendation to the civil governor or proper head of a department for final action.

Teachers may spend every third vacation in the United States on full pay, with the usual allowance of half pay and traveling expenses.

The new leave law is meeting with general approval. Its provisions are more liberal than were those of Act No. 80, and the operation of the law is less difficult and more uniform. The maximum amount of leave obtainable is equivalent to about one year in five.

THE REVISED CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Executive Orders Nos. 3 and 9, based on the revised leave act, were promulgated by the civil governor in January and February, 1904, respectively. In April, after the enactment of the laws amending the civil service act and the appointment and removal act, the board prepared and submitted to the civil governor a revision of the civil service rules and the executive orders based upon the amended acts to which reference is made. In June, at his suggestion, all executive orders, including the civil service rules, based on these three acts relating to the personnel of the service, were revised and assembled as the Philippine civil service rules, and certified to the civil governor, as provided by law. These rules, after being carefully considered by the Commission in session, were approved by the civil governor, and, together with the acts mentioned above, are now being printed in the manual of information for general distribution. All rules and executive orders heretofore issued in connection with the above-mentioned acts of the Philippine Commission are revoked.

The plan of revision and unification has resulted in a set of rules, 16 in number, clear, definite, comprehensive, and harmoniously arranged. There should follow a material reduction in the volume of correspondence and paper work which has been necessitated heretofore by the nonobservance of the provisions of the antecedent executive orders and rules.

Only a brief reference to some of the salient features of the revised rules will be made in this report; the "practical effect" of the operation of the rules will be noted in the next annual report.

Under Rule I it is provided that the first eleven rules shall apply to the classified service, and that the remaining rules shall have a general application to both the classified and the unclassified service. The term "classified service" by definition includes all positions in the Philippine civil service not excepted by the civil service act as amended.

Under the civil service rules the board has been and is required to certify, whenever possible, the names of three eligibles in response to a requisition by an appointing officer for eligibles to fill a vacancy. Formerly, when there were less than three eligibles on a register the appointing officer might, if he so desired, select for probational appointment the one eligible, or one of the two eligibles, certified, or he might request the temporary employment of a person not on the register to fill the vacancy until the board obtained a sufficient number of eligibles from whom certification for regular appointment could be made. As revised, Rule VI requires that when there are less than three eligibles upon a register the appointing officer may appoint probationally the one eligible, or one of the two eligibles, certified. If he elects, however, not to make probational appointment, he must appoint temporarily the one eligible, or one of the two eligibles, certified, if either will accept such appointment. When an emergency arises in the provinces requiring that a vacancy shall be immediately filled before eligibles can be certified or temporary employment authorized, the appointing officer must first make requisition for a certification of eligibles, and pending such certification the vacancy may be filled by the appointing officer through emergency employment, such employment to continue only for such time as may be required for the probational or temporary appointment of an eligible or for the authorization of temporary employment by the board.

Under Rule VII, governing reinstatement, an employee who has served less than six months may be reinstated as a probationer within a period of six months following the date of his separation from the service. An officer or employee who has resigned from the Philippine classified or unclassified civil service before having rendered three years' service in the islands shall not, upon reinstatement, be entitled to the half salary and traveling expenses provided by law for persons residing in the United States who are originally appointed to the Philippine civil service. By this provision the requirement of three years of service prior to visiting the United States can not be evaded by resigning and applying for reinstatement in the United States. Were an employee to resign and return to the United States prior to the completion of three years' service in the islands, and then secure reinstatement, his traveling expenses returning to the islands and half salary from the place of embarkation being paid by the Government, he would not only defeat the purpose of the requirement of Act No. 1040 of three years' service prior to visiting the United States, but would, in most cases, secure greater benefits than are enjoyed by an employee appointed under Act No. 80, who is regularly granted permission to visit the United States prior to the completion of three years' service.

Rule IX provides for the rendition of efficiency reports semiannually on the 1st day of January and of July, instead of quarterly. This rule also provides that when a promotion is proposed by the head of a bureau or office and monthly report of changes and absences on Form No. 3 or efficiency report on Form No. 54 is overdue, action on such proposed promotion shall be suspended pending the receipt of such reports in proper form.

The procedure in reductions, removals, resignations, and suspensions is clearly defined under Rule XI, adopted in lieu of executive order No. 84, which applied only to the classified service. Rule XI contains an additional provision that in all cases of removal or reduction of officers or employees in the unclassified service above the grade of semiskilled laborers, the head of the bureau or office shall furnish the board with a full statement of the cause of the removal or reduction, and in cases of resignation when an application for reinstatement would not be favorably considered, a full statement of the character of the services rendered and the reasons why application for reinstatement in the office from which separated would not be given favorable consideration.

In addition to the reasons contained in executive order No. 84, which are considered as warranting proceedings to remove for cause or to reduce in class or grade, the following are incorporated in Rule XII, relating to prohibitions and penalties: Gambling; physical incapacity, due to immoral or vicious habits; lending money at exorbitant rates of interest; willful failure to pay just debts; contracting loans of money or other property from merchants or other persons with whom the bureau of the borrower is in business relations; pecuniary embarrassment arising from reprehensible conduct; the pursuit of private business, vocation, or profession without permission in writing from the head of the bureau or office in which employed and from the civil governor or proper head of a department; disreputable or dishonest conduct committed prior to entering the service; or the willful violation by any person in the

Philippine civil service of any of the provisions of the civil service act and rules. This rule demands that employees be men of good character, and makes it the duty of heads of bureaus and offices to decline to continue in the service employees who reflect discredit upon it.

The provisions of Rule XVI relating to leaves of absence are more explicit than those of executive order No. 9, and contain modifications of that order which were suggested by practical experience.

EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS.

The following regulation relating to examination requirements for appointment to and promotion in the classified service has been adopted by the board:

"Promotions of appointees from the third grade Spanish register shall be made only to positions, the salary or compensation of which is less than \$300 per annum. Appointments by promotion to clerical positions as a result of the following examinations shall not be made at a compensation above \$600 per annum: Second grade, Spanish; junior typewriter. Appointments by promotion to clerical positions requiring eligibility in one of the following examinations shall not be made at a compensation above \$900 per annum: Second grade, English; first grade, Spanish; junior translator; junior interpreter. Appointments by promotion to clerical positions with salaries above \$900 per annum require eligibility in one of the following examinations: First grade, English; assistant; bookkeeper; stenographer; translator; interpreter; or an equivalent examination."

By this regulation promotion to a clerical position as a result of a second grade examination in English or a first-grade examination in Spanish is limited to a maximum salary of \$900, and promotion as a result of the second-grade examinations in Spanish to \$600. This will tend to encourage the study of English by Filipino employees and will work no undue hardship on them, as the English examinations are not so difficult that they may not be passed by Filipinos who apply themselves to the study of the English language. Some Filipinos have qualified in the first-grade English examinations, and many have qualified in the second-grade English examinations. It is believed that a majority of the Filipinos employed in the classified civil service have some knowledge of English and will be able to qualify in an English examination.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

Section 19 of the civil-service act provides that Filipinos shall be given preference in appointment "where other qualifications are equal." The matter of language is an important qualification for the Philippine civil service. Except in the courts, English is the official language, and the records are kept and official correspondence carried on in that language. The law provides that after the 1st day of January, 1906, the official language of the courts also shall be English. However, all officers and employees connected with the courts are expected to be familiar with both the English and Spanish languages.

With no knowledge of the English language a Filipino's usefulness in the civil service is usually limited. A knowledge of this language is an important element of efficiency, especially in centers containing an English-speaking population. The board is pleased to report that the Filipinos recognize this fact and are gradually acquiring a knowledge of English. Many employees in the public service attend the government night schools. The number of Filipinos taking the first and the second grade examinations in English is constantly increasing.

The number of Americans in the Philippine civil service has constantly increased to date. There was an increase of 450 during the calendar year 1903. The board believes, however, that the proportion of Americans in the service will decrease during the coming fiscal year. Of the regularly appointed officers and employees of the Philippine civil service above the grade of laborer about one-half or 3,500 are Americans. There is approximately one American in the Philippine civil service to every 2,000 of the inhabitants of the islands. The number of European officials in Java and in British India bears a ratio of 1 to 5,400 of the population of Java and 1 to 300,000 of the population of India.

It appears to be in the interests of the public service to appoint a maximum number of Filipinos and a minimum number of Americans, at salaries commensurate with capacity and qualifications. The employment of Filipinos in certain classes of positions, especially clerical and mechanical, has demonstrated a fair degree of capacity and efficiency. They possess adaptability, and learn rapidly under those who are themselves skilled and not prejudiced against them. The progress made in the

bureau of public printing is a fair indication of what might be done in mechanical trades positions throughout the service. Industrial schools enable many to obtain an industrial education, but if the "apprentice system" were generally adopted the Filipinos could in the future fill most of the mechanical trades and skilled-workman positions in the service.

It is believed that, as a rule, Americans should not be employed or appointed except where they are needed as officers, superintendents, experts, specialists, or, broadly speaking, instructors. Ability to use and develop the Filipinos, rendering them useful public employees, is an important element of efficiency. Tact, industry, sobriety, good conduct, and freedom from prejudice are necessary. A working knowledge of the language with which the native is familiar is in many cases a useful acquisition to the American.

A high grade of efficiency throughout the service can scarcely be maintained with a transitory personnel. The stability of the service is likely to increase as the number of Americans in the service decreases. Under a Federal civil-service rule an officer or employee filling a competitive position in the Philippine civil service is eligible to transfer to the Federal service in the United States at the expiration of three years' service in the Philippines. Appointments should contemplate an extended period of service, interrupted, of course, by leaves of absence allowed by law. There appears to be a tendency to made this service a channel of entrance into the Federal civil service. When this transfer provision was recommended it was thought that an extended period of residence in the Philippines was not advisable. It is now known that the climate is equable and healthful, and that by observing approved hygienic measures Americans can reside here for an extended period and enjoy good health. Cases of typhoid fever, pneumonia, and some of the most frequent and dangerous diseases of children, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles, are rare or unknown. Intestinal diseases, always more or less common in the Tropics, can usually be avoided by the exercise of care in eating and drinking, and are generally amenable to treatment. Cases of malarial fever in Manila are less frequent than in Washington, D. C., and in many other cities in the United States. The board of health reports for the year ended June 30, 1904, show a mortality rate of only 9.56 per 1,000 among Americans residing in Manila. This is considerably below the average rate of mortality in the United States.

The available annual vacation leave of three or four weeks and a longer vacation every third or fourth year give opportunity to secure rest and a change of climate. The health-giving region of Benguet Province is now available. An altitude of 5,000 feet, a maximum temperature of 78°, pine forests, and a pure water supply, combine to render Benguet Province one of the most comfortable and healthful places in the world for two-thirds of the year, the other one-third being the rainy season. By this change of climate the period of residence in the islands may be indefinitely prolonged. Representatives of European commercial concerns in Manila accept appointment for a period of five years, as a rule. They establish themselves in comfortable homes, and apparently live contentedly. The health reports show that cases of illness among this class of the inhabitants of Manila are rare. The British and Dutch colonial civil-service appointments of young men contemplate a long period of service, thus securing the benefits of ever-increasing efficiency resulting from continuity of service.

RELATION BETWEEN "EFFICIENCY AND HONESTY" AND COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The purpose of the civil-service act is "declared to be the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in all the executive branches of the government of the Philippine Islands * * * by appointments and promotions according to merit, and by competitive examinations where the same are practicable."

The board stated in its last report that nearly all officials who had been removed since the establishment of civil government in the islands entered the service without examination and certification by the board. Of the thirty-four subordinate officials, some of whom were defaulters, separated from the service without a good record during the nine months ended June 30, 1904, only one entered the service as a result of examination and certification by the board.

An "efficient and honest" civil service can not be established or maintained by the appointment of men who do not possess trained capacity and inherent integrity. Though they be relatively few, the lapses and failures of this class of Americans do not pass unnoticed by the Filipinos, but produce distrust and lead to unfortunate generalizations, thus increasing the difficulties of administration. The records show that the separation from the service of Americans, occasioned directly and indirectly

by insobriety and other excesses, is not infrequent, while the separation of Filipinos for similar causes is rare.

Efficiency in the public service at home and abroad is established and maintained largely by a rigid examination system. This is demonstrated in the military service, the naval service, and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. In the Appendix of this report will be found a review of the civil service of some of the foreign possessions in the East, prepared by Mr. Everett E. Thompson, an examiner of the civil-service board. It is generally acknowledged that the colonial civil service of the British and the Dutch is excellent and that good government is maintained in their colonies. Examinations for appointment to the colonial service of these nations is open only to men of high character and excellent general and special training. Young men with good health and a liberal education are sought.

As a result of observation and experience the board has reached the conclusion that rigid and comprehensive examinations adapted to applicants with a liberal education are essential to strict integrity and a high degree of efficiency in the Philippine civil service.

Self-reliant young men are needed whose character and training will enable them in the absence of the restraints of home environment to fill creditably and honorably, as well as intelligently, government positions. There is room for well-trained men of high character, aims, and purposes, who will enter the service, as one enters a profession, with the serious intention of winning a place and an honorable name through well-directed effort and attention to duty. Without men of this character the hope of securing "efficiency and honesty" in the service will not be realized. The degree of efficiency in the public service depends largely upon the proportion of appointments made through a well-regulated merit system. To establish and maintain a personnel essentially capable and upright, a premium should be put on those qualities which lend dignity and credit to the service. An admirable personnel with adequate salaries and the present liberal leave privileges will constantly attract the best men, and will not be difficult to maintain when a high degree of efficiency is once established.

PENSION AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS.

In accordance with the direction of the civil governor, the board, through correspondence with the officials of neighboring colonies of European nations, with the Government authorities at Washington, and with Mr. Arthur Hunter, an actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, has obtained a mass of data covering the general subject of pensions and retirement.

While there has been a great deal of discussion in Congress and among Government officials and employees in the United States with reference to the adoption of a pension and retirement system, no bill has been passed by Congress providing a pension and retirement system for officers or employees of the Federal civil service. Officers and enlisted men of the military and naval services of the United States receive pay after retirement, and many municipalities in the United States provide for pensioning policemen and firemen on retirement. Some business corporations in the United States have adopted pension systems.

European nations apparently consider the pension system essential to successful administration in their colonies. The comments of writers and observers on the value of a pension and retirement system are favorable to its adoption.

It is improbable that a stable and efficient civil service in the Philippine Islands can be established without the adoption of a pension and retirement system. The board, therefore, recommends that the matter be given favorable consideration.

Such investigation of the subject as the board has been able to make seems to warrant the conclusions that for a pension system to be successful (1) the cost must be divided between the Government and the personnel, and (2) employees over 40 years of age when appointed shall not be pensionable.

APPOINTMENTS MADE UNDER CONTRACT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The provisions of Act No. 643 incorporated in Act No. 1040 that traveling expenses of appointees to the Philippine civil service from the United States and half salary from place of embarkation shall not be paid until after the expiration of two years of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service has tended to diminish the number of employees appointed in the United States who fail to render the two years' service required by their contracts. During the nine months covered by this report 338 persons were appointed in the United States to this service. During the same period 9 employees appointed in the United States deserted the service prior to the expiration of their contracts, 7 were dismissed for cause, and 12 were permitted to resign, a total of 28.

THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reference was made in the last annual report to the work of the board in connection with the Federal classified service in the Philippine Islands. During the period covered by this report the board has continued to carry on this work. It gives the board pleasure to state that in the performance of its duties there has been continued mutual cooperation between the military and naval authorities and this office in the endeavor to carry out the provisions of the Federal civil-service act and rules.

On March 1, 1904, by Executive order of the President of the United States, there was brought into the Federal classified service a number of emergency employees in the Philippine division who had been specially commended for retention and recommended for classification.

OFFICE HOURS.

In its last annual report the board referred to the lack of uniformity of office hours. Under the revised leave law and the revised civil-service rules, a minimum of six and one-half hours of labor each day, exclusive of a minimum of one-half hour for lunch, is required for the greater part of the year.

The constant changing of office hours, some offices being closed while others are open, results in embarrassment and loss of time to the Government, as well as inconvenience to the public. Neither officials nor the public can count definitely upon the continuance of the office hours of many of the bureaus and offices.

It is therefore recommended that all offices open at 8 a. m., and that a uniform period of time be fixed for midday lunch.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOARD.

The annual report for 1903, the official roster of officers and employees in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1904, and the manual of information for 1904 were printed, and, as usual, copies distributed in the islands and also in the United States through the United States Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Very respectfully,

WM. S. WASHBURN,
B. L. FALCONER,
JOSÉ E. ALEMANY,
Members of the Board.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

NOTE.—An appendix giving the various acts relating to civil service was attached to this report; but as they have already been published in various forms, they are omitted in the present report.

CIVIL SERVICE IN ORIENTAL POSSESSIONS.

By EVERETT E. THOMPSON, Examiner, Civil Service Board.

The establishment and maintenance of a thoroughly satisfactory and efficient civil service seem to require the entrance of young men into the service, the thorough training of candidates, high-grade examinations, a period of probationary service prior to regular appointment, permanent retention after successful work, promotions as an incentive to faithful and energetic performance of duty, and retirement on a liberal pension after a given length of service.

All the foregoing conditions of a successful service are well met and exemplified by England in her Indian civil service. Especially in the "covenanted civil service" is England able to secure, by a most rigid system of examinations, a body of officials of the highest intellectual training and unquestioned integrity. The term "covenanted civil service" is applied to that body of Englishmen, some 800 in number, who hold the most responsible positions in the government of India, having entered the service through examination in the British Isles. This service has come to be synonymous with the highest ambition and earnest desire of the public servants of the British Empire. Indeed, many of the finest and oldest English families consider it as the chosen life work for their youth, and thus the very best class of men that England can give is obtained.

For appointment to this service candidates are limited in age from 21 to 23. They must have received the most liberal and finished education that the country affords and are given a preliminary examination in almost all the subjects embraced in the honor schools of the universities of Great Britain and Ireland. The intellectual ground thus covered is very extensive. Successful candidates in this examination remain in England one year on probation, and this period is spent in perfecting themselves in subjects closely connected with their prospective duties in India. The year of probation is usually passed at one of the universities or colleges approved by the secretary of state. The candidates are encouraged to do so by the grant of a special allowance of £100 to each probationer. When the final competitive examination is passed—comprising such branches as the Indian penal code, the principal vernacular language of the province to which assigned, Hindu and Mohammedan law, Sanskrit, Arabic, and the history of British India—the selected candidate proceeds to India for his lifelong work.

Thus he enters upon the actual performance of duty with his mind still in the formative period. For the first few years he remains under the direct supervision of experienced officials, where he masters the details of administration. During the same period he devotes a large proportion of his time to a first-hand study of the language and people of his province. In most cases a third examination, principally in the native language thus studied, follows at the end of two or three years. The appointee is by that time thoroughly initiated in his work and is ready for advancement to a responsible position.

In this way, from among the men who have thus entered the Indian service, there is selected by a gradual process of promoting the more efficient a group of able and experienced administrators to hold the offices of greater responsibility and of wide latitude of discretion. But not alone in intellectual qualities do these servants of the Empire meet the severest tests. The candidates selected are, as a rule, of high moral character. This is shown in the statement of Mr. Alleyne Ireland, that it is useless for him to attempt to convey "any adequate impression of the excellence of the British colonial service. Only those who have lived in contact with these administrative systems can appreciate the sterling qualities of the men who are devoting their lives to the cause of good government." The sure and steady advancement accorded as a recognition of ability, the payment of salaries commensurate with the duties to be performed and the conditions of life, a liberal leave of absence granted at intervals of about five years with the opportunity of visiting the home land, and a pension system by which an official with a long service may retire at a certain age on a moderate income, all serve to make the service attractive to the best type of Englishmen.

Examinations for the "covenanted" or imperial service are held in England only; and while natives of India are allowed to enter them, few actually avail themselves of the privilege. In contrast, the provincial service is recruited entirely on Indian soil and consists almost wholly of Hindus, Mohammedans, and representatives of other native races. At first appointments to this service were made largely as a result of competitive examinations. The tendency of recent years, however, has been to change the system, so that only a portion of the vacancies are filled by competitive examination. Experience has shown, first, that the danger of selection by patronage, when applied to natives, is rarely found to exist; and second, that intellectual examination is not a test of the administrative capacity of the native to any such degree as it is of the European. The provincial service greatly outnumbers the covenanted service, and in it natives are appointed to fill many of the very highest offices. The majority are connected either with the judicial or revenue branches. Thus, India, with its vast area and a population of nearly 300,000,000, is under the administrative control of about 1,000 Englishmen.

In the other important Asiatic possessions of Great Britain, viz, the Crown colonies of Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Hongkong, and the protectorate of the Federated Malay States, the principal features of the Indian civil service are quite closely adhered to. In the matter of appointments of local candidates the governor has almost absolute power. Offices the salaries of which do not exceed £100 a year are invariably filled with natives on his nomination. When a vacancy occurs, however, between £100 and £200 a year, the governor usually fills the position provisionally, at the same time recommending a permanent appointment to the secretary of state, who uniformly approves the action. In positions with higher emoluments the same practice is in general followed, except that it is distinctly understood that the secretary of state has the power of nominating another instead. Vacancies are almost always filled by promotion.

To fill eventually the highest positions cadetships have been established. The cadets, who must be natural-born British subjects, between the ages of 21 and 24, are selected by open competitive examination, the first part of which was in 1896

made the same as that for candidates for the Indian civil service. Those who pass are allowed, in the order of their rank, to choose the colony they prefer. The Eastern cadets do not, however, as in the Indian service, remain for a year of probation in England, but proceed at once to the colony selected. There are two reasons for this: First, because a knowledge of the languages spoken in these colonies—such as Chinese, Tamil, and the various Malay tongues—can not be acquired in England; and second, because law, so important to the Indian official and so much better taught in the home land, is not so essential in the equipment of the cadet. The officials in these colonies are much less numerous than in India, and therefore the number of vacancies annually occurring has averaged in recent years not more than five.

One notable feature in the administration of these colonies is that each has its own public service distinct from that of every other colony. Transfers of officials from one to the other are rare, and then only among the higher officers. The practice of frequent transfers, except in the Asiatic colonies above mentioned, where the languages, customs, and institutions are somewhat similar, must, if followed, be extremely injurious to the stability of the whole colonial system. This is perhaps more especially true in the matter of transferring officials from the home administration to that in the colonies. On this point Professor Reinsch says this practice "is not to be recommended and has not proved successful when tried. Such officials have already acquired set ideas concerning the proper conduct of public administration. They, consciously or unconsciously, try to enforce these ideas, which constitute their available stock of experience, in the colonies, attempting in this manner an assimilation of the colonial to the home Government." All of this, it is evident, simply emphasizes the necessity of appointing young men of good education and sterling worth to enter and continue in this branch of the Government service.

In Java and the East Indies the Dutch have developed a colonial service fully as efficient as that of England. From the schools at Delft and the University of Leyden, aptly termed the nurseries of the Dutch colonial administration, candidates pass to a special examination. Strange to say, there are no age limits either for passing this examination or entering the service, although the majority of candidates are between 19 and 23. The examination varies in difficulty in accordance with the service for which application is made, but for the higher posts the so-called "great examination of functionaries" is given. This consists of two parts, generally separated by an interval of two years. For the preliminary examination a knowledge of the geography of the Dutch Indies, the Dutch Indian codes of law, the religious laws, institutions, and customs of the natives, and the elements of the Malay and Javanese languages is necessary. The second examination embraces, in addition to the above, the history and ethnology of the Dutch Indies and a knowledge of their public institutions, besides going much more deeply and extensively into all subjects. The rating of these examination papers, however, is liberal, a mark of 50 being considered satisfactory. Moreover, in the preliminary tests in the languages the free use of a dictionary is allowed. Great importance is placed by the Dutch on a knowledge of law, particularly Moslem law, since the greater part of the officials are compelled to exercise judicial functions. In their capacity as local magistrates they must make their decisions conform with the tenets of the Koran, which is the general moral law, together with the unwritten Javanese code. The vacancies are annually filled by the minister of colonies, who makes the selections according to the rating obtained in examination. The chosen candidates, however, do not receive immediately a definite appointment, nor are they at once given important places, but for some years are initiated into the practice of civil affairs under the direction of a comptroller or assistant resident. The salaries throughout the service are very liberal, and officials in Java are allowed to retire upon a pension after twenty years of service, which is just one-half the period of service required in Holland.

The key to the success of Holland in the administration of her colonies in the East is found in her treatment of the natives and especially of the native rulers. Their political and social institutions are preserved, their continued adherence to the Mohammedan faith is in every way encouraged, and no attempt whatever is made to enforce the Dutch language upon them. The princes of birth still rule as regents in the petty principalities of their ancestors. The show of power is still kept up and the regent is always treated with the greatest deference by the Dutch officials. Thus the historic continuity and customary authority of the ancient hierarchy is still presented to the eyes of the native. Nevertheless, an impassable gulf exists between the Javanese and their Dutch rulers, and any attempt at amalgamation on the part of the natives is strongly discouraged. Quietly and unobtrusively, but constantly, the Dutch official as "elder brother" can be found at the side of the native ruler. He is gentle but firm; his orders are given as recommendations, but these recommendations are

invariably followed. The Dutch resident and *contrôleur*, thoroughly conversant with the languages, customs, and character of the natives with whom they deal, and allowed much discretionary latitude by their superiors, are thus enabled to rule large districts with a minimum of friction. In short, "the official body that presides over the destinies of Java is skillfully organized, carefully selected, and liberally compensated. It is constituted, so to say, of the cream of the youth of the motherland * * * and is possibly the most perfect colonial service in the world."

Indo-China as a colonial possession is less developed than the colonies of England or Holland in the East. The requirements of the French civil service are less rigid than those of the Dutch or British Governments, the exclusively technical subjects being much less emphasized. France has a school of the very highest order in the *École Coloniale*, in Paris, requiring a high standard of entrance and giving a two years' training to appointees for colonial administrative service. France has been, however, less successful than either of her neighbors in the Orient in her methods of final selection, of assignment to duty, and of retention in the service. The strong bureaucratic tendency of the French Government, the continual transferring of officials from one colony to another, and from the home Government to the colonies have not thus far developed a highly efficient corps of public servants.

The United States has no elaborate system of training for the officers of its insular possessions. America as yet has nothing at all similar to a colonial school, nor do the young men entering this branch of the Government service undergo any special training. The purely intellectual requirements for entrance into the Philippine civil service are less than in the colonial service of any of the European nations. While the majority of appointees from the United States receive training in colleges, universities, or graduate schools, few of them, before arrival in the islands, have any extensive knowledge of the history and geography of the Philippines, or the ethnology, customs, and dialects of the native races, or even of the Spanish language.

For example, while the examination for the position of teacher in the Philippine service is thorough and adequate for testing an applicant's ability to teach, it could be given with equal fitness to applicants for the position in the States or elsewhere. There is nothing, aside from a comparatively few questions scattered throughout the various subjects of the examination, that bears directly upon the greater problems of the Orient or that goes at all deeply into them. This criticism is not quite so true of the "Assistant" examination, as one of the subjects of this examination is designed to test the applicant's knowledge of colonial government and administration. It is true, however, that no special training, in the sense in which this is understood by European colonial powers, is prerequisite for entrance into the Philippine civil service. Difference in methods of procedure is largely accounted for by the radically different principle underlying the *raison d'être* of the Philippine government. India, Java, and Indo-China are fostered and governed as sources of strength and revenue to the home power. The native inhabitants are treated with consideration and humanity, and some of them given important posts in the administration. It is not the declared purpose to train the inhabitants for citizenship or to change their language or customs. Accordingly, Europeans, to better administer the necessary affairs of government, must, as it were, become thoroughly imbued with the genius, the language, the laws, and customs of the subject peoples. It is the duty of those rulers humanely to control, not magnanimously to uplift.

With the Philippines all this is different. Official correspondence is carried on and the government records are kept chiefly in the English language, which is the language used by the teachers in the public schools. The general use of the English language is contemplated by law. The Philippine government, it is declared, exists primarily for the Filipinos. The permeating spirit of the Philippine civil service is the training of the Filipino in the best methods of government. Filipinos, as they prove their efficiency, are advanced to more responsible positions. Failures here and there come to light, mistakes are sometimes made, but in general it may be truly said that the advancement of these people is encouraging.

Certain of the fundamental qualifications required for entrance into the civil service of other nations referred to herein should also be prerequisite for entrance into the Philippine civil service. Appointees should possess at the outset integrity, energy, ability, and culture. Every year the great institutions of learning in America graduate into the throbbing life of the nations thousands of ambitious and capable young men. Competition in the professions becomes yearly more keen; sinecures and early success fall to but few. Choosing his life work is nowadays a question of tremendous import to the young American, and when once chosen perseverance, skilled specialization, and a capacity for honest toil are among the foremost requisites of success. Comparatively few of this class enter the Government service in the early years of their careers. This is to be regretted. Not only do the various branches of the Fed-

eral service at Washington and the State and municipal services need the enthusiasm, the optimism, and the originality of the younger men—under the guidance, of course, of trained and experienced officials—but such qualities, when coupled with strength of character, are invaluable in our insular and consular services.

Appointees to the Philippine service do not find themselves under the same obligation to meet as rigid examination requirements in certain lines as the English or Dutch civil servant. Among the Malayan races of the Philippines there exists no common language. As an official tongue, Spanish was considered manifestly undesirable. Recourse must needs be had to the world-wide English language. In mastering the English language the Filipinos not only fill their minds with a knowledge of its literature, but are thus the better prepared to appreciate the high aims and purposes of the present government. It follows that a knowledge of half a dozen of the native dialects is of far less value to an ideally successful official in the Philippines than a thorough acquaintance with American ideas of justice, the true principles of good government and political integrity. He who is wise in the interpretation of the Spanish royal decrees is not as great a teacher as he who is imbued with the principles of good government.

By the foregoing let it not be understood, however, that a thorough understanding of the social conditions of the Filipino people—in fact, of all the phases of the great problem of government—is to be discouraged or belittled. The study of any branch of knowledge that will make our officials in the East more efficient and better able to meet the difficulties that continually arise should be fostered. If the conditions of the Philippine civil service do not require a mental examination exhaustive in scope the government can not afford to be less exacting than its neighbors with respect to moral and physical qualifications.

To be satisfactory the service in a tropical country must offer certain pronounced advantages. Says Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell: "The colonial civil service must be a lifelong career. The career must be begun young, * * * because if the selection of colonial officials is made after men have begun to be established in life, those who have already shown ability to succeed will not abandon an assured career for another in which, though the reward is great, success is problematical. The men who apply will be those whose previous ventures in life have not been the most fortunate; and the colonial service can not afford to accept the failures in other vocations. Hence colonial officials must be recruited at the time when young men are choosing their occupations in life, and as the service means leaving home for a tropical climate, and what are to most persons uncongenial surroundings, men of strong qualities—moral, intellectual, and physical—must be tempted into it by large pay, security of tenure, and liberal pensions."

EXAMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following table shows the results of all examinations (noneducational excepted) held by the Philippine civil service board during the nine months from October 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:

Examinations.	For original appointment.			For promotion or transfer.			Total.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Per cent passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Per cent passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Per cent passed.
<i>Held in Manila.</i>									
(1) Apprentice	4						4		
(1) Aprendiz	95	30	32				95	30	32
(2) Assistant				11	6	55	11	6	55
(3) Bookkeeper	8	3	38	9	4	44	17	7	41
(4) Chemist, analytical	1						1		
(5) Civil engineer	6	3	50	3	3	100	9	6	67
(6) Clerk of court				2	1	50	2	1	50
(6) Escribano	6			4	2	50	10	2	20
(7) Clerk, first grade	206	104	50	175	58	33	381	162	43
(7) Primer grado	68	4	6	44	4	9	112	8	7
(8) Clerk, with knowledge of law	1	1	100				1	1	100
(9) Clerk, second grade	281	139	49	24	10	42	305	149	49
(9) Segundo grado	755	302	40	139	64	46	894	366	41
(10) Clerk, third grade	39	9	23	1			40	9	23
(10) Tercer grado	324	169	52	23	10	43	347	179	52
(11) Composer	2	1	50				2	1	50
(12) Electrician	2	1	50				2	1	50
(13) Fireman, first class	42	36	86				42	36	86

Examinations.	For original ap- pointment.			For promotion or transfer.			Total.		
	Number exam- ined.	Number passed.	Per cent passed.	Number exam- ined.	Number passed.	Per cent passed.	Number exam- ined.	Number passed.	Per cent passed.
<i>Held in Manila—Continued.</i>									
(14) Hospital attendant	7	6	86				7	6	86
(15) Hospital steward	1	1	100				1	1	100
(16) Inoculator	8	6	75				8	6	75
(17) Inspector, municipal boilers	1						1		
(18) Inspector of hulls	9	5	56				9	5	56
(19) Inspector, medical	4	2	50				4	2	50
(20) Inspector, plumbing	3	1	33				3	1	33
(21) Instructor in metal work	1	1	100				1	1	100
(22) Interpreter	15	7	47	7	4	57	22	11	50
(22) Intérprete	6	1	17	9	3	33	15	4	27
(23) Interpreter, junior	6	4	67				6	4	67
(23) Intérprete auxiliar	11	1	9		2	50	15	3	20
(24) Patrolman, first class	133	120	90	1	1	100	134	121	90
(24) Policía de segunda clase				54	7	13	54	7	13
(24) Policía de tercera clase	133	128	84				133	128	84
(25) Cabo				4			4		
(26) Sargento de segunda clase				1			1		
(27) Prison guard	57	52	91				57	52	91
(27) Guardia de prisión	87	40	46				87	40	46
(28) Provincial treasurer				1			1		
(28) Tesorero provincial	34	5	15	2			36	5	14
(29) Stenographer	17	5	29	5	3	60	22	8	36
(29) Taquígrafo	3	1	33	3			6	1	17
(30) Surveyor	4	3	75				4	3	75
(31) Teacher	11	1	9	68	56	82	79	57	72
(82) Teacher, Filipino	280	69	25	121	77	64	401	146	36
(33) Teacher of carpentry	1						1		
(34) Teacher of music	1	1	100				1	1	100
(35) Translator	11	4	36	5	2	40	16	6	38
(85) Traductor	6			3	2	67	9	2	22
(36) Translator, junior	8	3	38	2	1	50	10	4	40
(36) Traductor auxiliar	10	1	10	6	2	33	16	3	19
(37) Typewriter	10	6	60	4			14	6	43
(37) Escribiente á máquina	1			9	1	11	10	1	10
(38) Apuntador auxiliar	4	4	100				4	4	100
(39) Cajista auxiliar	17	16	94				17	16	94
(40) Cartero	80	31	39				80	31	39
(41) Delineante anatómico auxiliar	1						1		
(42) Delineante arquitectónico aux- iliar	7	5	71				7	5	71
(43) Delineante mecánico auxiliar	4	3	75	1			5	3	60
(44) Delineante topográfico auxiliar	19	6	32	3	1	33	22	7	32
(45) Encuadernador auxiliar	12	10	83				12	10	83
(46) Escribiente á máquina auxiliar	35	10	29	10	7	70	45	17	38
(47) Farmacéutico	19	6	32				19	6	32
(48) Grabador auxiliar	1	1	100				1	1	100
(49) Médico municipal	3	1	33				3	1	33
(50) Montero	50	9	18				50	9	18
(51) Observador de segunda clase	3	2	67				3	2	67
English	1,180	594	50	439	226	51	1,619	820	51
Spanish	1,814	786	43	319	105	33	2,133	891	42
Total	2,994	1,380	46	758	331	44	3,752	1,711	46
<i>Held in provinces.</i>									
(2) Assistant	2			40	20	50	42	20	48
(3) Bookkeeper	1	1	100				1	1	100
(3) Tenedor de libros	2			1			3		
(5) Civil engineer				1	1	100	1	1	100
(6) Escribano	2						2		
(7) Clerk, first grade	34	24	71	17	9	53	51	33	65
(7) Primer grado	15	2	13	16	4	25	31	6	19
(9) Clerk, second grade	41	26	63	6	2	33	47	28	60
(9) Segundo grado	345	161	47	141	72	51	486	233	48
(10) Clerk, third grade	19	3	16				19	3	16
(10) Tercer grado	305	185	61	31	21	68	336	206	61
(15) Hospital steward	4	2	50				4	2	50
(19) Inspector, medical	5	1	20				5	1	20
(21) Instructor in metal work	1						1		
(22) Interpreter				4	2	50	4	2	50
(22) Intérprete auxiliar	1	1	100				1	1	100
(29) Provincial treasurer				4	3	75	4	3	75
(29) Stenographer	3						3		
(29) Taquígrafo	1						1		

Examinations.	For original ap- pointment.			For promotion or transfer.			Total.		
	Number exam- ined.	Number passed.	Percent passed.	Number exam- ined.	Number passed.	Percent passed.	Number exam- ined.	Number passed.	Percent passed.
<i>Held in provinces—Continued.</i>									
(31) Teacher.....	18	3	17	191	135	71	209	138	66
(32) Teacher, Filipino.....	342	46	13	75	31	41	417	77	18
(33) Teacher of carpentry.....	5	5	100				5	5	100
(35) Translator.....	1	1	100	2	2	100	3	3	100
(36) Translator, junior.....	3	1	33	1			4	1	25
(36) Traductor auxiliar.....	1			3	2	67	4	2	50
(37) Typewriter.....	3						3		
(37) Escribiente á máquina.....				1	1	100	1	1	100
(52) Veterinary surgeon.....	1						1		
(42) Delineante arquitectónica aux- iliar.....	2	1	50				2	1	50
(44) Delineante topográfico auxiliar.....	2	1	50				2	1	50
(46) Escribiente á máquina auxiliar.....				1	1	100	1	1	100
(49) Médico municipal.....	1						1		
(50) Montero.....	7	3	43				7	3	43
English.....	483	113	23	341	205	60	824	318	39
Spanish.....	684	354	52	194	101	52	878	455	52
Total.....	1,167	467	40	535	306	57	1,702	773	45

RECAPITULATION.

During nine months:									
English.....	1,663	707	43	780	431	55	2,443	1,138	47
Spanish.....	2,498	1,140	46	513	206	40	3,011	1,346	45
Total.....	4,161	1,847	44	1,293	637	49	5,454	2,484	46
Previously examined:									
English.....	3,199	2,004	63	816	452	55	4,015	2,456	61
Spanish.....	6,165	3,008	49	785	398	51	6,950	3,406	49
Total.....	9,364	5,012	54	1,601	850	53	10,965	5,862	53
Total English.....	4,862	2,711	56	1,596	883	55	6,458	3,591	56
Total Spanish.....	8,663	4,148	48	1,298	604	47	9,961	4,752	48
Grand total.....	13,525	6,859	51	2,894	1,487	51	16,419	8,346	51

Original appointments made in the Philippine civil service upon certification by the civil service board during the nine months ended June 30, 1904.

Position.	From English registers.	From Spanish registers.	Total.
Apprentice.....		24	24
Blacksmith.....	8		8
Bookbinder.....		13	13
Bookkeeper.....	2		2
Cabinet maker.....	1		1
Cargador.....	1		1
Carpenter.....	6	2	8
Clerk, first grade.....	59	3	62
Clerk, second grade.....	100	160	260
Clerk, third grade.....	1	179	180
Compositor, junior.....		15	15
Draftsman, anatomical.....		2	2
Draftsman, junior architectural.....		2	2
Draftsman, junior mechanical.....		2	2
Draftsman, junior topographical.....		4	4
Engineer, steam.....	3		3
Engineer, assistant steam.....		6	6
Engineer of cutter.....	3	1	4
Engineer of launch.....		6	6
Engineer of road roller.....	1		1
Fireman, first class.....	27		27
Fireman, second class.....		2	2

Original appointments made in the Philippine civil service upon certification by the civil service board during the nine months ended June 30, 1904—Continued.

Position.	From English registers.	From Spanish registers.	Total.
Foreman of corral.....	1		1
Foreman of laborers.....		1	1
Foreman of roads.....	9		9
Foreman of shops.....	3	2	5
Harbor policeman.....		1	1
Hospital attendant.....	10		10
Hospital steward.....	1	2	3
Inoculator.....	5		5
Inspector of machinery.....	1		1
Inspector, sanitary.....		2	2
Inspector, chief sanitary.....	2		2
Inspector, medical.....	4		4
Instrument man.....		1	1
Interpreter.....	3		3
Interpreter, junior.....	1	5	6
Lighthouse keeper.....		3	3
Machinist.....	1	4	5
Machinist, assistant.....	1		1
Mail carrier.....		8	8
Master of cutter.....	3		3
Master of launch.....	3	5	8
Mate of cutter.....	4		4
Mate of launch.....	2		2
Nurse.....	2		2
Observer, second class.....		1	1
Overseer.....	1		1
Painter.....		1	1
Patrolman, first class.....	107		107
Patrolman, third class.....		54	54
Pharmacist.....		4	4
Physician, municipal.....		2	2
Pipeman.....		3	3
Plumber.....	1		1
Pressman.....		4	4
Prison guard.....	26	26	52
Provincial treasurer.....	1		1
Ranger.....		11	11
Rodman.....	2		2
Skilled workman.....		2	2
Stenographer.....	3	1	4
Subinspector.....	2		2
Superintendent of hardware.....	1		1
Supervisor (civil engineer).....	2		2
Teacher.....	1		1
Teacher, Filipino.....	24		24
Teacher of music.....	1		1
Teamster.....	72	1	73
Typewriter.....	1		1
Typewriter, junior.....		7	7
Translator, junior.....		2	2
Veterinary surgeon.....	1		1
Watchman.....	21	3	24
Water tender.....	5		5
Wheelwright.....	3		3
Total.....	543	579	1,122

Appointments made through changes in the service.

Nature of change.	English registers.	Spanish registers.	Total.
Promotion.....	646	561	1,207
Reduction.....	27	20	47
Transfer.....	202	56	258
Reinstatement.....	82	46	128
Total.....	957	683	1,640

Appointments made in the United States.

Position.	From English registers.	From Spanish registers.	Total.
ORIGINAL.			
Assistant	15		15
Assistant in serum laboratory	1		1
Auditing clerk	2		2
Bookkeeper	17		17
Botanical collector	2		2
Botanist, systematic	1		1
Chemist, analytical	2		2
Chemist, economic products	1		1
Civil engineer	20		20
Compositor	1		1
Disbursing clerk	2		2
Draftsman, architectural	4		4
Geologist	1		1
Hospital attendant	4		4
House surgeon	1		1
Inspector, medical	2		2
Inspector of boilers	1		1
Machinist, lighthouse	1		1
Nurse	10		10
Pathologist	1		1
Pressman	3		3
Stenographer and typewriter	42		42
Teacher	171		171
Typewriter	4		4
Veterinarian	2		2
Woodworker	1		1
Total original	312		312
BY TRANSFER.			
Auditing clerk	1		1
Bookkeeper	1		1
Civil engineer	1		1
Examiner, Treasury	1		1
Postal clerk	10		10
Soil physicist	1		1
Stenographer and typewriter	3		3
Teacher	7		7
Veterinarian	1		1
Total by transfer	26		26
Total in United States	338		338

RECAPITULATION.

Nature of appointment.	From English registers.	From Spanish registers.	Total.
During nine months:			
Original, in Philippine Islands	543	579	1,122
Through changes in the service	957	683	1,640
Original, in the United States	312		312
By transfer from the United States classified civil service	26		26
Total	1,838	1,262	3,100
Previously appointed	3,948	2,821	6,769
Grand total	5,786	4,083	9,869

Filipinos taking examinations in English during the nine months ended June 30, 1904.

Examinations.	For original appointment.						For promotion or transfer.						Total.					
	Number examined.		Number passed.		Per cent passed.		Number examined.		Number passed.		Per cent passed.		Number examined.		Number passed.		Per cent passed.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Held in Manila.</i>																		
Apprentice	4												4					
Bookkeeper	1												1					
Clerk, first grade	6		1		17		14		2		14		20		3		15	
Clerk, second grade	94	6	24	1	26	17	21		8		38		115	6	32	1	28	17
Clerk, third grade	39		9		23		1						40		9		23	
Interpreter	1	1	1		100		2		2		100		3	1	3		100	
Interpreter, junior	2				50								2		1		50	
Teacher	167	113	52	17	31	15	77	44	53	24	69	55	244	157	105	41	43	26
Translator	4	1					3						7	1				
Translator, junior	6		3		50		2		1		50		8		4		50	
Typewriter							1						1					
Total in Manila	324	121	91	18	28	16	121	44	66	24	55	55	445	165	157	42	35	22
<i>Held in provinces.</i>																		
Clerk, first grade	2		1		50		2						4		1		25	
Clerk, second grade	8						4		1		25		12		1		8	
Clerk, third grade	18	1	3		17								18	1	3		17	
Teacher	276	71	41	5	15	7	62	8	29	2	47	25	338	79	70	7	21	9
Translator							1		1		100		1				100	
Total in provinces	304	72	45	5	15	7	69	8	31	2	45	25	373	80	76	7	20	9
Grand total	628	193	136	23	22	12	190	52	97	26	51	50	818	245	233	49	28	15

EXHIBIT D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

MANILA, P. I., October 26, 1904.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the bureau of the insular purchasing agent covering the period of the fiscal year July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, showing in detail the transactions of the bureau:

- I. The report of the disbursing and cashier's division with exhibits.
- II. The report of the property division with exhibits; covering sales of rice and corrugated iron under the Congressional Relief Fund.
- III. Report of the record division with exhibits.
- IV. Special report of the land transportation division.
- V. Special report on importation and sales of carabao.

With the report of the disbursing division is a comparative statement of sales from the establishment of the bureau to June 30, 1904, which shows the steady increase of the business of the bureau:

	Amount.	Per cent- age of annual increase.
		<i>Per cent.</i>
Total sales during fiscal year 1902.....	P1, 970, 549. 78	.....
Total sales during fiscal year 1903.....	3, 134, 141. 98	59.05
Total sales during fiscal year 1904.....	5, 309, 474. 37	69. 41
Total since establishment	10, 414, 166. 13	.....

In connection with the volume of business shown above, attention is called to the financial statement of the bureau submitted with the report of the chief of the division of accounts. From this it appears that a very large proportion of the 10 per cent collected under Act 231 has continued to accumulate, thereby increasing the available capital at the disposal of the bureau and enabling it to carry a large stock—a most necessary element in the reduction of cost price as well as affording a fund by which the large indebtedness of the various bureaus and provinces can be carried. Thus this fund is in a manner as available for all government expenditures as though it had been turned into the treasury; in fact, more so, since it is active working capital instead of dead reserve funds. During the latter part of the fiscal year 1904 we repaid to the insular treasury \$100,000 United States currency which had been advanced for the purpose of increasing our stock and carrying the large indebtedness of the various bureaus and provinces. Without the surplus derived from Act 231, this would have been impossible, and direct appropriations would have been required from the Commission to enable our debtors to liquidate our bills.

In March, 1903, at the request of the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C., the honorable Commission, by resolution, directed the insular purchasing agent to proceed to the United States for consultation with the chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, and to agree upon and recommend a system for the purchase of supplies in the United States.

I reached Washington, D. C., during the latter part of May. Colonel Edwards had already in effect a system that was very efficient and needed only some minor changes to make it nearly perfect in its operation. Books and forms were ordered changed in Manila, and the same system of records and bookkeeping put into effect in Manila and New York as was already in operation in Washington. The insular purchasing agent then prepared 40

stock orders numbered consecutively, for staple and special articles required in Manila, and with the assistance of the acting purchasing agent in New York, purchased and shipped a stock approximating in value \$400,000 United States currency. By means of these orders that were duly recorded in Washington and New York, the insular purchasing agent in Manila could by code word cable reference to number of order and articles and have any item duplicated, saving from forty to sixty days in time and enabling the government to take advantage of the markets, obtaining always the best goods for the least price.

After thorough investigation and trial, the chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, Colonel Edwards; Mr. J. G. Jester, chief of purchasing and disbursing division; and the insular purchasing agent, joined in a report recommending that the New York office be made permanent with a statement of the personnel required to economically handle the business for the Philippine government. And I take this occasion to recommend that the report of the above-mentioned committee, modified to suit present conditions, be approved and proper legislation passed. There is daily necessity for such a branch in New York. The existence of the office in its present state has saved the government many thousands of dollars. As a medium of information it would pay to maintain it.

Shortly after the departure of the insular purchasing agent for the United States, in March, 1903, it became necessary to send Captain Davies, local purchasing agent, on a tour of investigation in the interests of the government looking to the importation of carabao to supply the needs of the planters and farmers, whose losses by reason of rinderpest and surra in 1901 and 1902 equaled fully 75 per cent of all the animals in the country. This tour extended over a period of six months. During this time the bureau was administered by the assistant insular purchasing agent. The markets of Manila could not meet the demands of the increasing business, which increase was equal to 69 per cent over the preceding year. This fact, and necessary delays in getting supplies shipped from the United States, caused many serious complications by failure to fill requisitions, which led to much adverse criticism of the bureau. In November both the insular purchasing agent and the local purchasing agent returned to their post of duty, and with the assistance of the supplies purchased in the United States, which began to arrive about this time, were able in a measure to meet demands and soon were able to bring order out of chaos. The system has been steadily improved until requisitions are promptly and satisfactorily filled. I am pleased to say that, where criticism was rife in the latter part of 1903, we now hear pleasant things regarding the management. A complete reorganization has been effected and all executive positions filled by capable, loyal, and efficient men.

In September, 1903, the honorable Commission adopted the plan of requiring the insular purchasing agent to pay duty on all importations. Since the passage of this law the insular purchasing agent has paid duties in the sum of \$117,530 United States currency. The operation of this law has greatly increased the work of the bureau, and there are delays in getting goods on sale after the arrival of the ships—from six to fifteen days. His time is consumed in making out the consumption entries for the custom officials, the examination and pricing of goods.

In the latter part of 1903, at the suggestion of the honorable, the civil governor, a plan was put into operation to dispense with buying supplies needed, in New York, except such things as were special, and to advertise for all staple goods, machinery, etc., in Manila. This was done to build up the commercial interests of Manila, and to encourage the merchants to carry large stocks. It was agreed that a profit of 10 per cent should be allowed over cost of importation—this to include freight, insurance, lighterage, arrastre, duty, cartage, and bank charges.

Since July, 1903, circular proposals have been advertised in Manila, amounting to ₱2,250,000, for coal, lumber, cement, general supplies, and awards made thereon. The bulk of all these contracts has gone to agents and brokers who carry no stocks, or to the older English firms who are satisfied to do business on a smaller margin of profit than Americans can afford. This is brought about by the lack of American capital invested in Manila. There has been no appreciable increase in general stocks except in hardware and plumbing goods and stationery. Merchants with limited capital can not afford to invest in large stocks, pay high rents, employ necessary clerks and labor to operate their business, and go into competition with brokers and agents of the large exporting houses of the United States who have none of these expenses.

In my opinion there should be some discrimination in favor of merchants who carry stocks over mere agents and brokers in the matter of staples. As it is now, the business necessarily goes to the lowest bidder, quality and time of delivery being considered. The broker is satisfied with 5 per cent and in many cases 2½ per cent on indent orders, and can deliver as quickly as the regular merchant, unless the material is in stock. When it is considered that the purchase of supplies by this bureau amounts to over ₱4,000,000 per annum, it may be seen at once that the present state of business in Manila can not meet the demands from stock, nor are bona fide merchants justified in very materially increasing their stocks if they must be forced into competition with brokers and agents. I believe if orders for goods not

now carried in stock in Manila were ordered direct from New York, it would have a tendency to bring better stocks here, when it was seen that the government would not order staple goods from agents and brokers.

The one great need of the islands is reliable wholesale general stores with capital sufficient to carry very large stocks and by increasing business enable merchants to sell at lower rates. I have one example to which I wish to invite your attention. I recently had a letter from a business firm in Manila saying that they were willing to take indent orders at 5 per cent commission; if goods were bought in small quantities from their stock, they expected their regular retail prices; if large orders were given on their stock, they would allow 50 per cent off their retail prices. What must be the profit of business run on this basis?

Every inducement should be held out to capital to invest in wholesale stores. The business of the islands will justify it, and good interest can be realized on money so invested. There are some lines which must of necessity be handled by agents—machinery particularly, where in nearly every order different specifications occur, and therefore can not be anticipated and carried in stock. In these cases, too, it is generally better to order through agents on the ground, who are familiar with conditions and are present to aid in erecting plants and putting them into running shape.

COAL YARDS AND COALING STATIONS.

During the year the price of coal at nearly all the stations has been reduced. The prices last year at the principal stations were as follows:

	1903.	1904.
	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>
Manila	12.60	11.70
Romblon	15.10	13.40
Iloilo	13.96	12.90
Cebu	12.90	13.40
Zamboanga	15.50	12.70
Jolo	15.50	14.15

By direction of the chief executive, I made a tour of inspection of all coaling stations, and after mature consideration decided to reduce the number of regular stations to 6, cutting out 13. The cost of delivery at so many ports and the inadequate facilities for handling increased the expense so materially that it was found more economical to have fewer stations and better facilities. We are constructing coal sheds at these permanent stations to protect the coal from the weather. Exposure to weather caused rapid deterioration equal to from 10 to 20 per cent per annum. It may become necessary in the near future to establish other coaling stations—one on the northwest coast, one on the east coast of Luzon, and, possibly, one on Palawan.

LUMBER YARDS.

This division is one of the most important of the bureau. All building material, firewood, and coal for city delivery are handled here. About 4,000,000 board feet of lumber (largely American pine and redwood) and 12,000 tons of coal are received and delivered during the fiscal year. The cost of operation of the yard, including water and land transportation, labor, superintendence, has cost a little less than 6 per cent on the amount of sales and delivery.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION.

With the steadily increasing business of the bureau, this division has been increased to meet the requirements until the already inadequate quarters were unable to accommodate animals or vehicles. Every effort to provide shelter for both was made, but our contingent fund was insufficient, and in view of the fact that our new stables were nearing completion, no further appropriation was made. The overcrowded condition of the stables was a menace to the health of the animals. Our losses continued to increase, resulting as follows:

Losses by death or destroyed by reason of contagious disease.

Australian horses	12
American horses	5
Chinese horses	2
Native ponies	8
American mules	15
Total (practically 13.2 per cent)	42

The bureau has never been allowed a veterinary surgeon, and has been dependent upon the board of health to answer such calls. With the amount of stock on hand and the heavy duty they are called upon to perform, there should be assigned a regular veterinary. This has been repeatedly recommended but never allowed, and I wish again to urge upon the honorable Civil Commission the necessity for this service. We are expecting in August a large increase in our transportation by the addition of 40 head of animals from the United States and the need for the veterinary will be accordingly increased.

In the reorganization of the bureau during the last half of the fiscal year, I am indebted to Capt. A. L. B. Davies, local purchasing agent; Mr. Gus Johnson, assistant insular purchasing agent; Mr. F. H. Garrett, chief division of accounts; Mr. A. D. Collins, chief of property division, and Mr. S. J. Epperly, chief of record division, for their loyal support and the efficient management of their respective divisions. They have all with one accord worked early and late and much of the improvement in the system, which has enabled the bureau to meet promptly the demands made upon it, is due to their efforts. I take this occasion to express my appreciation of the efforts, not alone of the division chiefs, but to the entire staff, for the very satisfactory manner in which they have performed the duties assigned to them.

Respectfully submitted.

E. G. SHIELDS,
Insular Purchasing Agent.

I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DISBURSING DIVISION, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

MANILA, P. I., September 24, 1904.

INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, showing:

First. The condition of the business of the insular purchasing agent in connection with the handling of the various appropriations for the "Purchase of supplies" to the various bureaus of the insular government, together with a statement of the comparative increase of business and decrease of cost in the handling of same.

Second. The administration of the office of the cashier, dealing with the sales and transfers of merchandise under said appropriations, and collection of the various moneys in payment therefor.

Third. A condensed analysis, with exhibits, showing details of all disbursements made by the disbursing officer, not only from the appropriations for the "Purchase of supplies," but, also, from the various other appropriations at different times confided to him for disbursement.

The Financial statement of the Purchase of supplies, appropriation for June 30, 1904, is an effort to show, in a business way, the standing of the bureau as a mercantile concern having confided to it a certain capital for the transaction of business, and the various sub-heads under which the assets and liabilities are distributed.

The "Comparative statement of sales and bureau cost" shows, in brief, the volume of business and the percentage of annual increase, together with the total expense of handling the same, and the proportion which the latter bears to the total amount of business done.

It is to be noted that, in the "Financial statement," it has been necessary to place among the liabilities an indeterminate sum as an estimate of the total liabilities not upon the books, such as unsettled claims for property already delivered but not invoiced. Previous to February 13, 1904, it was not the custom of the division of accounts to take any cognizance of claims not audited and ready for payment, as under the old system a property return of "Property received but not invoiced" was supposed to accompany the "Financial statement." Since that time every effort has been made to place upon the books of the division of accounts all claims of whatsoever nature which, in course of time, the appropriation might be called upon to liquidate, and the outstanding indebtedness, not upon the books, I am confident, has been reduced to, at least, the sum mentioned among the liabilities as "Unsettled claims, etc." A large proportion of this indebtedness consists of claims for transportation, during the last three years, which have not been paid, owing to the fact that the bills of lading were either not presented, or that the amount due under said bills of lading was in controversy. I am endeavoring to fix the liability under these claims as quickly as possible and expect that, by the end of the calendar year, our accounts will show the exact liabilities of the bureau. When this is done there will remain but one other requirement to be fulfilled before the books of the bureau will show, with precision, the exact standing of the business—that is, a perfect inventory of all property on hand, together with its cost price.

The present merchandise account is founded upon an inventory transcribed from the stock books, as of February 13, 1904, which has been increased by all merchandise received and decreased by all deliveries, in order to obtain the balance shown as the first item of assets. The actual inventory of the property will, probably, vary in some slight degree from that taken from the stock books on February 13, and until that actual inventory is made, the exact value of merchandise, or property on hand, can not be ascertained. I would respectfully urge that such an inventory be taken by the end of the present calendar year, as, in that event, in connection with the settlement and auditing of all unsettled claims, all the data requisite for the exact showing of the condition of the business will then be at your disposal.

The item "Vouchers with auditor for collection," under the head of assets, is shown in this way, although really a part of "Accounts receivable," in order to distinguish the actual amount due and unsettled by the auditor from the various bureaus, from the amount of property vouchers transmitted by the various bureaus. In order to show this distinction, the various bureaus whose accounts are settled by transfer upon the auditor's books are credited with every properly executed property voucher transmitted to this bureau, and such property vouchers as have been transmitted to the auditor for transfer upon his books are carried under that heading until a settlement certificate is received from the auditor for them. In other words, properly executed property vouchers transmitted to us by the various bureaus are considered as drafts upon the auditor, for which credit is given to the bureaus immediately upon receipt, and are held under the head "Vouchers with the auditor for collection," until we are notified by him of their proper transfer upon his books.

The item "Surplus" in the "Financial statement" is the amount apparently earned beyond the net earnings under Act 231, which consists of the total amount collected upon sales under the 10 per cent charge less the actual payments made for freight and other items properly chargeable against Act 231. Part of the surplus is undoubtedly due to the fact that in pricing by units some slight increase over the actual cost has been made in pricing goods; some of it may be due to the fact that upon an accurate inventory of the merchandise on hand the inventory of February 13, 1904, may be found through inaccuracies in the stock books, to have been in excess of the true value, and part may be required to offset some unknown liability not upon the books. As the total sales of the bureau, however, since its beginning business, have aggregated in the neighborhood of ₱10,000,000, this surplus of ₱190,516.99, a percentage of 1.9, may be due entirely to the slight excess of price over actual cost mentioned above.

In regard to the personnel of the office, I may say that I consider the force at present capable and daily increasing in efficiency. As you are aware, however, for several months this division has suffered severely in the loss of experienced men and from insufficient clerical assistance. Under these circumstances, I consider the amount and character of the work done by my force to be worthy of praise, and feel confident that as the new men become more familiar with the business, the work will be even more quickly and satisfactorily performed. I would respectfully urge, however, that, if possible, I be assigned one more experienced American clerk, as requested by me at the time of submission of the estimates for 1905. This would allow me to organize the office as it should be organized; prevent the serious crippling of the work now occasioned by absence on leave or on account of illness, and enable the office to furnish the various reports and statistical information, the requests for which are constantly increasing, without obliging the clerical force to work double time as is now necessary in the event of any unusual demand.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS H. GARRETT,
Chief Division of Accounts and Disbursements.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS—OFFICE OF THE CASHIER.

Financial statement of Purchase of supplies, appropriation, June 30, 1904.

ASSETS.		Currency.
Merchandise (stock).....	₱1,633,175.67	
Accounts receivable.....	579,725.04	
Vouchers with auditor for collection.....	151,023.85	
Money and property with purchasing and disbursing agent in the United States.....	213,225.66	
Cash to credit of appropriation.....	23,233.92	
Cash in bank.....	11,389.55	
Total assets.....	2,610,773.69	

LIABILITIES.

Appropriations.....	₱1,500,000.00
Net earnings under act 231.....	709,293.25
Accounts payable (audited).....	110,063.45
Additional accounts payable, unsettled claims, etc., not audited (estimated).....	100,000.00
Total liabilities.....	2,420,256.70
Surplus.....	190,516.99

Comparative statement of sales from establishment of bureau to June 30, 1904.

Period.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	Total, Philippine currency.	Act 231. Philippine currency.	Annual increase.
Fiscal year 1902.....	\$985,274.89		₱1,970,549.78	₱167,057.84	<i>Per cent.</i>
Fiscal year 1903.....	775,189.72	\$1,979,703.18	3,134,141.98	284,922.00	59.05
Fiscal year 1904.....	2,559,062.21	219,983.44	5,309,474.37	475,938.01	69.41
Total.....	4,319,556.82	2,199,686.62	10,414,166.13	927,917.85	

Comparative statement of cost from establishment of bureau to June 30, 1904.

[Amounts in Philippine currency.]

How expended.	Fiscal year 1902.	Fiscal year 1903.	Fiscal year 1904.	Total.
Salaries and wages.....	₱152,932.44	₱275,742.68	₱384,410.84	₱813,085.96
Contingent expenses.....	144,776.44	166,684.28	219,463.07	530,923.79
Total.....	297,708.88	442,426.96	603,873.91	1,344,009.75
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
Percentage of annual increase.....		48.61	36.49	
Percentage of annual sales.....	15.11	14.12	11.38	

General statement of receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

How received.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	How received.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
Cash on hand July 1, 1903.....	₱0.14		By sundry deposits with treasurer of Philippine Islands.....		
Sales of supplies.....	5,232,824.64	\$81,450.18			
Sales of rice, Act 495.....	406.17	39,257.07		₱5,243,608.96	\$121,707.25
Sales of carabao.....	9,760.00		Balance due Government June 30, 1904.....	98.86	
Miscellaneous sources.....	716.87	1,000.00			
Total.....	5,243,707.82	121,707.25	Total.....	5,243,707.82	121,707.25

Condensed statement of sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
Supplies to departments (Exhibit A).....	₱4,633,961.12	\$205,031.85
Supplies to provinces (Exhibit B).....	484,223.30	14,951.59
Rice, Act 495 (Exhibit C).....		36,818.68
Rice, Act 797 (Exhibit C).....		2,505.00
Rice, Act 1046 (Exhibit C).....	348.25	
Carabao, Acts 797 and 1046 (Exhibit D).....	9,760.00	
Miscellaneous sales, etc. (Exhibit E).....	621.22	1,110.00
Total.....	5,128,913.89	260,417.12

Departmental sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904

Department.	Total sales.		Balance due June 30, 1904, Philippine currency.
	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	
Executive bureau.....	₱19,030.85		₱11.00
Civil service board.....	2,203.37	\$221.65	48.44
Insular purchasing agent.....	147,202.59	2,922.60	807.76
Board of health.....	68,419.60	9,279.48	6,919.98
Quarantine service.....	30,738.77	1,445.98	4,854.80
Forestry bureau.....	44,211.27	801.44	485.79
Mining bureau.....	3,107.94		332.31
Weather bureau.....	8,921.20	887.23	.59
Bureau of public lands.....	1,608.52	4.95	12.43
Bureau of agriculture.....	75,863.55	280.15	291.36
Ethnological survey.....	2,357.33	448.68	99.33
Government laboratories.....	158,954.84	7,313.44	49,433.60
Philippine civil hospital.....	32,632.95	2,469.60	4,215.69
Bureau of posts.....	23,711.44	11.84	4,387.61
Civil sanitarium.....	6,158.06	6.53	711.69
Philippines constabulary.....	206,651.14	38.83	27,643.25
Bureau of prisons.....	232,090.37	24,893.47	7,996.76
Coast guard and transportation.....	832,883.19	43,627.55	56,016.42
Coast and geodetic survey.....	8,636.94	21.74	252.56
Bureau of engineering.....	27,526.24	117.28	5,371.09
Treasury bureau.....	18,122.55	65.65	1,243.34
Bureau of the auditor.....	4,137.80		391.16
Bureau of customs and immigration.....	91,405.31	6,687.49	16,612.43
Bureau of internal revenue.....	47.94	11.00	
Insular cold storage and ice plant.....	214,336.21	5,851.60	12,111.64
Supreme court.....	2,172.47		1,602.21
Court of first instance, Manila.....	1,232.69	79.55	183.10
Court of customs appeals.....	631.70		337.65
Court of land registration.....	4,706.65	58.06	70.07
Attorney-general.....	5,585.85	2.30	1,816.47
Bureau of education.....	503,904.17	611.01	14,322.67
Bureau of public printing.....	159,668.82	349.38	13,616.10
Bureau of archives.....	473.23		
Bureau of architecture.....	324,199.23	69,417.51	18,682.27
Ayuntamiento building.....	8,832.31	3.30	6,316.00
Intendencia building.....	686.61		65.51
Potenciana building.....	496.99	127.22	17.57
Malacañan palace.....	1,160.96	62.92	99.73
Philippine exposition board.....	54,345.42	3,767.85	98.84
Official Gazette.....	445.56		50.22
Benguet improvements.....	3,847.19	128.13	1,821.35
Benguet road.....	169,234.80	3,731.81	4,058.15
Padre Juan Villaverde trail.....	2,923.10		
Nanguilian-Baguio road survey.....	589.68	398.75	838.55
Vigan-Bangued road.....	8,935.43		1,339.50
Carcar-Barili road.....	7,115.68		4,788.39
Pasacao-Nueva Caceres road.....	24,313.67		4,535.32
Capas-O'Donnell-Iba road.....	24,871.59		8,684.11
Pagbilao-Antimonan road.....	28,010.47		11,213.54
Sorsogon-Bulacan road.....	11,153.95		5,583.35
Sogod-Putad road.....	4,634.64		3,717.34
Carabao, Acts 797 and 1046.....	6,368.82	38.03	
Municipal board, Manila.....	2,796.62	19.47	262.62
City engineer, Manila.....	758,159.43	16,483.37	17,323.94
City assessor and collector.....	5,183.32	359.43	365.85
Fire department, Manila.....	108,078.23	688.30	7,939.87
City attorney, Manila.....	1,381.11	2.42	4.75
Prosecuting attorney.....	2,001.48	34.10	
Sheriff, city of Manila.....	1,145.89	11.11	235.11
Municipal court, Manila.....	455.90		
Register of deeds.....	734.88		79.91
Police department, Manila.....	82,719.44	456.62	773.18
Department of city schools.....	1,762.82	197.08	
Pall system, Manila.....	21,660.93	693.98	11,817.98
Bay-Tiaong road.....	4,383.32		553.29
Sariaya road and bridges.....	257.47		
Bureau of patents and copyrights.....	19.27		
Court of first instance, Zamboanga.....	13.20		
Court of first instance, Jolo.....	214.64		
San Lazaro hospital.....	254.22		
Census bureau.....	29.08	8.03	
Opium committee.....	117.86		
Congressional relief fund.....	494.00		
American circulating library.....	185.13		185.13
Total.....	4,633,961.12	205,031.85	343,743.97

Provincial sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

	Total sales.		Balance due June 30, 1904, Philippine currency.
	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	
Province of Abra.....	₱1,245.27	\$2.20	₱2,686.48
Province of Albay.....	7,372.12	149.05	16,259.97
Province of Ambos Camarines.....	9,259.48	14.52	918.15
Province of Antique.....	1,477.12		916.86
Province of Bataan.....	212.07		
Province of Batangas.....	3,622.40		911.17
Province of Benguet.....	1,720.61	41.91	63.50
Province of Bohol.....	3,436.93	6.60	4,912.48
Province of Bulacan.....	38,799.80	294.48	7,098.62
Province of Cagayan.....	6,721.40		3,315.20
Province of Calbayog pier.....	4,381.09	11.98	2,068.29
Province of Capiz.....	1,659.10		6,151.77
Province of Cavite.....	4,388.46	1,012.85	158.44
Province of Cebu.....	8,261.68		7,041.83
District Commander Pollok.....	108.36	41.16	180.84
Engineer, Moro Province.....	34,309.92		19,853.25
Province of Ilocos Norte.....	10,116.57	910.46	1,391.87
Province of Ilocos Sur.....	13,077.39	110.62	9,970.37
Province of Iloilo.....	2,832.28		735.60
Province of Isabela.....	970.46		512.78
Province of La Laguna.....	10,680.94	80.58	4,359.30
Province of La Union.....	10,773.72		11,494.12
Province of Lepanto-Bontoc.....	936.60		102.19
Province of Leyte.....	25,630.26	28.82	8,567.88
Province of Masbate.....			2,526.56
Province of Mindoro.....	7,947.98	881.42	23,034.00
Province of Misamis.....	1,730.71	722.17	304.00
Province of Nueva Ecija.....	1,762.21		40.39
Province of Nueva Viscaya.....	1,898.74	34.10	1,741.59
Province of Occidental Negros.....	2,960.08	164.45	3,272.14
Province of Oriental Negros.....	2,062.35		116.04
Province of Pampanga.....	9,579.61	54.91	692.88
Province of Pangasinan.....	26,640.76	1,018.04	1,837.57
Province of Paragua.....	4,639.16	73.70	3,194.03
Province of Rizal.....	5,079.44		2,067.11
Province of Romblon.....	2,029.20	79.20	130.42
Province of Samar.....	12,436.05		6,972.04
Province of Sorsogon.....	46,494.69	1,776.08	33,548.00
Province of Surigao.....	500.42	16.50	61.44
Province of Tarlac.....	10,380.27	1,593.50	621.43
Province of Tayabas.....	9,613.31	1,460.27	967.57
Improvement of port, Manila.....	66,033.16	2,941.58	6,305.39
Bureau of customs.....	5,363.05		1,415.73
Post-office, Manila.....	4,111.43	6.05	
Signal officer, Philippine division.....	20,756.01		14,824.03
Engineer, Jolo wharf.....	263.62	262.66	99.50
Post-office, Sorsogon.....	3.76		
Post-office, Tacloban.....	3.76		3.76
Post-office, Legaspi.....	6.59		3.76
Post-office, Santa Cruz.....	3.76		
Constabulary.....			20,299.49
Municipality of Cebu.....	392.88		392.88
Chief quartermaster, Zamboanga.....			34
Maj. Robert H. Noble.....	13.80		13.80
Depot quartermaster, U. S. Army, Manila.....	6,676.54		177.29
Steamship Pathfinder (C. & G. S.).....	3,478.86		
Chief quartermaster, Philippine Division, Manila.....	88.00		82.50
Lieut. Robert Burrous, P. C.....			39.60
U. S. Naval Station, Cavite.....	1,483.83		1,483.83
Yangtze Insurance Association.....	97.88		
Manila and Dagupan Rwy. Co.....	26,887.08		
Engineer officer, Department of Mindanao.....	60.24		
District commander, Basilan.....	109.23	179.69	
Engineer officer, Iligan.....	207.37	965.91	
Zambales Province.....	65.38	16.13	
Philippine civil hospital.....	13.20		
Post-office, Dagupan.....	2.84		
Post-office, Calamba.....	6.59		
Post-office, Lucena.....	2.83		
Executive bureau.....	333.60		
Total.....	484,223.30	14,951.59	235,981.07

Detailed statement of rice sold during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Date.	To whom sold.	No. of act.	Unit.	Quantity.	Amount.		Collected.	
					Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
1903.								
August.....	A. S. Reich.....	495	Piculs, Saigon.....	15-117/136	.....	\$86.61	.....	\$57.92
Do.....	Frank S. Bourns	495	Piculs, Calcutta.	6,791.57	.....	33,957.85	.....	33,957.85
			Piculs.....	632.25	.....	2,276.10	.....	.....
			do.....	43.42	.....	130.28	.....	.....
Do.....	Chan Bundo.....	495	do.....	110.17	.....	361.38	.....	.....
			Lot broken sacks, etc.	1	.....	26.50	.....	2,794.22
1904.								
January.....	E. J. Westerhouse.	797	Sacks, Calcutta.	500	.....	2,505.00	.....	2,505.00
June.....	Sold to laborers, Burias Island, during the months of February, March, and April, 1904.	1046	Piculs, Rangoon.	49.75	₱348.25	.....	₱348.25	.....
	Total.....				348.25	39,323.68	348.25	39,257.07

Detailed statement of sales of carabao for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Date.	To whom sold.	Number.	Price.	Amount.	Collected.
1903.					
August.....	Sundry persons.....	9	₱100	₱900	.....
Do.....	do.....	28	70	1,960	₱2,860
September.....	P. de los Santos.....	2	70	140	140
October.....	Sundry persons.....	9	100	900	.....
Do.....	do.....	38	70	2,680	3,560
November.....	do.....	25	100	2,500	2,500
December.....	do.....	5	100	500	500
1904.					
January.....	S. Henson.....	2	100	200	200
	Total.....	118	.....	9,760	9,760

Statement of miscellaneous sales and collections during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Date.	Name.	Account of—	Amount.		Collected.	
			Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
1903.						
September.....	J. B. Alexander.....	Shoeing horses.....	₱20.42	.....	₱20.42	.....
November.....	Sundry persons.....	Sales of condemned property.	154.10	.....	154.10	.....
Do.....	Betran de Lis.....	Breach of carabao contract.	.....	\$1,000.00	.....	\$1,000.00
Do.....	Wm. S. Lyon.....	Property suspended by auditor.	.....	110.00	.....	.....
December.....	J. B. Alexander.....	do.....	13.20	.....	13.20	.....
1904.						
April.....	Wm. Gitt.....	Sales of condemned property.	16.50	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	do.....	39.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Bonafacio Cruz.....	do.....	72.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	F. R. Button.....	do.....	130.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Ysidro Benamente.....	do.....	80.00	.....	337.50	.....
May.....	Peter Pascual.....	do.....	96.00	.....	96.00	.....
	Total.....		621.22	1,110.00	716.87	1,000.00

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS—OFFICE OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

General statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year 1904.

RECEIPTS.

From treasurer Philippine Islands, sundry warrants (Exhibit A)	P5, 433, 537. 20
Sundry refunds (Exhibit A)	1, 609. 57
Total	<u>5, 435, 146. 77</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Purchase of supplies (Exhibits B and C)	3, 510, 600. 04
Salaries and wages (Exhibit B)	384, 410. 84
Contingent expenses (Exhibit B)	70, 012. 33
Purchase of rice, Act 495 (Exhibits B and D)	2, 870. 83
Purchase of rice, Act 786 (Exhibits B and E)	306, 137. 54
Purchase of rice, Act 1046 (Exhibits B and E)	147, 457. 73
Purchase of rice and carabao and expenses in connection with the transportation and handling of same, Act 797 (Exhibits B, E, and F)	746, 736. 48
Purchase of carabao, Act 738 (Exhibits B and F)	138, 311. 54
Care of carabao, Act 1046 (Exhibit F)	6, 007. 97
Expenses in connection with the transportation and handling of rice, Act 1046 (Exhibit E)	16, 445. 36
Construction of lorchas, Act 831 (Exhibit B)	45, 000. 00
Deposits with treasurer Philippine Islands (sundry refunds and unexpended balances) ..	30, 707. 30
Transfers to provincial treasurers account C. R. F. (carabao) (Exhibit F)	2, 500. 00
Sundry refunds (to individuals)	44. 14
Supplemental account, fiscal year 1903	9, 021. 21
Balance on hand June 30, 1904	18, 823. 46
Total	<u>5, 435, 146. 77</u>

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and disbursements of all funds appropriated and made available for the bureau of the insular purchasing agent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

FRANCIS H. GARRETT,

Disbursing Officer, Bureau of the Insular Purchasing Agent.

EXHIBIT A.—Detailed statement of receipts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Date.	Receipts.	Purchase of supplies.	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Act 495—Rice.	Congressional relief fund.	Act 831—Lorchas.	Total.
1903.	Account warrant—							
July 17	No. 3501		P1,070.00					P1,070.00
24	No. 3528, Act 797					P40,000.00		30,000.00
24	No. 3529, Act 485				P4,000.00			4,000.00
24	No. 3530, Act 786					200,000.00		200,000.00
24	No. 3531	P70,000.00						70,000.00
24	No. 3533		33,508.00					33,508.00
24	No. 3563				868.06			33,508.00
30	Holliday, Wise & Co., refund.							868.06
Aug. 9	Account warrant—							
8	No. 3643			P10,000.00				10,000.00
21	No. 3650	180,000.00						180,000.00
26	No. 3716, Act 797					200,000.00		200,000.00
26	No. 3778, Act 797					2,000.00		2,000.00
26	No. 3779		33,508.00					33,508.00
26	No. 3780	120,000.00						120,000.00
26	No. 3834, Act 797					49,033.88		49,033.88
Sept. 12	No. 3848	180,000.00						180,000.00
22	No. 3877, Act 786					100,000.00		100,000.00
26	No. 3927	100,000.00						100,000.00
26	No. 3935		23,353.44					23,353.44
30	No. 3934			7,000.00				7,000.00
30	No. 3936, Act 786							6,137.54
30	No. 3939, Act 797					18,961.90		18,961.90
Oct. 17	No. 3949		1,140.00					1,140.00
21	No. 4016	100,000.00						100,000.00
24	No. 4042	100,000.00	33,508.00	10,000.00				43,508.00
26	No. 4058, Act 797							100,000.00
26	No. 4059, Act 797					177,717.50		177,717.50
28	No. 4071, Act 831					19,144.53		19,144.53
Nov. 4	No. 4085	150,000.00					P15,000.00	15,000.00
7	No. 4094, Act 797					200,000.00		200,000.00
1	Refund, miscellaneous.	6.20						6.20
1	do.	.32						.32
25	Account warrant—							
25	No. 4186		33,508.00					33,508.00
25	No. 4192			3,000.00				3,000.00
25	No. 4193, Act 831						15,000.00	15,000.00
28	No. 4209	75,000.00						75,000.00
Dec. 3	No. 4222	53,498.22						53,498.22
6	No. 4249	200,000.00						200,000.00
16	No. 4255	150,000.00						150,000.00
21	No. 4285, Act 797					20,000.00		20,000.00

EXHIBIT A.—Detailed statement of receipts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

Date.	Receipts.	Purchase of supplies.	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Act 495—Rice.	Congressional relief fund.	Act 831—Lorchas.	Total.
1903.	Account warrant—Continued.							
Dec. 21	No. 4296, Act 738.	P 80,000.00				P 18,660.19		P 18,660.19
26	No. 4309.							80,000.00
26	No. 4310.							15,000.00
28	No. 4328.		P 35,833.34					35,833.34
28	No. 4329.			P 4,000.00				4,000.00
7	Collector of customs, refund.	200.67						200.67
1904.	Account warrant—							
Jan. 9	No. 4361.							
15	No. 4375, Act 738.	250,000.00						250,000.00
15	Voucher No. 371, December, canceled.					11,316.75		11,316.75
15	Account warrant, No. 4406, Act 797.	2.17				13.04		15.21
23	Collector of customs, refund.	17.14				1,000.00		1,000.00
25	Compania Maritima, refund.	24						17.14
28	Warner Barnes & Co., refund.	44.14						44.14
28	H. S. Crocker Co., refund.	8.70						8.70
28	R. W. Douglass, refund.		6.00					6.00
28	Voucher No. 100, February, canceled.		9.40					9.40
28	Account warrant No. 4432.	100,000.00						100,000.00
30	E. Chase, refund, Act 797.					8.99		8.99
Feb. 1	Account warrant.	100,000.00						100,000.00
1	No. 4459.							
5	No. 4473.		33,000.00					33,000.00
15	No. 4517, Act 738.					18,045.18		18,045.18
12	No. 4516.	200,000.00						200,000.00
16	No. 4559.		30,000.00	6,000.00				36,000.00
19	No. 4580, Act 738.					10,000.00		10,000.00
26	No. 4615.	150,000.00						150,000.00
26	No. 4616, Act 738.					20,000.00		20,000.00
26	No. 4640.	250,000.00						250,000.00
28	No. 4744.	60,000.00						60,000.00
28	No. 4742.		35,000.00					35,000.00
28	No. 4747, Act 1046.			10,000.00				10,000.00
28	No. 4745, Act 1046.					20,000.00		20,000.00
28	No. 4746.	538.18						538.18
28	No. 4780.	150,000.00						150,000.00
2	No. 4782, Act 1046.					75,000.00		75,000.00
12	No. 4828.	100,000.00						100,000.00
28	No. 4870.		40,000.00	6,000.00				46,000.00
28	No. 4876, Act 1046.					67,067.73		67,067.73
30	Collector of customs, refund.							
30	E. G. Shields, refund.	2.97						2.97
30		84.82						84.82

Account warrant—									
May	10	No. 4900	150,000.00						150,000.00
	10	No. 4906, Act 738							25,000.00
	19	No. 4930	150,000.00						150,000.00
	28	No. 4982							45,000.00
	28	No. 4983, Act 738	35,000.00						10,000.00
	28	No. 4984, Act 1046							500.00
June	2	No. 5003	150,000.00						150,000.00
	13	No. 5030	100,000.00						100,000.00
	15	No. 5049, Act 738							20,000.00
	29	No. 5113	100,000.00						100,000.00
	29	No. 5114							5,000.00
	29	No. 5115, Act 738							40,000.00
	29	No. 5116	22,547.08						22,547.08
SUPPLEMENTAL ACCOUNT.									
1903.		Account warrant—							558.30
Nov.	16	No. 4107							23,353.44
Dec.	2	No. 4120	23,353.44						21.10
		Disbursing office, board of health, refund							
1904.		W. W. Garver, refund	133.32						133.32
Feb.	20	do.	16.00						16.00
	20	Balance brought over from fiscal year 1903, rate 2.50	166.29						166.29
		Total	3,529,584.06	414,478.02	71,579.40	₹4,868.06	1,369,637.23	45,000.00	5,435,146.77

EXHIBIT B.—Statement of purchases paid for and Bureau equipment and expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Purchase of supplies:	
Coal.....	P 580,455.40
Lumber.....	335,078.98
Hardware and tools.....	409,364.37
Stationery and supplies.....	227,189.48
Furniture.....	92,258.05
Typewriters.....	50,935.52
Building material.....	32,349.27
Animals.....	99,791.54
Forage.....	130,888.98
Vehicles.....	31,380.91
Harness.....	31,781.30
Machinery.....	119,358.05
Paints and oils.....	119,057.00
Cement and lime.....	124,675.10
Freight.....	46,385.74
Clothing and materials.....	33,329.42
Commissary supplies.....	59,024.11
Medical supplies.....	61,917.52
Miscellaneous supplies.....	552,844.71
Marine supplies.....	86,740.61
Electrical supplies.....	54,754.60
Customs duties.....	229,900.18
Arrastre charges.....	1,246.22
	3,510,660.04
Construction of lorchas, Act 831.....	45,000.00
Bureau equipment and expense:	
(Contingent expenses settled through auditor): Office furniture and supplies, postage, repairs, forage, animals, vehicles, harness, horse medicines, repairs to transportation, corral supplies, shop tools, and incidentals.....	149,450.74
Bureau expense:	
(Contingent expenses paid by disbursing officer).....	70,012.33
Salaries and wages.....	384,410.84
Purchase of rice, Act 495.....	2,870.83
Congressional relief fund:	
Act 738.....	P 138,311.54
Act 786.....	306,137.54
Act 797.....	746,736.48
Act 1046.....	169,911.06
	1,361,096.62
Supplemental account, fiscal year, 1903:	
Purchase of supplies.....	182.29
Salaries and wages.....	8,259.52
Contingent expenses.....	579.40
	9,021.21
Total.....	5,532,522.61

EXHIBIT C.—Detailed statement of disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

To whom paid.		To whom paid.	
Holliday, Wise & Co.....	P 506,982.01	Stahl & Rumcker.....	P 10,760.52
T. T. Collins.....	2,631.40	Squires & Bingham.....	5,183.96
Pickett & Roberts.....	30,721.53	Philippine Gaslight Co.....	7,661.72
B. W. Cadwallader & Co.....	16,599.32	Standard Oil Co.....	33,235.54
Lack & Davis.....	22,283.92	Compania Maritima.....	63,354.24
Cameron & McLaughlin.....	15,175.02	Zee Tai On.....	19,805.59
M. Earnshaw & Co.....	4,810.33	Wm. T. Nolting.....	76.40
José Flaminio.....	10,071.95	H. G. S. Townsend.....	37.00
American Hardware and Plumbing Co.....	55,530.08	Warlomont Hermanos.....	1,409.76
M. Fuster y Ca.....	449.09	Henry W. Peabody & Co.....	249,062.14
Castle Bros., Wolf & Sons.....	405,118.11	Shewan Tomes & Co.....	40,141.43
Frank L. Strong.....	106,078.39	Erlanger & Gallingier.....	23,965.10
San Nicolas Iron Works.....	69,946.58	Mariano Uy Chaco.....	285,417.13
Manila Navigation Co.....	76,143.56	United States Subsistence Department.....	528.00
Henry D. Woolfe.....	2,745.10	A. Roensch & Co.....	3,187.35
A. S. Watson & Co.....	5,293.00	American Drug Co.....	3,105.77
E. C. McCullough & Co.....	163,367.16	Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.....	14,410.60
American Book and News Co.....	11,878.58	Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant.....	988.31
A. Grossman.....	7,263.65	Manila Grocery Store.....	127.87
Ynchausti & Co.....	57,810.59	Chee Kim Leong.....	1,122.00
Frank S. Bourns.....	54,108.20	Philippine Lumber and Development Co.....	4,094.45
California-Manila Lumber Commercial Co.....	162,835.72	Santos & Jahrling.....	7,876.24
Pacific Oriental Trading Co.....	328,880.48	Philippine Transportation and Construction Co.....	946.56
Bazar Siglo XX.....	1,062.79	José de Garchitorena.....	750.77
S. D. Martinez.....	3,286.82	A. J. Washburn.....	1,767.86
Bazar de Velasco.....	39,374.35	Manila R. R. Co.....	5,213.90
Santa Cruz Drug Store.....	605.20		
Smith, Bell & Co.....	37,987.80		

EXHIBIT C.—Detailed statement of disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—
Continued.

To whom paid.		To whom paid.	
F. Danielson.....	7925.00	Figuera Hermanos.....	73.97
Casa Comission.....	4,276.16	Louis G. Seligman.....	1,195.00
Collector of customs.....	231,203.40	Thos. P. Dorris.....	1,723.55
D. W. Riley & Co.....	11,576.07	Compañia General de Tabacos de	
F. R. Button.....	1,910.00	Filipinas.....	451.09
Chas. Yarnsburg.....	212.60	Civil Supply Store (P. C.).....	2,690.21
Rich & Roseberg.....	12,180.00	G. Urrutia y Ca.....	351.68
B. Ignacio.....	2,537.98	Ferrier & Van Buskirk.....	42,005.25
American Commercial Co.....	6,447.52	Jno. M. Flominster.....	900.00
Tan Tan.....	58.33	H. L. Hankerson.....	250.00
Calder & Co.....	22,519.42	G. Ocampo.....	4,785.31
Keylock & Pratt.....	278,043.41	M. O'Brien.....	2,900.00
Ricardo Flores.....	1,840.00	S. Shigematsu.....	19,760.73
Donaldson, Sim & Co.....	46,320.34	A. J. Roberts.....	146.56
Jos. N. Woolfson.....	60.00	E. T. Hitek.....	20.00
J. Parsons.....	2,191.54	E. H. Bahr.....	42.00
P. Blanc.....	53,703.04	E. de la Cruz.....	100.44
Ramon Ongcapin.....	1,740.39	Medical Supply Depot, U. S. Army.....	2,761.98
Luis R. Yangco.....	16,271.86	Libreria de R. Bren.....	93.22
Oliver & Trill.....	2,115.85	F. Gutierrez y Ca.....	5,847.48
Manila Sheet Metal Works.....	5,833.97	Kwong Mow Cheong.....	125.22
F. E. Green.....	4,689.15	Geo III.....	78.26
A. J. Gies.....	28,129.02	E. Martinez.....	3,576.19
Cull & Maddy.....	1,445.75	Armstrong & Mackay.....	1,038.30
American Sheet Metal Works.....	918.27	Lo Alay.....	114.78
United States Shoe Store.....	333.10	Casimiro Garcia.....	88.18
P. A. Pearson.....	3,540.00	F. W. Carpenter.....	86.47
Michael, Gaspar, Grant & Co.....	690.58	Chas. F. Lanman.....	8.09
Carpenter, Fortich & Harris.....	333.60	Metropolitan Livery Stables.....	301.14
Hilario Sunico Hermanos.....	6,407.07	Smith & Reed.....	170.00
J. B. Thomas & Co.....	147.43	Gomez y Ca.....	56.10
John Lysaught & Co.....	31,322.69	H. E. Deputy.....	90.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking		Henry Fleischer.....	7.37
Corporation.....	1,062.62	Francisco Sanz.....	1,345.57
J. R. Calder Smith.....	240.00	Justo Porcuna.....	287.32
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	91,591.98	Santiago Hospital.....	869.56
United States Trading Co.....	1,444.88	Ramon Murga.....	200.84
J. W. Fenwick.....	285.94	M. Sisson.....	82.17
Albert Bryan.....	1,763.92	Pablo Martel.....	330.79
Padern y Moreno Hermanos.....	2,340.55	Sociedad de los Telefonos de Manila	582.66
Grant & Co.....	9,526.26	C. Heinszen & Co.....	1,508.79
Eastern Extension Australasia and		Fred. Mountz.....	117.39
China Telegraph Co.....	608.46	Photo. and Typewriter Supply Co.....	45.00
H. L. Heath.....	2,945.88	Sotero Garcia.....	750.00
Philippine Plantation and Com-		Jas. W. Greer.....	61.04
mercial Co.....	1,092.50	Hoskyn & Co.....	4.21
C. Alkan.....	4,611.76	Juan Soler.....	105.50
North American Trading Co.....	2,051.60	Nicholas Vicente.....	2.00
W. L. Whitcomb.....	22,221.08	La Compañia Fabril Singer.....	580.60
E. Spitz.....	1,746.89	F. O. Roberts.....	380.00
Vacuum Oil Co.....	12,143.33	Soc. Metalurgique de la Seine.....	4,563.60
M. A. Clarke.....	5,756.47	W. Watson & Sons.....	744.37
Pedro P. Roxas.....	466.78	K. F. Koehlers's Antiquarium.....	3,666.82
Gutierrez Hermanos.....	1,086.21	William Wesley & Sons.....	3,543.27
H. R. Spencer.....	7,312.90	Dulan & Co.....	1,227.50
Arthur Fallen.....	48,915.22	Pastuer Institute.....	33.33
La Electricista.....	2,711.75	Thaker, Spin R., & Co.....	16.06
A. G. Sibrand Slegert.....	2,781.86	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co.....	809.58
Wright & Kahn.....	675.60	Nam Sing.....	10,702.73
Heacock & Freer.....	440.72	Ellsworth Chase.....	372.40
Teodoro R. Yangco.....	2,604.68	T. E. Pendergast.....	303.89
American Bazaar.....	2,517.49	Samuel Ferrill.....	246.00
Sy Chui Chin.....	1,097.80	Victor Perez.....	2.00
K. Tomodo & Co.....	5,136.80	Pablo Rosario.....	34.67
Compañia Naviera Mercantil de		Francisco Barrios.....	1,577.34
Filipinas.....	1,901.06	M. Modisto.....	442.77
Borroe & Hamilton.....	3,326.33	C. H. Pennyfather.....	52.17
Newhal & Fenner.....	499.00	F. de Altonaga.....	36.00
Findlay & Co.....	58,786.01	Felix Fanlo.....	990.00
Germann & Co.....	5,241.60	José Tan Sunco.....	11.30
Macondray & Co.....	1,579.14	Tan Chico.....	88.00
Roque A. Santos.....	959.00	B. F. Sturtvant.....	1,447.20
Macondray & Van Buskirk.....	34.00	Union Grocery Store.....	23.30
Warner, Barnes & Co.....	90.53	H. F. Wilson.....	13.20
Tan Chuco.....	3,497.06	W. F. Stevenson & Co.....	396,321.16
New York Export and Import Co.....	1,478.03	Meyer William & Co.....	928.88
Cosmopolitan Hospital Association	331.10	M. K. Newman & Co.....	10.00
Behn Meyer & Co.....	720.13	Hilario Analon.....	70.43
Ker & Co.....	3,146.00	Carman y Ca.....	980.78
A. J. Coffee Co.....	35,967.76	J. R. Edgar Co.....	1.00
E. H. Hunter & Co.....	2,960.99	Van Buskirk, Crook & Co.....	19,448.85
Bilibid Prison.....	263.62	Sucessor de R. Bren.....	113.88

EXHIBIT C.—Detailed statement of disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

To whom paid.		To whom paid.	
Moses Chin Poan.....	₱ 608.70	Avery & Bauer.....	₱ 353.00
George Gilchrist.....	150.00	Dy Feco.....	62.00
J. L. Barrett.....	6.09	Underfeed Stoker Co.....	1,211.38
J. H. Nelson.....	42.00	Frias y Ca.....	6.70
H. Southern & Co.....	2,163.58	El Tranvia Español.....	11.36
Y. Audrés.....	379.80	Ramirez y Carrion.....	14.70
Pedro Sy Quila.....	1,693.00	Mayer & Muller.....	1,102.73
Pasig Iron Works.....	11,506.34	F. & M. Lautenschlager.....	318.03
José de Loyzaga.....	15.65	E. Kruss & Co.....	161.00
Sy Giang.....	728.44	Imp. Forest School.....	75.09
Wm. Gitt.....	116.00	Carl Zeiss.....	664.75
Wm. H. Taft.....	81.96	A. Ruepricht.....	399.57
N. T. Hashim & Co.....	294.50	Martinez Nijhoff.....	137.99
Villa de Hong Kong.....	368.00	Mansfield & Sons.....	3,026.01
Siulong & Co.....	369.61	Berhn. Lieblsch.....	6.56
Flaviano Abren.....	2,767.26	C. F. Kahlbaum.....	620.41
B. Mafes.....	7.50	C. Gerhardt.....	596.51
Felix de la Rama.....	425.63	Cheong Lee & Co.....	4,099.04
Valentino Salazar.....	100.00	Lutz, Moll & Co.....	1,050.00
Gregorio Marques.....	628.59	O. K. Oleson.....	732.50
Yu Blao Sontua.....	2.39	Tan Auco.....	1,123.25
Tan Dico.....	4,707.56	Thos. Jamison.....	1,860.00
H. Benis.....	1,138.89	A. Raysag.....	15.40
El Fenix.....	2,941.02	D. J. Turner.....	90.22
E. C. Crick.....	20.00	V. Bautista.....	1.00
Sachsinger & Co.....	74.11	J. Lang.....	251.70
R. B. Howell.....	130.00	Leon Foo.....	400.00
B. Golding.....	319.00	Zamora Hermanos.....	363.90
F. W. Prising.....	39,287.98	American Credit Co.....	39.00
Thos. A. Wallace.....	9,636.11	Robt. H. Noble.....	190.00
H. A. Lampman.....	370.00	D. Hardie & Co.....	641.50
Thos. Coleman.....	1,560.52	Fred. Wilson & Co.....	1,050.50
United States custom service, Manila.....	197.46	Juan Landahl.....	6.00
Martin Pascual.....	104.35	Jno. O. Nichols.....	6.40
Raymundo Ylao.....	2.00	J. Reyes.....	3.57
Moses Chin.....	3,720.00	Chas. Asplund.....	140.00
Kate L. Bassett.....	95.64	Juan Antonio.....	7.70
Lizarraga Hermanos.....	1,448.96	Pacifico Tolot.....	47.81
Geo. W. Simmie.....	9,395.25	W. S. Price.....	708.59
Wm. O'Brien.....	10.00	Crislido My Yerro.....	48.00
Philippine Sugar Estate D. W. Co. (Limited).....	5.22	Chas. L. Palin.....	9.00
Michael & Gaspar.....	471.02	Ordinance Department, U. S. Army.....	711.12
Luis Perez.....	1,104.60	A. L. B. Davies.....	224.30
R. H. McCudden.....	452.30	J. F. Savedra.....	165.00
Geo. Mansfield.....	11.50	Julian Ong Tuangeo.....	1,000.00
J. F. Findlay.....	30.00	Copio Reyes.....	38.75
H. Seibman.....	80.00	J. H. Hawke.....	155.00
Maria Loreto.....	1,220.16	Manila Directory.....	153.00
Tan Machan.....	53.97	American Trading Co.....	26,466.00
S. Bischoff.....	121.74	Macleod & Co.....	625.00
Balas Reyes.....	2,269.05	So Jongco.....	400.00
Augustin Ascencio.....	32.02	Urbano Bautianante.....	1,083.00
Louis Rivera.....	85.11	Petrona de la Cruz.....	14.65
N. M. Saleeby.....	62.06	Santiago Alger.....	281.00
Jose Alemany.....	115.49	Manila American.....	2,091.90
Juan Villamor.....	602.10	E. H. Johnson.....	2,543.64
J. D. Bailey.....	128.66	H. Santos.....	132.22
Eda Day.....	196.58	A. Richter & Co.....	20.95
A. J. Findlay.....	1,022.00	E. Rodriguez.....	61.00
W. Verstraeten.....	60.59	D. W. Smith.....	3,127.00
Manila Book and Stationery Co.....	20.40	Imprenta y Libreria del Colegio de Santo Tomas.....	4.00
Vda. de E. Bota.....	35.70	C. H. McClure.....	72.50
Mariano Vilanova.....	9,124.60	B. H. Berkenkotter.....	33.00
Philip Seldner.....	1,888.60	Manila Brick and Tile Co.....	107.00
Carlos Gsell.....	281.50	Rosario Vizcarra.....	1,368.51
Che Jan Ling & Co.....	170.00	José Aristegui.....	57.20
Filippe Lim.....	80.00	Geo. Y. Taylor.....	140.00
Michael Gaspar & Co.....	1,721.59	I. Jones.....	489.00
Bruce Ingersoll.....	72.00	Louis Baldovi.....	500.00
Frank Rieger.....	170.00	D. Fairbanks.....	175.00
S. A. Korczki.....	108.18	Diao Congue.....	16.00
G. F. Lyon.....	590.00	Pedro Casanova.....	150.00
D. Sampson.....	804.36	Geo. P. Ahern.....	1,900.00
Manuel de Ylarte.....	346.72	American Optical Co.....	4.00
A. Monteblan y Ramos.....	39.25	Schmidt & Ziegler.....	191.70
Martino Rufino.....	9.00	L. Limpanco.....	11.36
The public printer.....	2,843.80	S. C. Choy & Co.....	8,098.27
Mrs. Wm. H. Taft.....	360.00	Barretto y Ca.....	625.00
Juan Rodriguez.....	552.12	Barkis & Probasco.....	770.00
Angel Ortiz.....	234.00	Jarvamol Tejoonel & Co.....	30.00
		Teodoro Ingo.....	150.00

EXHIBIT C.—Detailed statement of disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

To whom paid.		To whom paid.	
G. H. La Duc.....	P758.00	Rocha y Ca.....	P42.74
Jno. G. Coulter.....	3,000.00	Louis M. Lang.....	228.32
H. Price.....	205.00	The Cosmopolitan.....	150.00
Bureau Veratis.....	37.02	T. de los Reyes.....	4.50
Dammann & Co.....	86.58	M. Tawaga & Co.....	26.40
W. S. Bailey & Co.....	35,923.03	Cong Siangco.....	9.50
Wang Hing.....	11.80	J. P. Wilson.....	172.50
Kelly & Walsh.....	212.15	United States naval station, Cavite.....	36.58
Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Co.....	70.71	J. B. Green.....	28.02
Studebaker Bros.....	1,484.46	Jno. Hell.....	3.89
Cox Seed Co.....	2,437.17	Francisco Ong Quico.....	9.00
Vermarel.....	50.59	T. H. Simpson.....	20.00
Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.....	323.43	Jno. Foster.....	4.00
Geronimo Jose.....	433.76	K. E. Engelskjøn.....	2,400.24
Benguet Commercial Co.....	4,389.24	El Jockey.....	70.83
Felix Ullman & Co.....	21.96	Chan Goansin.....	741.13
Sofronio Magsino.....	200.00	Manila Times.....	54.46
Eastern Dredging Co.....	430.00	Cliff C. Young.....	715.98
I. Corpus.....	460.20	International Correspondence School.....	90.00
M. Wal.....	817.20	Go Arm.....	545.45
H. F. Stafford.....	49.00	José T. Hotianiong.....	2,026.50
Rafael Perez.....	572.60	D. Conchu.....	9.80
J. Almenara.....	119.83	A. Torres.....	235.32
Lee Wa.....	7.40	Eugenio Evangelista.....	65.00
C. F. Fernandez.....	100.00	C. A. Johnson.....	66.13
Luzon Stevedoring Co.....	30.00	Pilots' Association, Manila.....	143.00
Union Truck Co.....	121.23	Louis Hidalgo.....	21,348.86
Geo. Ball.....	51.00	Vicente Antonio.....	4.80
J. H. Keller.....	175.00	Ramon Montes.....	30.00
Harry Martin.....	172.20	Thijssen & Co.....	1,480.20
W. S. Conrow.....	514.00	Siegesmundo Terrades.....	284.40
A. S. Emery.....	17.17	Ernest Hagedorn.....	1,073.80
Chofre y Ca.....	39.38	José G. Azaola.....	946.10
José de Jesus.....	291.58	A. B. de Lis.....	1,716.50
Reymundo Dimaculangan.....	150.00	Sam F. Bottoms.....	62.66
F. J. Head.....	330.50	Chas. Conrad.....	250.00
E. G. Shields.....	200.00	Aldecoa & Co.....	5,360.00
Hardie & Caldwell.....	7.00	Commercial Pacific Cable Co.....	22.40
El Aguilar Fabric.....	1,147.50		
N. R. Gonzalez.....	893.00		
C. E. Helvie.....	1,700.00	Total.....	4,971,079.59

EXHIBIT D.—Statement of expenditures, famine relief fund, act 495, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Contingent expenses.
1903.			
Aug. 4	Compañia Maritima.....	Freight.....	P2,061.03
Sept. 15	P. Roxas.....	Warehouse rent.....	271.74
Oct. 29	Compañia Maritima.....	Freight.....	353.04
Dec. 26	Luis R. Yanco.....	.....do.....	51.73
1904.			
Apr. 9	Frank S. Bourns.....	.....do.....	132.74
Mar. 19	Yueda de Tan Auco.....		.55
	Total.....		2,870.83

EXHIBIT E.—Statement of rice purchased and paid for from Congressional relief fund during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	No. of act.	Purchases.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
1903.						
July 25	Holliday, Wise & Co.	7,970.55 piculs rice	786	₱46,468.30		₱46,468.30
31	do.	15,044 piculs rice	786	79,205.64		79,205.64
31	do.	Loading charges	786		₱1,756.96	1,756.96
31	Tan Tan	Loading on vessel	786		58.33	58.33
31	Sundry persons	Labor	786		287.50	287.50
31	do.	do.	786		35.00	35.00
31	do.	do.	786		336.00	336.00
Aug. 6	E. de la Cruz	do.	786		100.44	100.44
10	Manila Navigation Co.	Lighterage	786		34.78	34.78
10	do.	do.	786		76.09	76.09
10	do.	do.	786		660.00	660.00
17	Chee Kim Leong	Loading on vessel	786		49.03	49.03
17	Manila Navigation Co.	Lighterage	786		363.00	363.00
19	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Insurance	786		733.30	733.30
19	do.	15,055.15 piculs rice	797	79,203.19		79,203.19
22	Chee Kim Leong	Loading on cars	786		28.69	28.69
22	Manila Navigation Co.	Lighterage	786		152.17	152.17
22	do.	do.	786		550.00	550.00
25	Chee Kim Leong	Loading on ship	786		56.52	56.52
31	Sundry persons	Services	786		336.00	336.00
31	do.	do.	786		280.00	280.00
Sept. 5	Chee Kim Leong	Loading on vessel	786		96.09	96.09
5	Fred Merowitz	Hire of casco	786		10.00	10.00
7	Chee Kim Leong	Loading on vessel	786		30.00	30.00
9	E. E. A. & C. Tel. Co.	Cablegram	786		1.00	1.00
9	H. L. Heath	Freight	786		173.91	173.91
10	Manila Navigation Co.	Lighterage	786		310.21	310.21
10	do.	do.	786		649.88	649.88
11	Chee Kim Leong	Loading on cars	797		90.00	90.00
12	Manila Navigation Co.	Lighterage	797		3,143.78	3,143.78
12	do.	do.	797		69.54	69.54
16	Holliday, Wise & Co.	10,828 piculs rice	797	60,674.73		60,674.73
16	Chee Kim Leong	Loading on vessel	797		47.67	47.67
16	H. R. Spencer	Freight	797		537.50	537.50
16	do.	do.	797		869.57	869.57
23	Pacific Oriental Trading Co.	Customs duties	786	9,870.34		9,870.34
23	do.	15,898 piculs rice	786	85,927.46		85,927.46
30	do.	15,892.72 piculs rice	786	85,958.88		85,958.88
30	do.	Customs duties	797	9,870.28		9,870.28
30	J. H. Nelson	Foreman (salary)	797		42.00	42.00
30	A. J. Roberts	do.	797		30.00	30.00
Oct. 1	Chee Kim Leong	Loading on vessel	797		130.43	130.43
7	Sundry persons	Sundry persons	797		42	42
10	H. L. Heath	Freight	797		376.69	376.69
13	Chee Kim Leong	Loading on vessel	797		195.00	195.00
13	do.	do.	797		64.57	64.57
13	Fred Merowitz	Hire of casco	797		72.61	72.61
13	N. T. Hashim	Freight	797		230.00	230.00
13	Manila Navigation Co.	Lighterage	797		1,539.84	1,539.84
15	Chee Kim Leong	Loading vessel	797		168.00	168.00
16	F. S. Bourns	Freight	797		434.78	434.78
20	H. R. Spencer	do.	797		417.20	417.20
23	Saslinger & Co.	do.	797		74.11	74.11
23	B. Golding	Loading on vessel	797		25.00	25.00
27	Thos. A. Wallace	Hire of steamship	797		1,980.00	1,980.00
28	Chee Kim Leong	Loading on vessel	797		6.00	6.00
29	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons	29,521.18 piculs rice	797	177,717.50		177,717.50
29	Compañia Maritima	Freight	797		608.69	608.69
29	do.	do.	797		1,452.40	1,452.40
29	do.	do.	797		1,435.00	1,435.00
30	Thos. Coleman	do.	797		1,560.52	1,560.52
30	B. Golding	Loading on casco	797		96.50	96.50
31	A. J. Roberts	Foreman (salary)	797		26.56	26.56
31	Sundry persons	Pay roll, labor	797		44.30	44.30
31	do.	do.	797		324.00	324.00
31	do.	do.	797		308.75	308.75
Nov. 7	Holliday, Wise & Co.	31,808.82 piculs rice	797	171,214.43		171,214.43
7	B. Golding	Loading on casco	797		37.50	37.50
12	do.	Loading on ship	797		125.00	125.00
14	do.	Loading on casco	797		35.00	35.00
18	Manila and Dagupan Rwy. Co.	Freight	797		495.33	495.33
18	F. Danielson	Loading on ship	797		40.00	40.00
19	Tan Machen	Freight	797		53.97	53.97
19	S. Blschoff	do.	797		121.74	121.74
23	F. Danielson	Sacking	797		500.00	500.00
23	Sundry persons	Pay roll, labor	797		35.00	35.00
24	H. Benis	Lighterage	797		125.93	125.93

EXHIBIT E.—Statement of rice purchased and paid for from Congressional relief fund during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	No. of act.	Purchases.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
1903.						
Nov. 21	Borree & Hamilton	Lighterage	797		P139.13	P139.13
24	Augustin Ascencio	Freight	797		32.02	32.02
24	Luis Rivera	do.	797		85.11	85.11
24	Jose Alemany	do.	797		115.49	115.49
24	Juan Villamor	Handling rice	797		602.10	602.10
24	N. T. Hashim & Co.	Freight	797		64.00	64.00
24	F. Danielson	Loading on ship	797		265.00	265.00
24	do.	do.	797		20.00	20.00
30	Sundry persons	Services, labor	797		684.15	684.15
30	Holliday, Wise & Co.	468.27 piculs rice	797	P2,520.56		2,520.56
Dec. 2	W. Werstraten	Freight	797		60.59	60.59
4	F. Danielson	Loading on ship	797		100.00	100.00
7	Thos. A. Wallace	Hire of steamship	797		2,460.00	2,460.00
		Kodiak				
7	Compañia Maritima	Freight	797		1,067.61	1,067.61
10	do.	do.	797		283.82	283.82
14	H. R. Spencer	do.	797		301.02	301.02
18	A. Montibano y Ramos	Lighterage	797		39.25	39.25
18	Borree & Hamilton	do.	797		167.06	167.06
18	do.	do.	797		26.09	26.09
18	Warner, Barnes & Co.	Storage	797		90.53	90.53
18	M. Rufino	Pilotage	797		9.00	9.00
18	H. Benis	Lighterage	797		114.43	114.43
18	Manila Navigation Co.	do.	797		192.24	192.24
21	do.	do.	797		585.10	585.10
23	Luis R. Yanco	Freight	797		246.20	246.20
26	do.	do.	797		13.04	13.04
26	Casa Comission	do.	797		176.13	176.13
28	Thos. Jamieson	Hire of steamship	797		1,860.00	1,860.00
		Kodiak				
31	Casa Comission	Launch hire, etc.	797		28.00	28.00
31	Compañia Maritima	Freight	797		352.56	352.56
31	do.	do.	797		778.27	778.27
31	do.	do.	797		2,115.61	2,115.61
31	Sundry persons	Pay roll, labor	797		313.75	313.75
1904.						
Jan. 11	Sy Giang	Freight	797		439.73	439.73
11	H. R. Spencer	do.	797		753.57	753.57
11	F. S. Bourns	do.	797		434.85	434.85
11	Co. de Naviera de Filipina	do.	797		20.47	20.47
11	Behn, Meyer & Co.	do.	797		53.57	53.57
13	Manila Navigation Co.	Lighterage	797		117.40	117.40
22	H. Benis	do.	797		23.69	23.69
22	C. L. Palin	Pilotage	797		9.00	9.00
23	Sundry persons	Pay roll, labor	797		312.75	312.75
Feb. 2	Thos. Wallace	Hire of steamship	797		1,860.00	1,860.00
		Kodiak				
3	Holliday, Wise & Co.	Insurance	797		1,125.00	1,125.00
6	Casa Comission	Freight	797		200.00	200.00
6	do.	do.	797		23.91	23.91
6	do.	do.	797		4.09	4.09
8	Macondray & Co.	Insurance	797		560.00	560.00
8	Ker & Co.	do.	797		240.00	240.00
10	Casa Comission	Loading and lighter- ing	797		282.05	282.05
10	Smith, Bell & Co.	Freight	797		152.96	152.96
15	F. S. Bourns	do.	797		54.93	54.93
15	Manila Navigation Co.	do.	797		163.52	163.52
17	Ynchausti & Co.	do.	797		909.09	909.09
18	Luis R. Yanco	do.	797		142.04	142.04
18	do.	do.	797		13.64	13.64
26	L. P. Baldovi	Lighterage	797		500.00	500.00
29	Thos. A. Wallace	Hire of steamship	797		1,740.00	1,740.00
		Kodiak				
29	Sundry persons	Pay roll, labor	797		570.41	570.41
Mar. 20	Casa Comission	Lighterage	797		774.65	774.65
14	F. de la Rama	Freight	797		230.45	230.45
25	Compañia Maritima	do.	797		3,345.61	3,345.61
31	Sundry persons	Pay roll, labor	797		647.75	647.75
Apr. 7	Thos. A. Wallace	Hire of steamship	797		420.00	420.00
		Kodiak				
16	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons			71,099.18		71,099.18
22	Louis G. Seligamn	Hire of lorch.	1046		325.00	325.00
22	do.	do.	1046		270.00	270.00
22	do.	Freight	1046		225.00	225.00
22	do.	do.	1046		151.23	151.23
22	Casa Comission	do.	1046		297.77	297.77
22	Thomas P. Dorris	Lighterage	1046		211.23	211.23

EXHIBIT E.—Statement of rice purchased and paid for from Congressional relief fund during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	No. of act.	Purchases.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
1904.						
Apr. 25	A. S. Emery.....	Freight.....	1046		P17. 70	P17. 70
25	H. R. Spencer.....	do.....	1046		189. 38	189. 38
25	Borree & Hamilton.....	Lighterage.....	1046		106. 20	106. 20
25	H. Benis.....	do.....	1046		15. 00	15. 00
26	F. S. Bourns.....	Freight.....	1046		214. 76	214. 76
30	Sundry persons.....	Pay roll, labor.....	1046		612. 50	612. 50
30	Manila Navigation Co.	Lighterage.....	1046		478. 84	478. 84
May 3	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.			P70,998. 55		70,998. 55
3	Manila and Dagupan Rwy. Co.	Freight.....	1046		535. 22	535. 22
3	do.....	do.....	1046		211. 86	211. 86
3	do.....	do.....	1046		30. 65	30. 65
3	do.....	do.....	1046		38. 31	38. 31
10	Sundry persons.....	Pay roll, labor.....	1046		87. 76	87. 76
10	do.....	do.....	1046		63. 76	63. 76
11	Manila Navigation Co.	Lighterage.....	1046		316. 43	316. 43
11	do.....	do.....	1046		285. 17	285. 17
12	Louis Seligamn.....	Hire of lorecha.....	1046		375. 00	375. 00
21	Manila Navigation Co.	Freight.....	1046		233. 68	233. 68
26	Compañia Maritima.....	do.....	1046		108. 77	108. 77
31	Sundry persons.....	Pay roll, labor.....	1046		1,191. 74	1,191. 74
31	do.....	do.....	1046		613. 75	613. 75
31	Pedro Manalo.....	Labor.....	1046		6. 81	6. 81
June 7	Co. Naviera de Filipina.	Freight.....	1046		889. 63	889. 63
7	do.....	do.....	1046		13. 68	13. 68
7	do.....	do.....	1046		89. 09	89. 09
14	Lizarraga Hermanos.....	do.....	1046		1,030. 91	1,030. 91
14	do.....	do.....	1046		411. 56	411. 56
14	Manila Navigation Co.	Lighterage.....	1046		181. 64	181. 64
17	Compañia Maritima.....	Freight.....	1046		1,008. 46	1,008. 46
17	do.....	do.....	1046		515. 73	515. 73
17	do.....	do.....	1046		1,075. 16	1,075. 16
20	Armstrong & McCabe.....	do.....	1046		764. 25	764. 25
24	Thos. A. Wallace.....	Hire of steamship.....	1046		600. 00	600. 00
24	Jose G. Azala.....	Kodiak.....	1046			
24	Aldecoa & Co.....	Freight.....	1046		946. 15	946. 15
30	Sundry persons.....	1,000 piculs rice.....	1046	5,360. 00		5,360. 00
30	do.....	Pay roll, labor.....	1046		702. 50	702. 50
30	do.....	do.....	1046		62. 30	62. 30
30	do.....	do.....	1046		70. 88	70. 88
30	do.....	do.....	1046		24. 41	24. 41
	Total.....			956,089. 04	70,328. 10	1,026,417. 14

EXHIBIT F.—Statement of expenditures for the purchase and care of carabao during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	No. of act.	Purchase of carabaos.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
1903.						
July 31	Keylock & Pratt.....	75 carabaos.....	797	P4,789. 47		P4,789. 47
31	A. J. Roberts.....	Services.....	797		P90. 00	90. 00
Aug. 5	Lack & Davis.....	Care and feeding.....	797		725. 50	725. 50
5	do.....	Feed.....	797		364. 00	364. 00
18	Keylock & Pratt.....	74 carabaos.....	797	5,203. 13		5,203. 13
19	Ellsworth Chase.....	Services.....	797		140. 00	140. 00
31	T. E. Prendergast.....	do.....	797		49. 00	49. 00
31	Sundry persons.....	do.....	797		119. 00	119. 00
Sept. 3	Lack & Davis.....	Lighterage.....	797		319. 30	319. 30
3	do.....	Care and feeding.....	797		2,757. 50	2,757. 50
3	do.....	Lighterage.....	797		96. 62	96. 62
8	Keylock & Pratt.....	845 carabaos.....	797	49,033. 88		49,033. 88
24	do.....	90 carabaos.....	797	5,295. 23		5,295. 23
25	do.....	175 carabaos.....	797	13,166. 67		13,166. 67
30	Sundry persons.....	Labor.....	797		1,149. 78	1,149. 78
8	T. E. Prendergast.....	Services.....	797		4. 35	4. 35
10	Lack & Davis.....	Lighterage.....	797		181. 56	181. 56
26	Bazaar de Velasco.....	Carabao carts.....	797		124. 00	124. 00
30	T. E. Prendergast.....	Services.....	797		53. 39	53. 39
Oct. 1	Lack & Davis.....	Transportation.....	797		805. 00	805. 00
20	Keylock & Pratt.....	249 carabaos.....	797	19,144. 53		19,144. 53
22	M. A. Clarke.....	Services.....	797		1,600. 00	1,600. 00
31	Ellsworth Chase.....	do.....	797		20. 30	20. 30

EXHIBIT F.—Statement of expenditures for the purchase and care of carabaos during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	No. of act.	Purchase of carabaos.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
1903.						
Oct. 31	T. E. Prendergast	Services	797		P65.70	P65.70
31	Ellsworth Chase	do.	797		12.10	12.10
31	T. E. Prendergast	do.	797		14.00	14.00
31	Sundry persons	do.	797		200.00	200.00
31	do.	do.	797		750.75	750.75
31	do.	do.	797		224.70	224.70
Nov. 4	Martin Pascual	Bamboo poles	797		104.35	104.35
7	Keylock & Pratt	297 carabaos	797	P22,172.54		22,172.54
10	Wm. O'Brien	Services	797		10.00	10.00
10	Michael, Gasper & Co.	Lighterage	797		444.02	444.02
10	San Nicholas Iron Works.	Branding frames, etc.	797		360.00	360.00
10	George Mansfield	Services	797		11.50	11.50
11	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.	Freight	797		4.35	4.35
12	J. T. Findlay	1 saddle	797		30.00	30.00
12	H. Liebmann	Carromata hire	797		80.00	80.00
12	Sundry persons	Services	797		31.00	31.00
13	M. A. Clarke	Pasturage	797		106.35	106.35
13	A. J. Washburne	Services	797		13.50	13.50
14	T. E. Prendergast	do.	797		33.45	33.45
14	do.	do.	797		84.00	84.00
23	Sundry persons	do.	797		45.00	45.00
28	Keylock & Pratt	247 carabaos	797	17,756.83		17,756.83
24	E. E. A. & C. Tel. Co.	Cablegrams	797		8.20	8.20
24	Sundry persons	Services	797		8.50	8.50
24	do.	do.	797		2,175.00	2,175.00
30	Treasurer, Bataan (transfer).	Care of carabaos			500.00	500.00
Dec. 2	Lack & Davis	Feed	797		61.88	61.88
2	do.	1 China pony	797		250.00	250.00
2	A. J. Washburne	Services	797		340.00	340.00
5	do.	do.	797		35.00	35.00
10	San Nicholas Iron Works.	Iron hooks	797		4.00	4.00
10	Michael, Gasper & Co.	Lighterage	797		470.84	470.84
10	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.	Launch hire	797		17.00	17.00
12	Compañia Maritima	Freight	797		626.09	626.09
12	Luis Perez	Pasturage	797		794.60	794.60
16	Geo. S. Lyon	1 horse	797		350.00	350.00
19	Keylock & Pratt	261 carabaos	738	18,660.19		18,660.19
16	Manuel de Yriarte	Rent of land	797		216.72	216.72
18	H. Benis	Lighterage	797		210.00	210.00
19	Lack & Davis	Care and feeding	797		8,329.20	8,329.20
21	Michael, Gasper & Co.	Lighterage	797		435.08	435.08
21	do.	do.	797		448.49	448.49
23	Luis R. Yanco	Freight	797		31.00	31.00
21	Casa Commission	do.	797		153.00	153.00
26	San Nicholas Iron Works.	Repairing brands, etc.	797		149.02	149.02
31	do.	do.	797		8.80	8.80
31	D. J. Turner	Carromata hire	797		2.50	2.50
31	O. K. Oleson	Services	797		90.00	90.00
31	Sundry persons	do.	797		208.70	208.70
31	do.	do.	797		3,506.20	3,506.20
1904.						
Jan. 1	D. J. Turner	Carromata hire	797		27.50	27.50
4	M. A. Clarke	Pasturage	797		328.07	328.07
11	do.	do.	797		425.00	425.00
11	Michael, Gasper & Co.	Lighterage	797		239.89	239.89
11	do.	do.	797		16.39	16.39
11	do.	do.	797		96.00	96.00
12	Sundry persons	Services	797		44.50	44.50
12	do.	do.	797		122.50	122.50
12	Keylock & Pratt	150 carabaos	738	11,316.75		11,316.75
12	San Nicholas Iron Works.	Branding irons	797		27.00	27.00
12	Lack & Davis	Hay and straw	797		144.00	144.00
13	Manuel de Yriarte	Land rent	797		130.00	130.00
14	California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Co.	Paints, etc.	797		76.80	76.80
19	Sundry persons	Services	797		222.50	222.50
22	do.	do.	797		155.50	155.50
25	A. J. Washburne	Care of horse	797		7.88	7.88
25	A. L. B. Davies	Traveling expenses	797		26.00	26.00
30	Capio Reyes	Services	797		38.75	38.75

EXHIBIT F.—Statement of expenditures for the purchase and care of carabaos during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	No. of act.	Purchase of carabaos.	Contingent expenses.	Total.
1904.						
Jan. 30	A. J. Washburne	Services	797		P 300.00	P 300.00
30	Sundry persons	do	797		819.00	819.00
Feb. 6	Keylock & Pratt	243 carabaos	738	P 18,045.18		18,045.18
6	Treasurer, Negros (transfer).	Care of carabaos			1,000.00	1,000.00
6	Compañia Maritima	Freight	797		7.27	7.27
10	Lack & Davis	Care of carabaos	797		446.58	446.58
10	Ellsworth Chase	Services	797		200.00	200.00
6	Sundry persons	do	797		24.00	21.00
15	Bazaar de Velasco	Supplies	797		13.30	13.30
15	Stahl & Rumker	do	797		20.00	20.00
15	San Nicholas Iron Works.	do	797		112.00	112.00
15	do	do	797		5.00	5.00
15	do	do	797		38.00	38.00
16	do	do	797		485.45	485.45
16	M. A. Clarke	do	797		43.28	43.28
17	Sundry persons	Services	797		114.70	114.70
18	E. E. A. & C. Tel. Co.	Cablegrams	797		14.28	14.28
18	H. B. Berkenkatter.	Services	797		33.00	33.00
18	O. K. Oleson	do	797		161.50	161.50
27	Keylock & Pratt	195 carabaos	738	14,788.80		14,788.80
18	do	38 carabaos and customs duties.	738, 797	5,231.59	1,025.64	6,260.23
18	do	Freight	797		968.50	968.50
18	Sundry persons	Services	797		62.90	62.90
24	Michael, Gaspar & Co.	Lighterage	797		4.00	4.00
29	Mariano Uy Chaco	Supplies	797		29.60	29.60
29	do	do	797		39.48	39.48
29	Pedro Casanave	Services	797		150.00	150.00
29	O. K. Oleson	do	797		150.00	150.00
29	Sundry persons	do	797		166.80	166.80
5	do	do	797		13.50	13.50
Mar. 5	D. J. Turner	Carromata hire	797		15.34	15.34
10	Philippine Gaslight Co.	Supplies	797		54.60	54.60
10	Mariano Uy Chaco	do	797		157.12	157.12
11	Compañia Maritima	Freight	797		400.00	400.00
21	R. A. Santos	Carromata hire	797		104.00	104.00
25	Compañia Maritima	Freight	797		400.00	400.00
31	O. K. Oleson	Services	797		150.00	150.00
31	Sundry persons	do	797		217.00	217.00
Apr. 7	A. L. B. Davies	do	1046		124.98	124.98
13	Mariano Uy Chaco	Supplies	1046		1.75	1.75
21	E. E. A. & C. Tel. Co.	Cablegrams	1046		4.20	4.20
25	Borroe & Hamilton	Lighterage etc.	1046		2,205.00	2,205.00
28	O. K. Oleson	Services	1046		150.00	150.00
30	Sundry persons	do	1046		210.00	210.00
May 9	Keylock & Pratt	266 carabaos	738	19,521.89		19,521.89
13	Compañia Maritima	Freight	1046		35.40	35.40
13	do	do	1046		35.40	35.40
17	A. J. Washburne	Subsistence, etc.	1046		11.50	11.50
17	do	Services	1046		1,060.00	1,060.00
19	T. H. Simpson	do	1046		20.00	20.00
21	A. L. B. Davies	do	1046		41.66	41.66
21	Sundry persons	do	1046		373.20	373.20
21	do	do	1046		408.40	408.40
21	do	do	1046		28.60	28.60
21	do	do	1046		466.75	466.75
28	Keylock & Pratt	186 carabaos	738	13,665.42		13,665.42
31	Sundry persons	Services	1046		217.00	217.00
31	Treasurer, Negros (transfer).	Care of carabaos	1046		500.00	500.00
June 11	L. A. Grossman	Stamps (rubber)	1046		.80	.80
11	Prising	29 draft cattle	738	2,320.00		2,320.00
13	A. L. B. Davies	Services	1046		41.66	41.66
15	Pilots' Association	Pilot's fees	1046		31.42	31.42
15	Treasurer, Occidental Negros (transfer).	Care of carabaos	1046		500.00	500.00
15	Pilots' Association	Pilot's fees	1046		25.35	25.35
16	Manila Navigation Co.	Freight	1046		16.00	16.00
16	F. W. Prising	182 draft cattle	738	14,560.00		14,560.00
21	Keylock & Pratt	172 carabaos	738	12,772.72		12,772.72
24	Pickett & Roberts	1 saddle	1046		10.30	10.30
30	J. R. Wilson	Land rent	1046b		130.00	130.00
30	Keylock & Pratt	296 carabaos	738	22,214.80		22,214.80
30	Sundry persons	Services	1046		140.00	140.00
30	D. J. Turner	Carromata hire	1046		1.60	1.60
	Total			289,662.62	47,516.86	337,179.48

II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PROPERTY DIVISION, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

MANILA, P. I., September 22, 1904.

INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions that a report of the operations of this bureau covering the period of July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, as far as they relate to the property division, be prepared and submitted to you, I would respectfully state the following:

Requisitions.—During the year 6,191 requisitions were received and classified, as follows:

General government and city of Manila.....	5,638
Provincial.....	553
Total.....	6,191

The kind and quantity of supplies appearing on these requisitions are greatly diversified and run from one item required to over one hundred and fifty. To accomplish these requisitions we have drawn on the markets of Manila, the United States, Europe, China, Japan, and India.

Receiving offices.—The city receiving office received during the year 12,153 invoices of supplies from the merchants of Manila.

The foreign and provincial receiving office received from foreign ports during the year the following:

	Packages.	Tons.
Cargo received from the United States via New York.....	33,556	4,558
Cargo received from San Francisco and other western ports.....	30,883	3,628
Cargo received from Europe, China, Japan, and other ports.....	30,020	689
Coal received.....		33,791
Total.....	94,459	42,666
Cargo received from interisland ports and by rail.....	2,340	124
Grand total.....	96,799	42,790

In addition to the above, we have received many packages of books, periodicals, printed matter, etc., through the mails.

Shipping offices.—The city shipping office is the medium through which was delivered 5,034 tons and 7,759,643 articles requisitioned for by the government bureaus in Manila and by the city of Manila.

The provincial shipping office handled during the year 312,294 packages (26,368 tons) of supplies for the provinces.

This property was shipped under 2,251 bills of lading, rail and marine, and includes the rice and galvanized iron supplied under the relief fund and the coal shipped from Manila to the various coal piles situated throughout the archipelago. In these shipments are also included supplies for roads under the supervision of the bureau of engineering.

Warehouses.—Warehouses A and B, paints, oils, ship chandlery, building hardware, tools, etc., 4,929 issues; warehouse C, stationery and drafting tools and supplies, 2,934 issues; warehouse D, drugs, surgical instruments, hospital appliances, and miscellaneous, 923 issues; warehouse G, furniture, electrical supplies, table ware, cooking utensils, etc., 771 issues; total during the year on requisitions, 9,562 issues.

Referring to the number of issues made by the various warehouses, I beg to explain that an issue might consist of one or twenty items, and that these items might be 1 or 500 barrels of cement, 5 or 5,000 pounds of nails, 1 or 1,000 gross of lead pencils, 1 or 10 desks, etc.

Warehouse No. 3, forage, etc.: Received, 5,160,088 pounds of hay, 3,454,650 pounds of oats; issued, 5,017,275 pounds of hay, 2,940,614 pounds of oats.

Ynchausti warehouse, relief fund rice, cement, and other bulky supplies: During the year there was taken into this warehouse 204,324.45 piculs of rice. Against this 119 shipments were made to the provinces, aggregating 191,330.8 piculs. Since the beginning of the current year, January 1, 1904, nearly 20,000 barrels of cement have been handled through this warehouse.

Lumber yard.—Lumber received during the year, 3,497,127 feet B. M.; lumber issued during the year, 2,485,214 feet B. M. Coal received during the year, 11,903 tons; coal issued during the year, 11,487 tons.

Calle Pan coal yard.—Coal received during the year, 15,742 tons; coal issued during the year, 15,648 tons.

Customs division.—The following is compiled from the records of the customs subdivision of the property division:

	U. S. currency.
Merchandise imported prior to passage of Act 875 (September 9, 1903):	
Invoice value.....	\$93,804.49
Charges on same (freight, insurance, and lighterage)	7,030.20
Cost of merchandise in insular purchasing agent's warehouses.....	100,834.69
Merchandise imported since September 9, 1903, on which customs duties have been paid, unless entitled to free entry by nature of the goods or by reason of contract having been let prior to September 9, 1903:	
Invoice value.....	1,189,783.03
Tariff on same.....	117,530.47
Charges.....	98,580.55
Total cost in warehouses.....	1,405,894.05
Merchandise imported during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:	
Invoice value.....	1,283,587.52
Tariff on same.....	117,530.47
Charges.....	105,610.75
Total cost in warehouses.....	1,506,728.74
Invoice value, by countries, of merchandise received:	
United States.....	1,007,521.75
Europe.....	35,860.12
China, Japan, India, and Australia.....	240,205.65
Total invoice value.....	1,283,587.52
These figures include only the merchandise actually imported by the insular purchasing agent and cleared through the custom-house by us.	
In clearing this merchandise through the custom-house the following entries were made:	
Government free entry.....	180
Ordinary free entry.....	101
Consumption entry.....	1,033
Total entries.....	1,314

Outlying coal stations.

Issues made at—	Tons.
Batangas.....	50
Bongao.....	37
Capiz.....	9.5
Cebu.....	2,793
Coron.....	13
Dumaguete.....	28
Escalante.....	20
Iloilo.....	2,422
Jolo.....	1,335
Legaspi.....	95
Lucena.....	21
Masbate.....	456
Ormoc.....	198
Puerta Galera.....	250
Puerta Princesa.....	251
Romblon.....	828
Surigao.....	165
Tacloban.....	1,079
Zamboanga.....	948
Total issues.....	10,998.5

Money value of property received and issued.

Received and handled by the property division.....	\$5, 554, 384. 05
Issued and handled by the property division (not including relief fund and carabaos).....	5, 118, 184. 42
Respectfully submitted.	

A. D. COLLINS,
Chief of Property Division.

Statement of rice purchased and disposed of from the Congressional relief fund, under acts 786, 797, and 1046, Philippine Commission, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

[In piculs of 136 pounds.]

Date.		No. of act.	Kind.	Quantity.	Price per picul.		Total.	
					Mexi- can cur- rency.	Philip- pine cur- rency	Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.
	<i>From whom re- ceived.</i>			<i>Piculs.</i>				
1903.								
July 1	On hand.....	786	Saigon No. 2..	39,381.40	\$5. 83		\$229,593.56	
29	Holliday, Wise & Co.	786	.....do.....	15,044.00	6. 05		91,016.20	
Aug. 12	.....do.....	797	.....do.....	15,055.15	6. 05		91,083.66	
Sept. 10	.....do.....	797	Rangoon.....	10,026.00	6. 95		69,775.94	
14	Pacific Oriental Trading Co.	786	Saigon No. 2..	15,886.91	6. 93		98,816.58	₱9,870.34
29	.....do.....	786	.....do.....	15,892.72	6. 93		98,852.72	9,870.28
Oct. 19	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.	797	.....do.....	29,521.18	₱6. 02			177,717.50
31	Holliday, Wise & Co.	797	Rangoon.....	32,277.10		5. 68		199,795.25
1904.								
Apr. 13	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.	1046	Saigon No. 2..	15,130.70		4. 699		71,099.16
26	.....do.....	1046	.....do.....	15,109.29		4. 699		70,998.55
June 14	Aldecoa & Co.....	1046	.....do.....	1,000.00		5. 36		5,360.00
	Total.....			204,324.45			679,138.66	544,711.08
	<i>To whom delivered.</i>							
	Sold to various provinces, per statement at- tached.			191,353.80			628,768.36	642,322.33
	Sold for insular purchasing agent stock to various bureaus.			5,178.61			6,605.43	24,347.94
	Total.....			196,496.41			635,373.79	666,670.27
	Balance on hand, June 30.			7,828.04				

Statement of rice shipments during fiscal year 1904.

Date.	Province.	Purpose.	Quantity.	Price per picul.		Total.	
				Mexi- can cur- rency.	Philip- pine cur- rency.	Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.
			<i>Piculs (136 lbs.).</i>				
1903.							
July 3	Oriental Negros	Not given	2,996.91	\$6.85		\$20,528.84	
13	Bulacan	do	2,996.91	6.50		19,479.92	
17	Capiz	do	1,997.94	6.90		13,785.79	
16	Benguet improve- ment.	do	55.43	6.50		360.30	
18	Pampanga	do	4,994.78	6.60		32,965.55	
25	Ilocos Norte	do	109.75	6.50		713.38	
22-26	Tayabas	do	4,994.85	6.75		33,715.31	
23-31	Iloilo	do	4,994.85	6.75		33,715.24	
27-31	Mindoro	do	998.97	6.75		6,743.05	
31	Benguet improve- ment.	do	2.00	6.50		13.00	
Aug. 5	Sorsogon	do	3,999.95	6.75		26,999.66	
5	Antique	do	500.66	6.75		3,379.46	
8	Occidental Negros	do	4,000.00	6.75		27,000.00	
8	Cebu	do	4,480.97	6.75		30,346.55	
8	Cavite	do	1,973.53	6.50		12,827.95	
14	Tayabas	do	500.00	6.90		3,450.00	
11	do	do	500.00	6.90		3,450.00	
11	Batangas	do	1,000.00	6.75		6,750.00	
12	Ilocos Norte	do	2,000.00	6.85		13,700.00	
12	Abra	do	1,000.00	6.85		6,850.00	
14	Misamis	do	500.00	7.10		3,550.00	
14	Ilocos Sur	do	1,000.00	6.82		6,822.50	
14	Ilocos Norte	do	700.00	6.82		4,775.75	
17	Masbate	do	1,000.00	6.75		6,750.00	
18	Batangas	do	1,000.00	6.75		6,750.00	
18-19	Oriental Negros	do	4,000.00	6.85		27,400.00	
19	Pangasinan	do	100.00	6.75		675.00	
19	Nueva Ecija	do	1,000.00	6.58		6,580.00	
21	Cavite	do	1,000.00	6.55		6,550.00	
24	Batangas	do	2,000.00	6.75		13,500.00	
24	do	do	2,000.00	6.75		13,500.00	
24	AmbosCamarines	do	1,000.00	7.00		7,000.00	
25	San Ramon farm	do	1,000.00	7.00		7,000.00	
26	Zambales	do	400.00	7.10		2,840.00	
29	Capiz	do	1,000.00	6.90		6,900.00	
29	Mindoro	do	2,000.00	6.75		13,500.00	
Sept. 1	Ilocos Sur	do	1,000.00	6.85		6,850.00	
1	La Union	Destroying locusts	1,000.00	6.75		6,750.00	
1	Ilocos Norte	Not given	1,000.00	6.85		6,850.00	
2	Lepanto Bontoc	do	110.00	6.70		737.00	
4	Tarlac	Destroying locusts	988.35	6.70		6,621.95	
7	Tayabas	Not given	981.25	7.50		7,359.38	
7	do	do	983.10	8.00		7,864.80	
13	Zambales	Roads and bridges	1,559.50	7.40		11,540.30	
9	Tarlac	Road work	2,979.56	7.50		22,346.70	
15	Surigao	Not given	33.70	7.40		249.38	
16	Abra	Destroying locusts	987.00	7.60		7,501.20	
16	Ilocos Norte	Road work	2,467.50	7.60		18,753.00	
22	Capiz	Roads and bridges	991.91	7.25		7,191.35	
23	La Laguna	Destroying locusts	313.60	7.50		2,352.00	
24-26	Cavite	Not given	991.77	7.50		7,438.28	
19	Misamis	Road work	2,988.75	7.85		23,461.69	
20	Occidental Negros	Destroying locusts	3,978.65	7.50		29,839.88	
20	Iloilo	do	2,491.66	7.50		18,687.45	
20	Antique	do	746.90	7.50		5,601.75	
29	Cebu	Road work	4,965.68		P 7.45		P 36,994.31
Oct. 2	Ilocos Norte	do	997.57		7.30		7,282.26
2	Zambales	Roads and bridges	410.00		7.30		2,993.00
3	Jolo	Not given	1,493.00		7.50		11,197.50
6	Batangas	Road work	993.75		7.50		7,468.13
6	Romblon	Not given	1,991.50		7.50		14,936.25
6	Tayabas	Road work	1,991.50		7.50		14,936.25
7	Ambos Camarines	do	1,491.69		7.90		11,784.35
9	Rizal	Destroying locusts	398.68		7.45		2,970.17
12	Albay	Roads, bridges, schools.	4,931.56		7.60		37,502.66
12	Nueva Ecija	Road work	595.35		7.80		4,614.90
19	Capiz	Schools	973.50		6.60		6,425.10
24	La Laguna	Destroying locusts	486.32		6.50		3,161.08
27-31	Bulacan	Road construction	5,055.40		6.10		30,837.94
31	Tayabas	Schoolhouse con- struction.	151.50		6.40		969.60
Nov. 4	Nueva Ecija	Destroying locusts	1,000.00		6.80		6,800.00
4	do	Road work	447.20		6.80		3,046.96

Statement of rice shipments during fiscal year 1904—Continued.

Date.	Province.	Purpose.	Quantity.	Price per picul.		Total.	
				Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.
			<i>Piculs (136 lbs.).</i>				
1903.							
Nov. 12	Iloilo.	Road work	4,827.17		P6.50		P31,376.61
13	Ambos Camarines	Not given	242.36		6.85		1,660.17
14	do	Road work	1,348.64		6.80		9,170.75
17	Mindoro	Schoolhouse construction.	1,926.91		6.50		12,524.82
21	Zambales	do	2,905.26		6.60		19,174.72
23	Oriental Negros	do	1,448.79		6.65		9,634.45
25-27	Ambos Camarines	Not given	241.03		6.85		1,651.06
25-27	do	Schoolhouse construction.	335.85		6.85		2,300.57
26	Ilocos Norte	do	966.67		6.70		6,476.69
28	Tayabas	do	386.48		6.65		2,570.09
30	Cavite	Not given	961.55		6.45		6,202.00
Dec. 3	Batangas	Schoolhouse construction.	4,826.51		6.50		31,365.82
3	Ilocos Norte	do	722.90		6.65		4,807.19
10	Davao, Moro Prov.	Constructon of trails	96.34		6.90		664.75
14	Ambos Camarines	Schoolhouse construction.	482.75		6.85		3,306.84
15	Oriental Negros	do	1,448.70		6.65		9,633.86
19	Ambos Camarines	do	193.44		6.85		1,325.06
1904.							
Jan. 18	Rizal	Road work	227.17		6.15		1,397.10
5	Bataan	Roads, bridges, etc.	976.18		6.45		6,296.36
7	do	do	921.47		6.22		5,731.54
7	Ambos Camarines	Schoolhouse construction.	304.92		6.55		1,997.23
13	Tarlac	Road work and material.	2,002.00		6.35		12,712.70
14	Rizal	Road work	1,168.00		6.15		7,183.20
28	Occidental Negros	Schoolhouse construction.	3,606.37		6.30		22,720.13
30	Cebu	do	5,000.75		6.30		31,504.73
Feb. 5	Tarlac	Road work	1,999.82		6.30		12,598.87
17	Carabao Corral, Burias.	Payment of labor	50.46		6.25		315.40
Mar. 3	Cavite	Not given	1,008.24		6.15		6,200.68
10	Rizal	Road work	105.80		6.15		650.67
16	Batangas	Roads and bridges	3,014.00		6.25		18,837.50
16	Ambos Camarines	Schoolhouse construction.	100.06		6.60		660.40
19	Batangas	Roads and bridges	1,986.65		6.25		12,416.56
Apr. 11	Ambos Camarines	Schoolhouse construction.	271.68		6.60		1,793.10
7	Cavite	Not given	1,973.53		5.08		10,625.53
7	do	do	1,970.93		5.17		10,189.71
11	Tayabas	Roads and bridges	2,953.80		5.52		16,304.98
12	Capiz	do	1,970.36		5.31		10,462.61
15	Cavite	Not given	1,673.30		5.13		8,594.03
18	do	do	981.60		5.15		5,055.24
22	do	do	348.54		5.10		1,777.55
23	do	do	1,639.32		5.14		8,426.11
29	Carabao Corral, Burias.	Payment of labor	49.12		5.00		245.60
May 16	Ilocos Norte	Schoolhouse construction.	732.64		5.11		3,743.79
21	Batangas	Not given	1,763.12		5.18		9,132.96
24	do	do	1,771.78		5.18		9,177.82
27	do	do	1,472.54		5.18		7,627.76
25	Nueva Ecija	Bridge construction.	2,462.14		5.46		13,443.28
22	La Laguna	Schoolhouse construction.	685.25		5.20		3,563.30
4	Surigao	Relief, account of hurricane.	1,000.00		5.36		5,360.21
June 21	Rizal	Schoolhouse construction.	927.13		6.20		5,748.21
23	do	do	412.06		6.25		2,575.38
24	do	do	1,126.38		6.08		6,848.39
29	do	do	530.23		6.08		3,223.80
Total.			191,317.80			628,768.36	642,322.33

Statement of galvanized-iron roofing for the relief fund shipped to provinces for destruction of locusts.

Date.	Province.	Purpose.	Number of sheets.	Quantity.	Price per pound.		Total.	
					Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.
1903.				<i>Pounds.</i>				
Sept. 3	Nueva Vizcaya.....	Destroying locusts.	500	14,000	\$0.085		\$1,190.00	
Aug. 29	Capiz.....	do.	500	11,850	.092		1,090.20	
Sept. 3	Cagayan.....	do.	100	2,150	.085		182.75	
Aug. 29	Bataan.....	do.	100	2,600	.083		215.80	
Sept. 2	La Union.....	do.	500	10,750	.083		892.25	
3	Abra.....	do.	400	11,200	.083		929.60	
22	Iloilo.....	do.	1,500	32,250	.083		2,676.75	
23	Bulacan.....	do.	500	10,750	.082		881.50	
22	Antique.....	do.	500	10,750	.083		892.25	
	Total.....		4,600	106,300			8,951.10	
Aug. 20	Occidental Negros	Destroying locusts.	1,600	48,385		P0.0674		P3,261.15
18	Cavite.....	do.	100	3,233		.0644		208.21
18	Oriental Negros	do.	500	11,375		.0684		778.05
20	Pangasinan.....	do.	100	3,233		.0656		212.08
18	Batangas.....	do.	300	6,825		.068		464.10
15	Ilocos Sur.....	do.	350	7,962½		.068		541.45
15	do.....	do.	150	4,425		.068		300.90
25	Zambales.....	do.	100	2,800		.0724		202.72
Sept. 7	Tayabas.....	do.	150	3,412½		.0704		240.24
21	do.....	do.	150	3,412½		.0664		226.59
26	do.....	do.	150	3,412½		.0664		226.59
20	Nueva Ecija.....	do.	1,000	28,000		.0654		1,831.20
21	Pampanga.....	do.	600	16,800		.0664		1,115.52
4	Samar.....	do.	300	8,750		.0762		666.75
22	Misamis.....	do.	500	10,750		.086		924.50
Oct. 20	Cebu.....	do.	1,000	16,667		.091		1,516.70
Nov. 12	La Laguna.....	do.	100	2,275		.0668		151.97
	Total.....		7,150	181,718				12,868.72
	Grand total.....		11,750	288,018			8,951.10	12,868.72

Consolidated statement showing amount, purpose, cost, etc., of rice and galvanized-iron roofing shipped to various provinces during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904—Continued.

Province.	Purpose.	Congressional relief fund rice.						Galvanized-iron roofing for destroy- ing locusts.			
		Piculs.	Total piculs.	Cost.		Total cost.		Number of sheets.	Number of pounds.	Cost.	
				Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.	Mexican. currency.	Philippine currency.			Mexican currency.	Philip- pine currency.
Lepanto-Bontoc	Road work	55.00	110.00	\$388.50		\$737.00					
	Destroying locusts.	55.00		368.50							
	Not given.	998.97		6,743.05							
	Payment of labor	2,000.00		13,500.00		20,243.05					
Mindoro.	Schoolhouse construction	1,928.91	4,925.88								
	Not given.	1,000.00									
Masbate.	Not given.	500.00	3,488.75	3,550.00		6,750.00					
Misamis	Road work.	2,988.75		23,461.69		27,011.69					
Moro (Davao)	Constructing trails		96.34								
	Not given.	1,000.00				6,580.00					
Nueva Ecija.	Road work	2,301.39	6,853.53	P16,856.61							
	Destroying locusts	1,000.00		6,900.00		37,099.89					
Pampanga.	Roads, bridges, etc	2,462.14	4,994.78	13,443.28							
	Not given.					32,965.55					
Nueva Vizcaya											
Occidental Negros.	Not given.	4,000.00	11,585.02	37,000.00		56,839.88					
	Destroying locusts.	3,978.65		29,839.88							
Oriental Negros.	Schoolhouse construction	3,606.37	9,894.40			47,928.24					
	Not given.	6,906.91									
Pangasinan.	Schoolhouse construction	2,807.49	100.00			675.00					
	Not given.										
Rizal.	Destroying locusts	398.68	4,895.45	2,970.17							
	Road work	1,500.97		9,230.97		30,596.92					
Romblon	Schoolhouse construction	2,965.80	1,991.50	18,395.78							
	Not given										
Samar.											
Sorsogon.											
Surigao	Not given	33.70	3,999.95			26,999.66					
	Relief account hurricane	1,000.00	1,033.70			249.38					
Tarlac.	Destroying locusts.	988.35	7,969.73	6,621.95		28,968.65					
	Road work	6,981.38		22,346.70		25,311.57					
Tayabas.	Not given.	7,959.21	13,442.49			55,839.49					
	Roads, bridges, etc.	4,945.30									
Tayabas.	Schoolhouse construction	437.98	100.00	31,241.23							
	Building in Santa Cruz.	100.00		2,874.69		34,780.92					
				665.00							

Supplemental statement of Congressional relief fund rice, showing shipments made since June 30, 1904, under acts 786, 797, and 1046.

Date.	Province.	Purpose.	Quantity.	Price per picul.		Total.	
				Mexi- can cur- rency.	Philippine cur- rency.	Mexi- can cur- rency.	Philippine cur- rency.
			<i>Piculs (136 lbs.)</i>				
1904.			7,828.04				
June 30	On hand.						
July 6	Rizal.	Schoolhouse construc- tion.	55.04		P6.08		P334.64
Aug. 5	Tayabas.	do.	108.49		6.00		650.94
July 7	Carabao corral, Burias.	Payment of labor.	48.81		5.25		256.25
20	Iloilo.	Roads and bridges.	1,951.32		5.23		10,205.40
30	Batangas.	do.	1,452.50		5.18		7,523.95
Aug. 3	do.	do.	483.00		5.18		2,501.94
9-11	Rizal.	Schoolhouse construc- tion.	1,450.13		5.15		7,468.17
11	do.	do.	193.29		5.18		1,001.24
23	do.	do.	96.36		5.15		496.25
Oct. —	do.	do.	180.08		5.20		936.42
	Total shipments		6,019.02				31,375.20
	Lost by shortage, etc.		1,809.02				
	Total disposed of since June 30, 1904.		7,828.04				

III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECORD DIVISION, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

MANILA, P. I., July 15, 1904.

INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT, Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the assistant insular purchasing agent on a copy of a communication from the acting executive secretary dated July 7, 1904, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work in the record division of this bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

The work handled by this division consists of recording, in a comprehensible manner, letters and indorsements sent; letters and indorsements received; all changes in the personnel of the bureau; issues of circular proposals and abstracting of same and preparing the originals with the necessary copies of awards, and other papers pertaining thereto, for forwarding to the auditor, retaining complete copies for this and the accounting division; issuing free entries for supplies entered from foreign ports free of duty; requisitioning for all forms, bindings, printing, etc., from the public printer, and issuing the same to the different divisions in the bureau; requisitioning of all supplies and stationery for the use of the bureau and issuing of same as called for, and preparing of lists of employees monthly from which the pay rolls are made.

The following will give an idea of the amount of work under each subject.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, AND CABLEGRAMS SENT

During the fiscal year 1904 there were twenty 500-page press-copy books used, making 10,000 pages. An allowance of 5 per cent to cover difference caused by some communications containing more than one sheet; this leaves an estimated number of 9,500 letters, telegrams, and cablegrams sent.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From July 1, 1903, to December 31, 1903, there were 6,414 letters received. On January 1, 1904, our method of recording letters received was changed from the Globe Wernicke vertical system to the card-record system, using the Guggenheimer file case. Since January 1, 1904, we have used 2,340 record cards which contain from 1 to 120 letters (with their indorsements) each. It is estimated that we have recorded 10,000 letters during the last half of the fiscal year, making an estimated total of 16,414 letters received.

INDORSEMENTS.

We record a vast amount of correspondence by indorsement, roughly estimated at 4,000 papers. Each paper contains from 1 to 15 indorsements, and it is thought that an average of 2 indorsements on each paper would be a conservative estimate which would total 8,000 indorsements. Each indorsement is copied complete; also the letter on which it appears.

CIRCULAR PROPOSALS.

This division has prepared and sent out from 5 to 35 firms each 85 circular proposals (Nos. 66 to 150) during the year. These proposals cover 2,106 items with necessary specifications, an item consisting of any number of articles, as 1,235,000 feet lumber, 600,000 paving blocks, 100,000 pounds pig lead, 10,000 barrels cement, 150,000 writing pads, 800 tons hay, 600 tons oats, or 40,000 tons coal. These proposals, when opened, are sent to this division for abstracting and preparing for the awarding officer. When awarded they are returned to this division that necessary papers may be attached for forwarding with accounting division papers to the auditor. Circular proposals are always sent out in triplicate and abstracts and all papers pertaining thereto are prepared in triplicate; one copy, complete, being retained in this division, one in the accounting division and one sent to the auditor.

FREE ENTRIES.

Prior to the passage of Act 875, Philippine Commission, September 9, 1903, all supplies for the insular, municipal, and provincial governments were entered from foreign ports on free entries issued from this division, in quadruplicate. Two copies were required by the collector of customs, one by the property division of this bureau and one being retained in this division for record. Act 875 did not affect contracts already made for goods to be entered duty free, hence numerous free entries have been issued since September 9, 1903. There has been, during the fiscal year, 190 free entries issued, covering 61,109 packages of general merchandise, 50,617 tons coal, 1,188,338 feet lumber, 2,661 carabao, cattle and calves, 127 rabbits, and 51 miles deep-sea cable.

CHANGES AMONG EMPLOYEES OF THE BUREAU.

The following changes, excluding laborers, have been made in the personnel of the bureau during the year:

Regular civil service:

Appointments—

Probational.....	74
By transfer from other bureaus.....	9
By reinstatement.....	14
Total.....	97

Separations—

By transfer.....	8
By death.....	1
Dropped (reduction of force, and overstay leave).....	4
By discharge.....	15
By resignation.....	43

Total.....	71
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Temporary or emergency—

Appointments.....	55
Separations.....	51

There were also 61 promotions and 1 reduction.

RECAPITULATION.

(Including comparison with work of fiscal year, 1903.)

	1903.	1904.
Letters received (approximate)	10,219	16,414
Letters sent (approximate)	7,260	9,500
Indorsements (approximate)	3,500	8,000
Circular proposals (approximate)	35	85
Items:	733	2,106
Free entries	585	190
Civil service:		
Appointments	115	152
Separations	98	122
Promotions	32	61
Reductions	1	1

GENERAL.

The clerical force of the division at the present time consists of 1 clerk class 7, chief of division; 1 clerk class 8, 1 clerk class 10, 3 clerks Class A, 1 clerk Class D, 1 clerk Class G, 1 clerk Class H, and 3 messengers at \$180 per annum. Total, 12.

The work of the division has been hampered from time to time by transfer of clerks to other vacant positions of more importance in other divisions, thus compelling this division to take on a new man that generally knew nothing about the business. At the present time, however, the division is blessed with as steady and industrious a set of clerks as it would be possible to find anywhere. Not one is averse to hard work or working any number of reasonable hours overtime.

It has been noticed by the undersigned that in all offices where the principal duties are those of handling property the record division is generally considered of the least importance. It would be difficult, however, to handle a large business without proper record of communications passed, and it is hoped that the near future will see the record division of every office looked upon as one of if not the most important part of the office.

During the latter part of the year the chief of this division has several times been called upon to occupy the chief clerk's desk, some two months of his time having been occupied in that way. During part of this time the next ranking clerk in the division was on vacation, and the force was constantly compelled to put in from one to three hours overtime, but not a single complaint was heard and not a single objection was made or overtime pay requested.

Respectfully submitted.

S. J. EPPERLY,
Chief of Record Division.

RECORD DIVISION, *Manila, P. I., October 8, 1904*

Maj. E. G. SHIELDS,
Insular Purchasing Agent, Office.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal instructions of even date, I have the honor to submit hereto attached a tabulated list of circular proposals issued by this bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, showing number of proposal, date issued, date opened, kind of supplies purchased, from whom, together with cost price, so far as can be given at this time.

You will please note that cost price on proposals such as No. 65, for lighterage of supplies during fiscal year, 1904; No. 107, for supplying engine and cylinder oils as called for; No. 108, for all castings (iron and brass) required by the various bureaus during last six months; No. 124, for 45,000 pieces bejuco, contract awarded by the picul; No. 132, calling for a certain number of feet of rope, contract awarded by the pound; and No. 147, for lighterage of all supplies to be received during the next fiscal year, can not be given until delivery is made, or services are rendered. In these cases a brief of same will be found at end of tabulated list above referred to.

Respectfully submitted.

S. J. EPPERLY,
Chief of Record Division.

List of circular proposals issued by the insular purchasing bureau during fiscal year 1904.

No.	Dated.	Opened.	Kind of supplies.	To whom awarded.	Amount.	Total.
65	June 12, 1903	June 26, 1903	Lighterage during fiscal year 1904.	Manila Navigation Co.	₱ 8,140.00	
66	July 29, 1903	Aug. 10, 1903	Cloth and black thread. White thread. Leg irons, handcuffs, riot guns.	Holliday, Wise & Co. Donaldson, Slim & Co. F. L. Strong.	1,920.00 8,170.00	₱ 17,930.00
67	Aug. 10, 1903	Aug. 24, 1903	Prison cloth for Bilbid.	Holliday, Wise & Co.		4,272.00
68	do	Aug. 21, 1903	300,000 paving blocks.	Findlay & Co.		27,900.00
69	Aug. 12, 1903	Aug. 25, 1903	800 revolvers, sundry ammunition.	H. W. Peabody & Co.		19,257.00
70	Aug. 15, 1903	Aug. 26, 1903	600 tons white oats.	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.		42,934.00
71	Aug. 20, 1903	Sept. 1, 1903	Electrical supplies, fire department.	Grant & Co.		4,470.74
72	Sept. 3, 1903	Sept. 16, 1903	3,000 buckets, 4,500 covers.	W. S. Bailey & Co. (Hongkong).		32,250.00
73	do	Sept. 15, 1903	Stationery, general stock.	E. C. McCullough & Co.	72,112.32	
			do	Enrique Spitz.	1,429.45	
			do	American Commercial Co.	2,040.00	
			do	American Book and News Co.	32.00	
			do	Lambert & Presby.	6.00	
74	Sept. 9, 1903	Sept. 24, 1903	12 30-ton lorries, complete.	Allen & Marshall.		75,619.77
75	Sept. 11, 1903	Sept. 21, 1903	300,000 paving blocks.	H. W. Peabody & Co.		45,000.00
76	Sept. 12, 1903	Sept. 25, 1903	7,000 street brooms.	F. L. Strong.		27,834.00
77	Sept. 14, 1903	Oct. 1, 1903	100 Australian horses.	Chas. M. Ferrier.		7,770.00
77a	Oct. 5, 1903	Oct. 10, 1903	Transporting coal to Santolan.	Mariano Villanueva.		50,000.00
78	Oct. 2, 1903	Oct. 15, 1903	800 tons E. W. T. hay.	W. F. Stevenson & Co.		6,490.00
79	Oct. 31, 1903	Nov. 17, 1903	Sales, office and field.	F. L. Strong.		63,200.00
80	Nov. 11, 1903	Feb. 11, 1904	Machinery for new laboratory.	do		10,178.00
81	Nov. 6, 1903	Nov. 17, 1903	1,553 000 feet lumber.	California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Co.		25,722.00
82	Nov. 23, 1903	Dec. 3, 1903	Steam kettles for Bilbid.	Findlay & Co.		66,336.30
83	Nov. 30, 1903	Dec. 15, 1903	Explosives.	Pacific Oriental Trading Co.		2,220.00
84	Dec. 9, 1903	Dec. 19, 1903	10,000 barrels cement.	Canceled.		25,822.25
85	Dec. 10, 1903	Dec. 21, 1903	2,000 pairs blankets.	do		45,900.00
86	do	Dec. 21, 1903	300 cords firewood.	E. H. Johnson.		2,685.00
87	Dec. 11, 1903	Dec. 26, 1903	Bilbid furniture shop.	H. W. Peabody & Co.		1,146.79
88	do	do	Bilbid, tools, etc., for	F. L. Strong.		1,025.28
89	do	do	Bilbid shoe shop.	do		1,471.90
90	do	do	Bilbid harness shop.	do		1,540.48
91	do	do	Bilbid carpenter shop.	do		
			do	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.	5,136.04	
			do	F. L. Strong.	9,146.70	
92	do	do	Bilbid carriage shop.	do		14,282.74
93	do	do	Bilbid furniture shop.	do		7,074.10
94	do	do	Bilbid tin shop.	do		4,586.30
95	Dec. 14, 1903	Dec. 29, 1903	Uniforms, equipment, etc., for Philippine constabulary.	Adolfo Richter.	20.95	
			do	Holliday, Wise & Co.	265.00	
			do	Adolfo Koenisch & Co.	204.25	
			do	do		790.20

List of circular proposals issued by the insular purchasing bureau during fiscal year 1904.

No.	Dated.	Opened.	Kind of supplies.	To whom awarded.	Amount.	Total.
96	Dec. 11, 1903	Dec. 28, 1903	Build carpenter shop, extra.	F. L. Strong	.....	₱1,357.32
97	Dec. 18, 1903	Dec. 29, 1903	Lumber for bridges in city.	F. S. Bourne	.....	7,187.17
98	Jan. 4, 1904	May 4, 1904	Light-house apparatus.	Holliday, Wise & Co.	.....	20,980.00
99	Jan. 8, 1904	Jan. 14, 1904	55 Chinese mules.	F. W. Prising	.....	15,675.00
100	Jan. 11, 1904	Jan. 20, 1904	2,000 pairs blankets.	Holliday, Wise & Co.	.....	9,200.00
101	Jan. 20, 1904	Jan. 30, 1904	1,500,000 feet lumber.	B. W. Cadwallader & Co.	.....	75,570.00
102	Jan. 22, 1904	Jan. 30, 1904	Pig lead and drill steel, stock.	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons	.....	15,464.28
103	Jan. 26, 1904	Feb. 15, 1904	142 piles for engineer of island.	Q. R. Gonzales	.....	1,988.00
104	Feb. 6, 1904	Feb. 15, 1904	Explosives.	Holliday & Co.	.....	25,563.00
105	do	do	600,000 paving blocks.	Holliday, Wise & Co.	.....	.....
106	Feb. 17, 1904	Feb. 25, 1904	2,800 iron cross-arms.	Grant & Co.	₱6,180.00	.....
			100 miles line wire.	Holliday, Wise & Co.	18,830.00	.....
			2,200 iron telegraph poles.	H. W. Peabody & Co.	12,730.00	.....
			12 Columbia bicycles.	Erlanger & Gallinger	1,436.40	.....
107	Feb. 19, 1904	Mar. 15, 1904	Engine and cylinder oils.	H. W. Peabody & Co., Vacuum Oil Co.	(b)	39,176.40
108	Feb. 23, 1904	Mar. 5, 1904	Supplying castings for 6 months.	San Nicolas Iron Works.	(c)	.....
109	do	Feb. 29, 1904	25,000 piculs rice, Saigon No. 2.	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons	3,492.52	117,475.00
110	Feb. 27, 1904	Mar. 21, 1904	Electrical supplies, fire department.	Grant & Co.	18,015.76	.....
			do.	A. J. Coffee Co.	.....	.....
111	do	Mar. 16, 1904	Sundry school supplies.	E. C. McCullough & Co.	11,096.72	21,506.28
			do.	Schmidt & Ziegler	6,400.00	.....
			do.	Zach Oppenheimer	2,386.50	.....
			do.	American Book and News Co.	36,451.00	.....
			do.	H. W. Peabody & Co.	10,080.00	.....
112	Feb. 29, 1904	Mar. 17, 1904	400 cases toilet paper.	do.	3,807.00	66,414.22
113	do	Mar. 28, 1904	Buoys and ballast balls.	San Nicolas Iron Works.	1,274.40	4,324.00
			Chain, assorted sizes.	Manuel Earnshaw & Co.	4,051.20	.....
			Shakers and shackles.	Jno. Lysaught & Co. (Hongkong)	.....	.....
114	Mar. 2, 1904	Mar. 17, 1904	300 white-cedar poles.	H. W. Peabody & Co.	.....	9,132.60
115	Mar. 3, 1904	Mar. 24, 1904	Machinery for city engineer.	Canceled	.....	10,400.00
116	Mar. 4, 1904	Mar. 22, 1904	Machinery for trade school.	F. L. Strong	.....	11,049.70
117	Mar. 5, 1904	Mar. 18, 1904	400 Chinese bullets.	F. W. Prising	.....	32,000.00
118	Mar. 9, 1904	Mar. 19, 1904	Cement pipe, assorted.	A. J. Glees	.....	8,662.50
119	do	Mar. 23, 1904	Cocanut oil.	Mariano Uy Chaco.	.....	870.00
120	Mar. 11, 1904	Mar. 30, 1904	Track, curves, turntables, etc.	Canceled	203.00	.....
121	Mar. 18, 1904	Apr. 15, 1904	Uniforms, equipment, etc., Philippine constabulary.	A. Groesman	452.80	.....
			do.	Adolfo Roensch & Co.	2,402.60	.....
			do.	Erlanger & Gallinger	1,392.50	.....
			do.	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons	.....	4,450.90

122	Mar. 19, 1904	Apr. 14, 1904	Sundry brushes and paint.	F. L. Strong.	1,309.58
123	do.	Apr. 2, 1904	Switch boards and distributing boxes	do.	5,767.36
124	Mar. 21, 1904	do.	Lumber.	W. L. Whitcomb.	
125	do.	Apr. 5, 1904	Belucos.	Chan Goanlin.	(c)
			8,000 yards nanken cloth.	Holliday, Wise & Co.	1,680.00
			Sundry hose.	American Hardware and Plumbing Co.	11,619.81
			Sundry galvanized-iron pipe.	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.	5,618.00
			16,000 sheets Muntz metal.	Mariano Uy Chaco.	27,572.31
			7,200 tire bolts.	California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Co.	9,936.00
			Rock sulphur, chloride of lime, etc.	Pacific Oriental Trading Co.	8,022.70
			Sundry valves and tools.	H. W. Peabody & Co.	8,924.51
126	Mar. 23, 1904	Apr. 6, 1904	Sundry files, assorted sizes.	American Hardware and Plumbing Co.	73,353.32
127	Mar. 25, 1904	Apr. 8, 1904	Clothing, etc., for lepers.	Jose T. Hotianong.	1,424.44
128	Mar. 28, 1904	Apr. 11, 1904	Machinery for engineer of island.	F. L. Strong.	1,940.00
129	do.	May 10, 1904	31,000 tons coal at Manila.	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	1,320.00
			2,500 tons coal at Iloilo.	do.	322,400.00
			1,000 tons coal at Cebu.	do.	32,250.00
			1,500 tons coal at Zamboanga.	do.	13,400.00
			1,500 tons coal at Jolo.	do.	19,050.00
			1,000 tons coal at Tacloban.	do.	21,226.00
			1,500 tons coal at Romblon.	do.	13,400.00
				do.	20,100.00
130	Apr. 5, 1904	Apr. 9, 1904	Machinery, etc., for engineer of island.	F. L. Strong.	441,825.00
131	Apr. 9, 1904	Apr. 20, 1904	13,000 barrels cement.	Pacific Oriental Trading Co.	2,064.80
132	Apr. 13, 1904	Apr. 25, 1904	Sundry rope, assorted sizes.	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.	59,800.00
133	Apr. 18, 1904	Apr. 26, 1904	3,200 yards khaki cloth.	Holliday, Wise & Co.	(c)
			Sundry buttons, ornaments, etc.	Alfredo Roensch & Co.	1,744.00
				do.	630.00
134	May 16, 1904	May 23, 1904	Sundry hose.	Mariano Uy Chaco.	1,600.00
			Sundry tools.	F. L. Strong.	2,285.28
			Sundry files.	American Hardware and Plumbing Co.	452.25
135	Apr. 25, 1904	May 7, 1904	250 pairs hand irons.	do.	1,900.00
			150 pairs leg irons.	F. L. Strong.	1,680.00
			20,000 pounds waste.	Holliday, Wise & Co.	3,825.00
136	May 3, 1904	May 14, 1904	1,000 seats for pail system.	W. W. Brown.	7,405.00
137	do.	May 18, 1904	Mule shoes and squigees.	F. L. Strong.	6,100.00
			Neostyles, and paste for same.	E. C. McCullough & Co.	2,284.00
				do.	637.36
138	May 5, 1904	May 14, 1904	Sundry small hardware and tools.	Mariano Uy Chaco.	59.70
			do.	American Hardware and Plumbing Co.	347.22
			do.	American Commercial Co.	3,643.26
			do.	F. L. Strong.	329.74
139	May 10, 1904	May 17, 1904	Machinery and tools, various.	do.	1,045.00
			do.	Mariano Uy Chaco.	3,540.00
			do.	E. C. McCullough & Co.	2,275.60
			do.	American Hardware and Plumbing Co.	2,207.38

List of circular proposals issued by the insular purchasing bureau during fiscal year 1904—Continued.

No.	Dated.	Opened.	Kind of supplies.	To whom awarded.	Amount.	Total.
140	May 19, 1904	May 25, 1904	Machinery, tools, and glue	No bids received.		
141	May 26, 1904	June 6, 1904	Pipe, valves, tees, crosses, etc.	H. W. Peabody & Co.		₱80,250.50
142	May 24, 1904	June 2, 1904	Explosives.	do.		40,850.00
143	June 7, 1904	June 17, 1904	3,000 brooms. 40,000 pounds white lead. 1,500 wheelbarrows.	do. Holliday, Wise & Co. Mariano Uy Chaco.	₱2,430.00 5,415.00 15,985.00	
144	do.	June 15, 1904	Machinery for new laboratory.	F. L. Strong.		23,830.00
145	June 13, 1904	June 23, 1904	Training school equipment. do. do. do. do.	do. American Hardware and Plumbing Co. Mariano Uy Chaco. F. C. McCullough & Co. Van Buskirk, Crook & Co.	10,868.95 1,013.52 3,751.10 623.96 1,057.24	6,488.20
146	June 15, 1904	June 25, 1904	Machinery and tools. do.	F. L. Strong. E. C. McCullough & Co.	1,577.60 182.38	17,314.77
147	do.	June 24, 1904	Lighterage for coming year.	Manila Navigation Co.	0	1,756.96
148	June 17, 1904	June 27, 1904	Transporting coal to Santolan. Total.	Q. R. Gonzales.		2,400.00
NOTE.—The following is a brief of proposals referred to in first part of this report. The exact cost of these can not be determined, but the following is given for your information:						1,991,084.79
(a) No. 65.—For lighterage of all supplies handled during fiscal year 1904 (approximately).						₱102,000.00
(b) No. 107.—For furnishing 400 barrels engine and cylinder oils, as called for. Estimated at 50 gallons per barrel (30,000 gallons) at approximately ₱1 per gallon.						20,000.00
(c) No. 108.—For furnishing all castings, both iron and brass, required by the various bureaus during last six months of fiscal year 1904 (approximate estimate).						10,000.00
(d) No. 124.—For lumber. Sundry pieces of beluco, at various prices per picul (approximately).						8,159.93
(e) No. 132.—For a certain number feet of rope—contract awarded by the pound (approximately).						835.92
(f) No. 147.—For lighterage of all supplies to be handled during coming year (approximately).						105,000.00
Grand total (approximately) of awards on circular proposals for fiscal year 1904.						2,237,080.64

IV.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL PURCHASING AGENT, LAND TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

MANILA, P. I., July 15, 1904.

INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the transportation operated and furnished by this office in the city of Manila during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

VEHICLES.

The average daily number of vehicles used for hauling and delivering supplies and furnishing transportation for the different government bureaus in Manila was as follows:

Light transportation:	
Carromatas.....	60
Carretelas.....	12
Quileces.....	4
Heavy transportation:	
Wagons—	
Escort.....	13
Spring.....	3
Trucks—	
Coal.....	1
Lumber.....	3
Plain.....	4
Carts, dump.....	2

In addition to the regular work of this office in the delivery of supplies, the following bureaus and departments have been furnished transportation: Bureau of agriculture, bureau of architecture, bureau of public printing, bureau of internal revenue, bureau of customs and immigration, Philippine civil hospital, bureau of government laboratories, bureau of forestry, insular treasurer, Philippine civil-service board.

Of these, the offices of the treasurer and bureau of architecture have had at their service 1 truck and 4 escort wagons at all times, this number being increased whenever necessary. The custom-house and insular treasurer have had 1 light wagon daily.

ANIMALS.

Animals on hand June 30, 1904.

	Number.	Average cost.
Horses:		
American.....	19	P 500
Australian.....	34	500
Chinese.....	6	300
Native ponies.....	134	200
Mules:		
American.....	18	500
Chinese.....	3	285
	214	
Jacks, American, for breeding purposes.....	7	
Total.....	221	

Changes in stock during fiscal year 1904.

	Aus- tralian horses.	American—				Chinese—		Native ponies.	Total.
		Horses.	Mules.	Jacks.	Stal- lions.	Horses.	Mules.		
<i>How accounted for.</i>									
On hand July 1, 1903.....	24	21	36			4	1	156	242
Received.....	23	7	2	9	1	6	3	31	82
Totals.....	47	28	38	9	1	10	4	187	324
<i>How disposed of.</i>									
Died.....	4	3	6			2		3	18
Destroyed.....	8	2	9					5	24
Transferred.....	1	4	5	2	1	1		41	55
Sold at auction.....						1	1	4	6
Total.....	13	9	20	2	1	4	1	53	103
On hand June 30, 1904.....	34	19	18	7		6	3	134	221

The 9 American jacks and 1 stallion were purchased in the United States for breeding purposes. Two jacks and the stallion were sold to the bureau of agriculture.

According to above statement 18 animals died and 24 were destroyed, constituting a mortality of 42 during the year, or about 13.3 per cent of the above number handled. Of these about one-third of the loss were American mules, which have been in the service about three years, having been purchased from the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army.

Surra has been the cause of the death of most of the animals. The Australian horses have not been a success as heavy draft animals. A number of fine animals were bought, but in most cases they deteriorated rapidly after being put to heavy work. The light Australian horses do not seem to have been affected so much and have given satisfactory service.

The native ponies have had extremely hard work and many of them have been worn out in the service, some of them having worked steadily for the department for the last three years.

In addition to the above the following animals, which were bought for other bureaus, were handled and cared for at the stables of the department while waiting transportation to their places of destination in the provinces: Nine American horses, 70 Australian horses, 9 Chinese horses, 70 native ponies, 5 American mules, 65 Chinese mules, 2 American jacks, 1 American stallion, 30 Chinese bullocks, 12 native mares, 9 American mares.

STABLES.

The old stables in use at the exposition grounds are in very poor condition and the facilities for the care of animals and stock are not what they should be.

The veterinary service at the corral has been supplied by veterinary surgeons of the board of health and by the superintendent of the corral, and everything possible has been done for the sick animals.

On November 1, 1903, the stock and ambulances of the board of health were turned over to this department and have been kept at the board of health stables at San Lazaro. A number of cases of surra have appeared in this stable, and several animals have been lost on this account.

AVERAGES.

Average amount of labor employed.

Americans:		Natives:	
Superintendent.....	1	Mechanics.....	15
Foreman.....	1	Drivers.....	10
Truck drivers.....	7	Laborers (corral).....	36
Teamsters.....	23	Cocheros.....	95
Mechanics.....	6	Wagon laborers.....	29
Ambulance drivers.....	4		
Total.....	42	Total.....	185

Average daily cost of maintaining vehicles (in case of escort wagons and trucks, wages of laborers furnished with the wagons included under "salaries and wages").

	Carretelas, Carromatas, and quilices.	Escort wagons (2 horses).	Trucks (4 horses).
Salaries and wages and maintenance of corral.....	P 1.5950	P 5.80	P 7.80
Supplies, repairs, shoeing, axle grease, etc.....	.3264	.80	1.50
Forage, including palay, oats, and hay.....	.9822	1.88	3.78
Total average daily cost.....	2.9036	8.48	13.08

It is believed that the cost of maintenance of vehicles and stock will be lessened when the new corral is completed and suitable buildings are provided for the storing and care of vehicles and horses.

On June 20 the new buildings and grounds situated at Calle Cervantes, San Lazaro district, were so far completed as to permit this department to begin with the transfer thereto, and, as this department is still engaged in the work connected therewith, report and statistics thereon fall under the next annual report.

Respectfully submitted.

A. L. B. DAVIES,
Local Purchasing Agent.

V.

REPORT OF CARABAOS PURCHASED BY LOCAL PURCHASING AGENT DURING THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 20, 1903, TO JUNE 30, 1904.

MANILA, P. I., July 15, 1904.

INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the purchase and sale of carabaos by this bureau:

The statement marked Exhibit A, and attached hereto, shows the number of carabaos purchased since the commencement of purchase under the provisions of Acts 738 and 797, and the disposition of same covering a period from February 20, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

This additional period is covered in order to show the entire transactions in regard to carabaos, as no statement was made on June 30, 1903.

This shows a mortality of 1,702 animals, or 47.6 per cent of the total purchased. Out of this number 435 died before shipment and while passing through the inoculation period. The percentage of deaths from surra and rinderpest is not taken up, as it is understood this matter will be covered in the reports of the board of health and bureau of government laboratories.

The facilities for handling the cattle landed in Manila have not been good. The government rented the pastures and corrals at Calle Nozaleda San Lazaro, Pasay, and Santa Mesa. The two former were only temporary quarters for the animals and the two latter became infected with surra and had to be abandoned.

The fifth shipment of 230 animals arriving here on September 25 was sent to Orani, Bataan Province, and almost immediately surra broke out in the herd, on account of which all but 18 died or were destroyed to prevent the spread of the disease.

The tenth shipment of 197 animals were shipped direct to Occidental Negros. In addition to these carabaos, 149 were shipped at the same time from the pasture at Santa Mesa. On account of bad weather the steamer had to put into Iloilo, where the animals were landed, and later reembarked for Negros. Three hundred and twenty-one were landed and taken in charge by the supervisor of that province. A number of these animals died from surra, while others contracted the disease and were isolated. Many of them afterwards recovered sufficiently to be sold and put to work.

On account of the fact that the Santa Mesa pasture had become infected, it was thought desirable to find some new location for the carabaos. A committee was appointed in January to undertake the matter and their favorable report of the island of Burias was approved by the committee on purchase and sale of carabaos, and the shipment arriving September 25 ordered shipped to that place.

The island of Burias lies about 150 miles south of Manila, off the coast of Albay, and is well watered, and furnishes abundant pasture for almost any number of animals. During the time that the carabaos have been on the island the losses have decreased considerably.

The first shipment of animals from Burias for sale was made on June 29, and 99 out of 100 animals arrived in Manila in first-class condition. These were immediately shipped to Tarlac Province, where they have all been sold, bringing from ₱80 to ₱90 per head.

These animals have had time enough to recover from the effects of inoculation, shipping, and the change of climate, and appear to be doing well.

It will be seen from the tabulated statement that 1,352 carabaos have been distributed, and that 516 were on hand on the island of Burias on June 30.

The following statement will show the disposition of the 1,352 distributed by this office:

How distributed.	Received.	Died.	Sold.	On hand for sale.
Province of Laguna.....	53	53		
Province of Bataan.....	230	213	8	10
Province of Rizal.....	157	25	88	44
Province of Negros.....	366	117	248	1
Province of Bulacan.....	100	33	23	44
Province of Cavite.....	48	47	1	
Province of Tarlac.....	119	1	44	74
Province of Pampanga.....	39		34	5
Total.....	1,112	488	446	178
Sold by the office to agriculturists.....	178			
Bureau of agriculture.....	62			
Total.....	1,352			

It has been found in a great many cases that, after requests had been made by provinces and the animals shipped to them, the farmers did not desire or would not purchase them, and they have remained in the hands of the provincial officers for a long period, and many have died on account of their being kept herded together, as the provincial officials have no facilities for caring for stock.

Owing to the large area of the island of Burias (40 by 12 miles) and the necessity of allowing the carabaos to constantly change their pasture ground, some of the animals have strayed and can not be gotten together without a systematic round-up of the whole island as soon as the rainy season is over.

There are employed at present as foremen and herders on the island 2 Americans and 31 natives. On account of the small number of native inhabitants, it has been difficult to get labor at times, and on account of the very high grass the matter of herding is a difficult one.

In some cases animals have been seen swimming out to sea, and it is not known at the present time if any have been finally lost in this way.

A veterinary surgeon has been sent with each shipment of animals for inspecting and inoculating of animals where necessary, and everything possible has been done to prevent losses from any cause. A statement showing the expenditure on account of carabaos is shown in the report of the disbursing officer.

Respectfully submitted.

A. L. B. DAVIES,
Local Purchasing Agent.

EXHIBIT A.—Statement of carabao purchased.

OLD CONTRACT.

Date.	No. of ship-ment.	Letter.	Number accepted.	Shanghai currency.		Amount, Philippine currency.	Died after acceptance.	Sales to—			Transfers to—		Received from sales.	On hand, island of Burias.
				Price.	Amount.			Farmers.	Constabulary.	Bureau of Engineering.	Bureau of agriculture.	Provinces.		
1903.														
Feb. 20			8	\$65.00	\$520.00	₱445.11	4	5			4		₱410.00	
June 4			75	65.00	4,875.00	4,789.47	44				26			
July 15		Insurance.			585.00									
Aug. 3			74	75.00	5,550.00	5,203.13	50	24					1,880.00	
Aug. 3			56	75.00	4,200.00	4,032.00	49	7					550.00	
Aug. 3			73	40.00	2,920.00	2,803.20	73							
16			195	75.00	14,625.00	14,040.00	174	10	1			10	880.00	
16			228	40.00	9,120.00	8,755.20	228							
Sept. 5			193	75.00	14,475.00	13,896.00	66	47			32	48	3,620.00	
5			100	40.00	4,000.00	3,840.00	100							
5		Insurance.			1,736.96	1,667.48								
25			56	75.00	4,200.00	4,000.00						56		
25			34	40.00	1,360.00	1,295.23	34							
		Total.	1,092		68,166.96	64,766.82	822	93	1		62	114	7,360.00	

NEW CONTRACT.

Date.	No. of ship-ment.	Letter.	Number accepted.	Shanghai currency.		Amount, Philippine currency.	Died after acceptance.	Farmers.	Constabulary.	Bureau of Engineering.	Bureau of agriculture.	Provinces.	Received from sales.	On hand, island of Burias.
				Price.	Amount.									
1903.														
Sept. 25	5		179	\$79.00	\$14,141.00	₱13,479.51	4					175	₱3,600.00	
Oct. 15	6		262	79.00	20,698.00	20,137.70	89	27		9		137	4,400.00	
Nov. 4	7	A.	300	79.00	23,700.00	22,394.93	154	3		41		102		
Nov. 26	8	B.	271	79.00	21,409.00	19,539.07	118					153		
Dec. 15	9	C.	274	79.00	21,646.00	19,625.57	115	2	2			155	400.00	
1904.														
Jan. 1	10	D.	197	79.00	15,563.00	14,992.62	20					177		
Feb. 26	11	E.	177	79.00	13,983.00	13,045.27	37							83
Feb. 18	12	F.	194	79.00	15,326.00	14,712.96	66					42		86
Apr. 30	13	G.	266	79.00	21,014.00	19,597.73	136							130
May 24	14	H.	186	79.00	14,694.00	13,665.42	79							107
June 12	15	K.	172	79.00	13,588.00	12,772.72	62							110
		Total.	2,478		195,762.00	183,983.50	880	32	2	50		998	8,400.00	516

EXHIBIT E.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

MANILA, P. I., October 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the executive bureau for the year ending September 30, 1904.

The scope of the work of this bureau as reorganized was set forth in detail in my last annual report, and, as there has been no material change therein, it will be unnecessary to dwell upon that subject in this report, further than it will be touched upon under the sub-heads hereinafter following.

BUREAU PERSONNEL.

The feature of this subject that stands out with great prominence is the feverishly unsettled condition of the Philippine civil service as far as this bureau is concerned.

The force at present employed in the bureau consists of 2 officials, 1 chief clerk, 1 recorder, 1 law clerk, 6 chiefs of division, 8 private secretaries, 95 clerks and messengers, and 14 laborers, a total of 128 (52 Americans and 76 Filipinos), as against 123 for the previous year.

During the year there have been the following changes:

	Americans.	Filipinos.
Permanent appointments.....	23	47
Temporary appointments.....	6	8
Resignations.....	5	13
Transfers to other bureaus.....	10	4
Removals (all messengers).....		15

This statement shows that there has been an aggregate of 47 separations and 84 new appointments in a total force of 128. The result of this state of affairs has been to cast upon the chiefs of division and the older employees the brunt of the work and responsibility, naturally heavier than would have been the case had the entire force been thoroughly trained in the bureau work. In addition to the performance of their official duties, the older employees have been required to instruct and train the constant stream of new appointees, who would very often, at the beginning, be only an additional hindrance instead of rendering material assistance where it was most needed. This difficulty has been more particularly felt in the action divisions, there being even now a dearth of thoroughly trained clerks experienced in the work of the bureau who are able to take the initiative in matters important as well as routine, and to instruct employees in the lower grades, thereby being of real assistance to the chiefs of division.

Aside from this, the bureau has not even had the benefit, during the entire year, of the services of all of the older employees in the higher grades still on the rolls, the following being at present on leave of absence in the United States: The chief clerk; recorder of the Commission; law clerk (who has just resigned, as mentioned elsewhere in this report); disbursing officer; two private secretaries to Commissioners, and two clerks class 7, in addition to which I have been absent myself for five months, as stated elsewhere. All of the positions mentioned, with the exception of that of the disbursing officer, have been filled temporarily by drawing upon officials and clerks in the next lower grades.

Most of the absences in this bureau, as undoubtedly in other bureaus, are due to the fact that the employees who have served the insular government since the first and second years of its inauguration have earned and are taking a needed rest. The existence in the United States of the St. Louis Exposition has proved an added attraction to draw clerks home.

However, in spite of these abnormal conditions, it is gratifying to be able to state that the general public business of the bureau has not been delayed, and a source of satisfaction to note the efforts most of the members of the force have made to keep up with the work and the just pride they have felt in their success. Their close application is eloquently testified to by the fact that during the year they have performed voluntarily 24,583 hours of overtime, or 3,782 working days of six and one-half hours each, an average of 315 days per month, for which no extra compensation is allowed.

It was attempted this year again to permit the clerks of the bureau to enjoy the shorter hours provided by law for the "heated term," but a few days sufficed to demonstrate the fact that under present conditions the employees of the executive bureau may not hope to come within the provisions of the second proviso of section 1 of Act No. 1040, nor to shorten the office hours at any time of the year while the chiefs and officials of other bureaus that have a continuous session of six and one-half hours continue to pay their respects to this bureau after closing their own offices for the day.

While there has been a steady increase in the quantity of work over the preceding year, the relative increase has not been so great by far as in former years, owing principally to the fact that the insular government is now firmly organized, and further increases in the work will depend naturally upon the economical development of the islands and their prosperity. The unexpected may happen at any time, of course, but it is thought that under normal conditions, with its entire force on duty, the bureau will be able to respond to all calls upon it.

During my absence from the islands for five months discharging the duties imposed upon me by the provisions of Act No. 1080 (amendatory of No. 1030), referred to elsewhere in this report, Mr. Frank W. Carpenter, assistant executive secretary, had resting upon him the combined duties of his own office and of the executive secretary, and from December 24, 1903, the date of the vacation of the office of secretary of commerce and police, and the assumption of the duties of acting civil governor by the present civil governor, until August 8, 1904, the date of the induction into the office of secretary of commerce and police of the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, there also devolved upon Mr. Carpenter, to a very large extent, the discharge of the duties of this latter office. That he performed all these duties with ability and efficiency is vouched for by his excellent record and the high standards he has ever set for himself.

RETRENCHMENT THROUGH REORGANIZATION AND SYSTEMATIZATION.

The Philippine Commission, during the discussion of the last appropriation bill, suggested the necessity of retrenchment in the matter of the fixed charges of the government. This bureau at once set about to devise a plan whereby the wishes of the Commission in the premises might be realized. Having evolved what it considered the most feasible plan, it was at once put into practice in a tentative way, and its workings have been such that it emboldens me to submit it to the civil governor, as also the advisability of extending its scope, should it meet his approval and that of the heads of the executive departments, so as to include all the bureaus of the insular government. It is not claimed that the plan hereinbelow outlined has any of the elements of novelty; but as it seems to meet the ends sought, and hence commends itself to me, I submit it for what it is worth.

With the gradual extension of administrative organization there necessarily has been a continual increase in the fixed charges of the government for salaries and wages and contingent office expenses, and the present time seems opportune for calling a halt, as the preliminary formative period has ended.

There still remains of the present fiscal year a sufficient period within which to prepare for reorganization upon a more economical and no less efficient basis with the beginning of the next year, July 1, 1905, when it is believed there should be a general reorganization in the clerical and other nontechnical personnel of all bureaus.

In view of the falling off in the revenues of the government and the recognized necessity for retrenchment, the executive bureau is prepared to contribute its share toward the reduction of expenses, and to submit estimates for current expenses for the fiscal year 1906 looking to a considerable decrease in authorized expenditure for salaries and wages and contingent expenses. It is expected that this may be accomplished by reorganization of personnel and because of the fact that the office equipment, while not so complete or elaborate as is desired, is nevertheless adequate for the present and until conditions shall have changed to a degree warranting further considerable expenditures on this account. This does not mean to say that the work of the bureau has decreased during the past year, nor that there is any decrease expected during the coming year, but that by a redistribution of work in recognition of the increasing capacity of Filipino clerks and the discontinuance of several positions above class 9, a reduction may be effected in the estimated expenditure for salaries and wages.

The course now being followed in pursuit of this end is a reassignment of duties and redistribution of work, the theory of which is that no duty which may be performed by a messenger shall be assigned to a clerk; that no employee of Class H shall perform duties which may be performed by an employee of Class K; nor that an employee of class 7 shall be permitted or required to occupy his time with duties which may be discharged by an employee of a lower grade; in other words, a progressive distribution of the work of the bureau, beginning with employees in the lowest classes and working upward, assigning each higher class duties requiring knowledge or responsibility which properly may not be exacted of any lower class. This leaves a greatly reduced amount of work for assignment to employees above class 9, and therefore certain positions in classes above this latter may be discontinued gradually without detriment to the efficient and prompt discharge of business. Certain of these positions in the executive bureau have become vacant through the ordinary casualties of service and the vacancies will not be filled; other positions will be vacated during the next half year, and, should it become apparent, when the last quarter of this fiscal year arrives that by the end of the year the office force will not reach the contemplated reduction, the names of individuals whose positions it is desired to discontinue will be reported to the civil service board with the necessary statement of efficiency and qualifications, in order that they may be transferred to vacancies that must be filled in other bureaus.

To carry this plan out requires continuous intelligent and loyal effort on the part of the chief clerk and the chiefs of divisions and sections. The value of each of these assistants, like that of a bureau chief, is determined by the ratio of work results to expenditures.

The reduction of fixed charges in office expenses may be effected only by a clear understanding on the part of all responsible officials and employees that the government is not an eleemosynary institution, but a corporate body bound to give the public the highest degree of service and benefits possible at the lowest cost in taxes upon private funds and conveniences, and to this end no expense not essential to such service and benefits may be tolerated.

It is the duty of every employee having the immediate supervision and direction of subordinates to instruct and prepare each of the latter to fill the position next higher than that he holds, and any official or employee who fails to pursue conscientiously this course of imparting and receiving instructions should be required to seek employment elsewhere than in the government service.

In this way only—by forming a competent personnel from the local supply—may the government hope to escape the heavy expense occasioned by reliance upon the large proportion of imported employees at present utilized for nontechnical positions.

As complementary to the foregoing plan, and in the conviction that economy in time and expense is secured by having a concise and uniform set of rules for the conduct of business in all the offices of the insular government and its dependencies (which is not now the case), there is attached hereto, marked "Appendix A," a draft of proposed rules prepared by the assistant executive secretary, which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the civil governor and heads of the executive departments.

THE NEW LAW AS TO "VACATION LEAVES."

The provision of law authorizing the granting of vacation leave (Act No. 1040, sec. 3) and abolishing the sick-leave privileges heretofore authorized has, in a general way, proven entirely satisfactory to this bureau and is considered an improvement upon former legislation upon the subject of leave.

At the close of September of this year (the above-cited act having been in force about eight and one-half months) 17½ per cent of the total bureau personnel had used all vacation leave due for the year; 16½ per cent had used one-half and over; 18 per cent had used one or two weeks; 32 per cent a few days only, and 16 per cent none. Some of the latter will be able to use all or a portion of their vacation before the close of the year, about one-half of them having signified their intention not to use any unless ill.

The advantage of the new system over the former is that it encourages travel in the islands, thereby broadening the views of the clerks and giving them a keener interest in their work, and affords them an opportunity to take rest and recreation, which formerly was impossible without utilizing a portion of the accumulated accrued leave, which, to the American clerks, at least, was obnoxious in that they were anxious to save the latter for a visit to the United States, the consequence being that they often remained tied down to their desks until actually too ill to continue. This naturally impaired their efficiency and often resulted in the permanent loss of the services of a good clerk.

Under the present system, if a clerk happens to desire a few days of rest or recreation, even while enjoying good health (and occasional "breathing spells" tend to put every clerk in a better frame of mind and improved physical condition, enabling him to withstand better the effects of the climate or of overwork), he may do so without the loss of pay or accrued leave. If he happens to be indisposed or physically run down, it is only necessary for him to get informal permission from his chief to be absent for a few days, and, either before leaving

the office or after returning to duty, fill out the required application for vacation leave covering the period, thus doing away with the medical certificate nuisance, which was one of the concomitants of the "sick leave" provision of the former system, the abolishment of which was a move in the right direction.

The present system does away with all investigation into the question of whether the absence of a clerk is due to illness, and repugnant and inquisitorial examination into the nature and cause of the same. So long as a clerk has vacation leave to his credit and informal permission to be absent, no further questions are asked.

The law requires that vacation leave must be taken within the calendar year for which granted, and it can not accumulate in the same manner as accrued leave.

If a clerk is absent on account of illness after he has exceeded his vacation leave, such absence is charged against his accrued leave. As a consequence, clerks are naturally reluctant to take their vacation leave during the first half and middle portion of the calendar year, fearing they might be taken ill later and before the close of the year and have the absence occasioned thereby charged to accrued leave. In view of this natural propensity of the clerks, and recognizing the tendency on the part of the majority of those in this bureau to work overtime, and in order to preserve their health and keep their mental vigor unimpaired and to prevent many absences within a short period from seriously embarrassing the work of the bureau, the clerks were given to understand, after the passage of the act, that the chances of an application for vacation leave being approved decreased with the approach of the closing months of the year. Each chief of division likewise was told that he must arrange the granting of vacation leaves with respect to the work and personnel of his division independent of the other divisions. The results have been that some clerks take all their vacation leave early, others take only a portion, reserving the balance for use during possible illness, and still others decide to reserve all against possible illness, and that, while a number of clerks have been absent from the bureau at the same time at various periods, there were never so many absent from any one division as to seriously interfere with the work thereof, though it undoubtedly increased somewhat the amount of overtime work put in by those remaining on duty.

There is, of course, the possibility of a clerk falling prey to a serious malady which would necessitate his absence from the office for a period longer than the law allows for vacation leave, but there are unfortunately always unavoidable cases of individual hardships arising under every general provision of law.

Another thing in favor of the vacation leave is that it may be taken in connection with accrued leave, and thus enables clerks to plan for more extended trips, either home or to neighboring countries.

In short, it is believed that the law as administered in this bureau, and in its beneficial results with respect to its force, has done "the greatest good to the greatest number."

MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

The general municipal elections for the year 1902 were postponed until the first Tuesday in May, 1903, by executive order of the civil governor dated November 17, 1902, so as to prevent a change of municipal officials during the taking of the census; and again by Act No. 730, enacted April 8, 1903, until the first Tuesday in December, 1903, on account of the consolidation of municipalities in a large number of provinces. These general elections were the second held since the establishment of civil government in the islands.

The bureau for some weeks prior to the date of the same was flooded with mail and telegraphic inquiries as to the manner of conducting them, which inquiries covered a wide range of subjects, showing that the provisions of the municipal code regarding elections and the subsequent laws passed relating to the same had not been well digested by either the municipal authorities or the great body of electors. It was not surprising, therefore, that for some time subsequent to the date of the election protests against the action of the provincial boards on contested election cases should have been submitted to the civil governor on appeal. There were 64 of these cases that passed through the hands of the law clerk of the bureau and were submitted with full memoranda to the civil governor for decision. Of these cases there were 2 in the municipalities of Albay; of Antique, 1; Batangas, 3; Bulacan, 2; Cagayan, 5; Capiz, 3; Cavite, 3; Cebu, 1; Ilocos Norte, 3; Ilocos Sur, 3; La Laguna, 5; La Union, 1; Leyte, 1; Occidental Negros, 3; Oriental Negros, 1; Nueva Vizcaya, 2; Pampanga, 5; Pangasinan, 11; Rizal, 1; Samar, 3; Sorsogon, 2; and Tarlac, 3.

The provinces of Abra, Ambos Camarines, Bataan, Bohol, Iloilo, Isabela, Masbate, Mindoro, Misamis, Nueva Ecija, Paragua, Romblon, Surigao, Tayabas, and Zambales distinguished themselves by having no protested elections.

The papers in these cases make it clear that the law as it now stands needs amendment in some particulars, more especially if it is the intention of the Philippine Commission to leave the provincial boards as final arbiters of election protests, for the experience of this bureau shows that substantial justice, as a rule, will not be done the contestants in an election case

by these boards. This statement is partly based upon the admission of several provincial boards in cases arising out of the last municipal elections, as also upon other facts adduced from the papers in such cases, which conclusively prove that in nine of the sixty-four cases the provincial boards proceeded unlawfully.

One objection to the present law is that it does not afford the provincial boards sufficient time to investigate and decide such cases, and some of the irregularities attributable to them are doubtless due to the haste with which they must act. The memoranda referred to above, prepared by the law clerk, contained the following paragraph on this subject:

"The law allows the board only seven days from the date of the receipt of election returns within which to make an investigation. As all protests must be forwarded to the board within three days after the election, the protests all reach the provincial capital at about the same time. When the uncertainty of mail communications and the difficulties of transportation in the provinces are recalled, it will be apparent at once that the time allowed is too short. In many cases provincial boards have found themselves compelled, in justice to the electors, to revise their findings and annul decisions reached in haste."

That the present law at least is not clear to those who are to put it into execution is borne out by the fact that over 200 opinions and rulings in regard to elections were rendered by the attorney-general and this bureau within the few months preceding and succeeding the last municipal and provincial elections.

It would therefore seem that if the Philippine Commission is of opinion that the present law should remain on the books, or should enact new legislation upon the subject of elections, in either event it would be well to prepare and publish in a printed form certain general instructions pertaining to the proper conduct of both municipal and provincial elections in the effort to introduce certainty and uniformity in the methods of conducting the same, and to furnish provincial boards and other persons interested in the elections information which the experience of this year shows them to need and to be desirous of obtaining.

The gubernatorial elections were held on the first Monday in February of this year, and a number of communications upon the manner of conducting them were received by this office. Despite the fact that two or more telegrams of instructions in the premises, which were thought to thoroughly cover the field, had been sent out to all provinces interested some weeks before the election, the bureau was in receipt of inquiries regarding it almost up to the hour of opening the polls. The nature of these inquiries developed some peculiar facts.

The law requires that every councilor, to be eligible for such an office, must know how to write, and yet from at least two provinces came the question whether councilors who could not write could vote at the election for provincial governor. Obviously, ineligible men had been elected as councilors.

Another governor wished to know what ought to be done in order to avoid greater transportation expenses for councilors and vice-presidents when no candidate for governor received a majority of the votes, evidently believing that should the first ballot result in no election the convention should adjourn until convened again by due proclamation.

The provincial secretary of the same province followed the governor's inquiry, when answered, by propounding the question whether a recess could be taken between the different ballots.

These questions and others no less rudimentary are not surprising when it is considered that elections and their machinery were absolutely unknown until the establishment of civil government here a little over three years ago.

Of the 40 provinces in the islands, in 6 the governorship is appointive; in 2 the gubernatorial elections were postponed by the civil governor, which left 32 provinces in which they were held. The result of the elections was as follows: Incumbent reelected in 17 provinces, acting governor elected in 2 provinces, and new governor elected in 13 provinces. In 21 of the 32 conventions one ballot was cast; in 8 two were cast, and in 3 three were cast.

There were 19 elections unopposed and 13 protested. All of the unopposed elections have been confirmed by the civil governor under Act No. 336. Of the 12 protested cases acted on, the former incumbent was seated in 6 and a new man in 6. The other case has not been decided, owing to the absence in the United States and Europe of the governor against whose election the protest was filed.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS.

At the time of my last report the archipelago was divided into 40 provinces, 34 of which were organized under the provincial government act (Act No. 83) and the remaining 6 under special acts. There has been no change in the number of provinces since then, nor material change in their forms of government. The organized municipalities, however, have been reduced through consolidations from 1,035 at the time of my last report to 706 at the present date, their forms of government remaining the same. The consolidations were made by the Commission for reasons of economy, one set of municipal officials now being sufficient where formerly several were required. Small and sparsely populated towns lying

in close proximity to a central larger one were, as a rule, fused with the latter, which became the seat of municipal government, and the smaller towns thus fused were reduced to the category of barrios or districts.

REPORTS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

It was suggested in my report for last year, and recommended to the Commission by the civil governor, that the reports of the provincial governors ought to be brought down to a date much later than the first of the calendar year, as theretofore, in order that the civil governor and the Commission might have available more recent data when preparing their annual reports. The Commission accordingly, on January 26, 1904, passed Act No. 1044, providing in effect that between the 1st and 15th day of July of each year the provincial governors should submit their annual reports to the civil governor "for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June." Under this law, the reports hereto annexed, marked "Appendix B," will be found to cover data six months later than in previous years, yet there was sufficient time between the date of their receipt and the date of this report for the translation of those written in the Spanish language.

Reference to these reports shows that the economic conditions in the provinces, although improved, are not as a rule very flattering, while the political conditions, with very rare exceptions, have improved greatly.

The provincial governors, almost without exception, speak of the lack of transportation facilities as one of the great drawbacks to the commercial advancement of the provinces, and likewise refer to the establishment of mortgage and loan banks as very necessary to the improvement of the agricultural conditions. Many of them speak of the need for modern systems of cultivation, and request that the government give local practical demonstrations of the use of modern agricultural machinery.

The surra and rinderpest have again been prevalent in several of the provinces. In Ilocos Sur 2,493 head of live stock have succumbed to rinderpest. In one town in Leyte 30 per cent of the carabao died of that disease, and in Oriental Negros only 7,000 carabao are left out of over 100,000 existing before the appearance of the disease. In Pampanga 590 carabao were carried off by it, as were great numbers in Sorsogon, while its ravages in Tayabas were very severe. From some of the provinces, like Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, Nueva Vizcaya, Mindoro, Capiz, and some others, the reports, however, are far more encouraging. In the three first named the live stock has not been affected by any diseases and the number has increased considerably.

The province of Capiz has demonstrated that four crops of corn instead of one can be raised in a year, and there was eight times as much rice and twice as much hemp shipped out as during the previous year.

In Mindoro over 500,000 cocoanut trees and as many more hemp plants have been set out.

The cultivation of sugar cane, it seems, is being put aside because the planters can find no profitable market for their sugar, and in many provinces large areas have been devoted to the raising of the maguey plant (*Agave americana*), which is giving excellent results and will no doubt within a few years prove a very profitable pursuit.

A majority of the provincial governors speak of the encouraging interest taken by the people in education, which is evidenced by the increasing number of schoolhouses that are being erected at public expense in many of the provinces, and in at least one (Sorsogon) by private subscription. One of the governors reports that in his province (Batangas) in many of the towns the presidents, justices of the peace, and other prominent persons attend the night schools, and in the province of Cavite the percentage of attendance at the public schools has increased from 16 to 26 per cent during the past year.

The governors are almost a unit in recommending reforms and improvements in the present justice of the peace system, and a great number of them recommend a road-tax law providing that those who do not pay the tax shall work on the roads for a certain number of days, as is the almost universal custom in the United States.

In almost every province the fusion of the municipalities is reported to have borne good results, not only in the way of economic administration, but in an improved administrative personnel.

Many of the governors speak of the marked improvement in the mail service in their provinces, and in the morale and discipline of the municipal police whenever they have been put under the supervision of constabulary inspectors.

Some of the governors refer regretfully to the prevalence in their provinces of "caciquism," with all its harmful consequences.

One of the governors states that suffrage is unnecessarily restricted by reason of the fact that persons possessing property of the value of 500 pesos or more undervalue it, and thus cut themselves off from voting, which would seem to indicate that there are persons who do not prize the franchise as highly as it is valued at home.

The suggestion made by another provincial governor that the provincial and municipal codes be taught in the public schools would seem to be a most commendable one, and the

plan would be productive of far more beneficial and immediate results if the municipal authorities could be induced or required to attend the classes engaged in the study of the two codes.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

There has been in a number of the provinces a recurrence of the locust plague referred to in my report for last year. Fortunately, however, although some of the provinces have suffered severely in this regard, the reports show that the total number of locusts destroyed since October 1, 1903, to the date of this report in the nineteen provinces to which the plague seems to have been limited, was 11,242,547 pounds, or 5,621.27 tons, as against 8,501½ tons last year. The greatest sufferers in this respect during the present year have been Albay, Pampanaga, Tayabas, Batangas, and Occidental Negros. In one of the provinces, at least, four different sowings were destroyed by these pests.

THE GREAT SEAL.

The great seal of the government of the Philippine Islands, which was made at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, arrived here during the last week of November, 1903, and has since been in use, although no act adopting the same has been passed as yet by the Philippine Commission, which body now has before it for approval a more elaborate design by Mr. Gaillard Hunt, of the United States Department of State, more in keeping with heraldic requirements than the present seal. The latter is an enlarged reproduction of the obverse of the new Philippine peso, authorized by act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.

With the arrival of the seal in the islands began the work of preparing and engrossing the commissions of all classes of officials whose appointments had been made by the civil governor with the advice and consent of the Commission since the inauguration of civil government in the islands, on July 4, 1901. As justices and auxiliary justices of the peace are gubernatorial appointments requiring the approval of the Commission, and their number was formerly so large and there had been so many resignations among them, requiring the frequent filling of vacancies, the total number of commissions unissued at the time of the arrival of the seal footed up to 4,000. These have all been filled out, signed and attested, and forwarded to the parties interested, many of whom are no longer in the Philippine Islands.

In addition to the above, the commissions for all appointees of the civil governor made since the arrival of the seal have been engrossed, signed, and forwarded to the parties in interest, and the work is now up to date.

CURRENCY SIGNS.

With the adoption and circulation of the new Philippine currency it became advisable and necessary, for the sake of brevity and convenience, to adopt distinctive signs for the three general kinds of currency in circulation in the islands, and accordingly, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, the civil governor issued the following executive order, on August 3, 1903, to wit:

EXECUTIVE ORDER, }

No. 66.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, August 3, 1903.

The following character will be used by all officials of this government as the designation for the new Philippine pesos, in contradistinction to the \$ mark for United States currency and pfs. for Mexican or Spanish currency: ₱.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

As a consequence, the peso sign thus ₱ has now been generally adopted throughout the islands by the banks, commercial houses, and private citizens, and of course by government officials.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND RICE.

The last two cargoes of rice purchased from the fund of \$3,000,000, appropriated by act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, for the relief of distress in these islands, were received in the month of March, 1904, approximating 32,000 piculs, or 2,000 tons. These cargoes were purchased in order to fill outstanding orders from provinces to which relief rice had been promised. Since that time no additional rice has been promised any of the provinces, it having been decided to purchase no more unless it should be necessary again to relieve distress, which contingency has not as yet arisen. Owing to various causes—not the least of which was the advent of the rainy season, preventing work being prosecuted vigorously and extensively upon roads, bridges, and the construction of barrio schoolhouses, the laborers upon which were to be paid for their work in rice in lieu of cash—the last of the above cargoes

was not distributed until the first week of September, 1904. At this date, however, there is not a pound of Congressional relief fund rice in the Government warehouses, although some time will elapse before all of this rice distributed in the provinces will be disposed of according to destination and all reports and accounts in connection therewith received, checked, and approved.

The present more favorable crop and economic conditions throughout the archipelago, which avoid the necessity of further general assistance to the people at this time in the way of rice or other foodstuffs, brings to the office force of this bureau no small degree of relief and satisfaction, for, while every one in the bureau cheerfully bore the extra burden of the great amount of new work incident to the proper distribution of and accounting for so large an amount of property during a period of over a year, in a country where as yet transportation facilities are extremely crude and uncertain, it is but natural that those upon whom these duties were imposed should hail with delight the arrival of the time when circumstances no longer require such additional expenditure of time and patience, more especially as the causes which appealed to Congress to pass this philanthropic appropriation have ceased to exist.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

The favorable rates secured by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department at Washington from railroad and steamship companies for the transportation of insular government officials and employees and their families were continued during the year and are still in force.

The number of sailings of army transports from San Francisco and Manila having been reduced to one per month, thus affording very little room for civilians on the monthly transports, and there having been a heavy demand for transportation due to employees going home on leave, the attraction of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the visit to the United States of the honorary board of commissioners and of government students, etc., there have been turned over to the commercial lines in question at this end \$60,768.70 United States currency, representing the value of transportation orders. Of this sum there were paid into this bureau \$43,487.50 (\$225 of which were refunded on account of the cancellation of transportation requests), which amount was deposited in the insular treasury to the credit of the insular salary and expense fund, wherefrom the transportation companies are paid. The balance (\$17,506.20) of the transportation was official and at the expense of the insular government. The total number of persons furnished transportation was 441, being 421 adults, 14 children at half rate, and 6 children at quarter rate.

TRANSPORTATION OF VAGRANTS AND OF INDIGENT CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The fact that the American colony in the islands was being considerably increased by an impecunious and often undesirable element, which had drifted here in search of adventure or a livelihood, and which too often added nothing to the wage-earning capacity of the inhabitants, and certainly not to the educative and uplifting purposes of the Government, and which was likely to become a charge upon the community, led the Philippine Commission, on September 24, 1903, to pass Act No. 899, authorizing the suspension of sentence imposed upon citizens of the United States convicted of vagrancy under the provisions of Act No. 519, and providing for their transportation to the United States. Under this act there have been furnished with steerage transportation to the United States during the year a total of 74 undesirable characters convicted of vagrancy. In each instance, after conviction, the civil governor granted a pardon conditioned upon the person involved leaving the Philippine Islands and never returning, or sentence was suspended by the trial judge upon the same conditions, as provided in Act No. 899. Thereupon a written request was made upon some steamship company for steerage transportation to the Pacific coast of the United States, accompanied by a certificate under the seal of the executive bureau addressed to all United States immigration officials, setting forth the circumstances of the person's arrival in these islands, his citizenship, career, etc., and accompanied by a letter of explanation containing, among other things, a clause to the effect that if the immigration officials at the port of destination for any valid reason declined to permit the person to land, the insular government would reimburse the steamship company for his return transportation to Manila. No demand for return transportation has ever been made to date.

If the person to be transported had been at any time in the military or naval service of the United States, had arrived in the islands as a stowaway on an army transport, or had been a civilian employee attached to the naval or military service of the United States in these islands, transportation as a rule was secured upon an army transport, the insular government defraying the cost of subsistence at soldiers' rates.

Transportation of the above character has also been furnished to a total of 17 worthy destitute United States citizens, the procedure followed being the same as in the case of vagrants, with the exception, of course, that no pardon or suspension of sentence was involved.

PASSPORTS.

During the period covered by this report there have been issued 55 passports to citizens of the United States and 33 to citizens of the Philippine Islands. The first passport was issued on December 8, 1903.

During the past year Act No. 11 of the Philippine Commission and Executive Order No. 13, series of 1903, of the civil governor, which were quoted in my report of last year, have not been followed, it having been determined to act under the provisions of the rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the insular possessions of the United States issued by the President on July 19, 1902.

A difficulty has arisen in connection with the issuance of passports, owing to the fact that the civil rights and political status of certain classes of persons, residents of the islands, do not appear to have been as yet fixed by Congress.

Article IX of the Treaty of Paris provides:

"Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining, in either event, all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce, and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

"The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress."

By the protocol of agreement of April 28, 1900, the time for the completion of the registration required by Article IX was extended for a further period of six months beginning April 11, 1900.

In legislating upon the question of citizenship in the Philippine Islands Congress, by section 4 of the act of July 1, 1902, which is the only Congressional legislation bearing directly upon this subject, provided:

"That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris, December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight."

In order to ascertain who are the citizens of the Philippine Islands referred to in the section quoted above, it becomes necessary to determine what persons were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899, and who did not preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by registration in the manner provided by law. To do this we must go back to the Spanish Civil Code in force in the islands up to the date of the signing of the Treaty of Paris, and we find the following articles thereof bearing upon the subject:

"ART. 17. The following are Spaniards:

"1. Persons born in Spanish territory.

"2. Children of a Spanish father or mother, even though they were born out of Spain.

"3. Foreigners who may have obtained naturalization papers.

"4. Those who, without said papers, may have acquired a residence in any town in the monarchy."

"ART. 18. Children, while they remain under the parental authority, have the nationality of their parents.

"In order that those born of foreign parents in Spanish territory may enjoy the benefits granted them by No. 1 of article 17, it shall be an indispensable requisite that the parents declare, in the manner and before the officials specified in article 19, that they choose in the name of their children the Spanish nationality, renouncing all others."

"ART. 19. The children of a foreigner born in Spanish possessions must state, within a year following their majority or emancipation, whether they desire to enjoy the citizenship of Spaniards granted them by article 17.

"Those who are in the Kingdom shall make this declaration before the official in charge of the civil registry of the town in which they reside; those who reside abroad before one of the consular or diplomatic agents of the Spanish Government, and those who are in a country in which the Government has no agent addressing the secretary of state of Spain."

Applications are now being received by the bureau from children born in the islands of foreign fathers, who at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Paris were minors whose

parents neglected to register them in the Spanish registry as required by article 18 of the Spanish Civil Code, and who themselves failed to make election within one year following their majority or emancipation as required by article 19.

These applicants are manifestly not included among the persons whose status as citizens is fixed by section 4 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, inasmuch as they were not Spanish subjects on April 11, 1899. In many cases they are the children of Filipino mothers by foreign fathers, and all of them are native inhabitants of the islands, having been born in the archipelago and constantly resided therein since their birth. The number of applicants of this class is likely to increase, as children who were minors on the 11th day of April, 1899, become of age.

It will be observed that by the second paragraph of Article IX of the Treaty of Paris, which reads—

“The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress,”

a distinction is made between Spanish subjects and native inhabitants of the territory ceded by Spain. It therefore appears that section 4 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, does not follow the distinction made by the two paragraphs of Article IX of the Treaty of Paris, inasmuch as the only persons to whom Filipino citizenship is conceded must be found among those who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899. Congress has therefore failed to provide for all the native inhabitants, as it apparently sought to do, and as the Treaty of Paris provided it should do.

It may be interesting to note, in connection with this failure, that Congress, by section 4 of the act of July 1, 1902, was, in one respect, apparently more liberal than required by the terms of the Treaty of Paris, which treaty, by Article IX, provides that the only persons who could preserve or renounce their allegiance to the Crown of Spain, as they may elect, were “Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula.”

When the terms of the treaty were being discussed at Paris, the Spanish commissioners proposed that the benefits of registration to preserve Spanish nationality be extended to “all Spanish subjects now or hereafter residing or domiciled in the territory the sovereignty over which Spain relinquishes or cedes * * *.” But the American commissioners insisted that, “as to natives, their status and civil rights are left to Congress, which will enact laws to govern the ceded territory.” The treaty, as finally agreed upon, restricted the benefits of registration to “Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula,” excluding all others.

Congress, however, in enacting the law on the subject by the said section 4 of the act of July 1, 1902, evidently receded from the position taken by the American commissioners at Paris, providing that “all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, continuing to reside therein, who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899, but did not elect to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the treaty of peace,” shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands.

This provision, however, was made too late to affect the treaty, which limited the right of registration or renunciation to “Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula,” the time set by the treaty and extended by the protocol of April 28, 1900, having already expired.

In default of any specific declaration by Congress determining the civil rights and political status of natives of the islands as distinguished from Spanish subjects who have failed to retain their allegiance, and into which class the children of foreign fathers, born and domiciled in the Philippines would naturally fall, it is for the present being held that the latter are not citizens of the Philippine Islands and that passports can not be issued to them. Several years having elapsed since many of them reached their majority, and not having taken steps in due season to claim the nationality of their fathers, native-born children in the above category desiring to hold allegiance to the land of their birth find themselves without a government to which they can turn for protection when abroad.

There is another class of persons in the islands in much the same position as regards protection. The civil law of Spain (Article 23 of the Spanish Civil Code) declares that any Spaniard who accepts employment from any other government without the King's permission thereby forfeits his citizenship. There are in the employ of the government of the Philippine Islands a number of former Spanish subjects who, by the terms of this provision, have forfeited their claim to Spanish protection. They arrived in the islands since the signing of the Treaty of Paris, and of course do not fall under its provisions, neither can they at present acquire the status of citizens of the islands. They are therefore in the position of men without a country, and can not claim the protection afforded by an American passport.

FIREARM PERMITS.

Under existing provisions of law and Executive Orders (Acts Nos. 610 and 652; Executive Orders Nos. 9, 14, 71, and 81, series of 1903) there were issued during the past year a total of 2,766 firearm permits throughout the provinces and in the city of Manila.

In the provinces the provincial governors issued 1,195 permits, and the senior inspectors of constabulary 990. There were issued in the city of Manila by the chief of police 581 permits, which in the aggregate make the total above mentioned.

Permits issued by the provincial governors and the chief of police of Manila were approved by the undersigned by direction of the civil governor, and those issued by the senior inspectors of constabulary were approved by the chief of the constabulary.

There is now in process of preparation a detailed circular letter of instruction to all concerned in respect of the subject of firearm permits and the laws and orders governing the issuance of the same, to insure proper compliance with the regulations, and at the same time to avoid delays which may be annoying and even cause offense in certain instances through misunderstanding.

ANNOTATED EDITION OF LAWS.

During the year there was prepared in the bureau, printed and published in English and Spanish, an annotated edition of the acts of the Philippine Commission, in two volumes, covering the legislation of the latter from September 12, 1900, to August 29, 1903, or from Act No. 1 to Act No. 862. Work is in progress to similarly treat and annotate the laws enacted since the last-named date. These volumes are fully indexed and through the marginal annotations furnish handy and ready reference. They contain also Executive orders, proclamations of the President, acts of Congress, and treaties relating to the islands, orders of the War Department and military authorities affecting civil government in the archipelago, as well as an alphabetical list of executive orders and proclamations issued by the civil governor since the establishment of civil government.

Of Volume I, English, an edition of 2,000 copies was issued, 1,500 of which were bound in paper and 500 in full sheep. Of the Spanish edition 2,500 copies were issued, 2,150 in paper and 350 in full sheep. Of Volume II, English, 2,000 copies, 1,600 bound in paper and 400 in full sheep, were issued. The Spanish edition of this volume was issued in the same relative quantities as Volume I in Spanish. Of the four volumes, a total general distribution of 173 paper-bound and 1,177 sheep-bound copies has been made to officials of the government for official use, and to other persons where it seemed advisable and proper. The balance have been placed on sale in the bureau, and 61 paper and 156 sheep bound copies have been sold to date.

LAW CLERK.

The report of the acting law clerk is hereto attached, marked "Appendix C."

The most important change in the duties of the law clerk has been the addition to his regular work of the supervision over what was formerly the appointment section of the administration and finance division, which comprises, among other things, the preparing of commissions and of reports in connection with the suspension, removal, reinstatement, etc., of provincial and municipal officials, justices and auxiliary justices of the peace. The position has developed into one of considerable importance, necessitating the possession of a clear knowledge of the principles of law, and, more particularly, of the provincial and municipal codes, in order that the person discharging the duties of the office may be equipped to dispose of a great many matters which otherwise would necessitate submission to the attorney-general for opinion.

Mr. Frederick F. Barker, the law clerk of the bureau, became seriously ill in April of this year, but recovered sufficiently to take a trip to the United States, being granted his accrued leave of absence on May 12, 1904. Upon the expiration of his leave he decided not to return to the islands and tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. The bureau thus loses an efficient and painstaking public servant who has left in its files many evidences of his ability and industry.

Mr. Harry E. Laughlin, who was Mr. Barker's assistant, since the latter's absence has conducted the work of the division in a very efficient manner, and his report contains much interesting data, closing with a reference to a matter that in his opinion (in which I concur) is an evil demanding remedy. I refer to the justices and auxiliary justices of the peace, and take the liberty of suggesting, in case the Philippine Commission can not at this time see its way clear to make any change in the present system regulating the said officers, that a manual of instructions, to quote Mr. Laughlin's words, "containing information as to where the substantive law, which they are likely to need, and the rules of procedure may be found, and also a detailed and specific statement of the fees and costs which may be collected," be prepared and distributed among these officers. Experience has demonstrated, as stated by the acting law clerk, that much of the misconstruction of the law and many of the illegal acts of these officials are due to excusable ignorance, and it is believed that the foregoing suggestion, if favorably acted upon, will doubtless remedy some of the defects, at least, in the present system.

TRANSLATING DIVISION.

The report of the chief of the translating division is hereto attached, marked "Appendix D."

A perusal of this report will show that the conditions referred to in my last annual report with respect to the dearth of expert Spanish-English translators still exist, and that this particular class of translations, which forms nearly three-fourths of the work of the division, has consequently accumulated at times beyond the capacity of the present force.

During August and September the annual reports of the native provincial governors (31) have had to be translated from Spanish into English, in addition to the regular work of translating laws, current correspondence, petitions and other documents presented in Spanish, and reviewing the native press.

The small force of the division is to be congratulated upon the diligence displayed in coping with the volume of work that has been its lot.

LEGISLATIVE DIVISION.

The report of the chief of the legislative division is rendered in his capacity of acting recorder of the Commission, and is hereto attached, marked "Appendix E."

The work of this division has settled down to a normal basis. In personnel it has experienced the same radical changes as the other divisions, at present the recorder, as stated elsewhere herein, being absent in the United States, and the position of chief of division becoming vacant through the promotion of the former incumbent to the position of private secretary to the civil governor, was filled by the appointment of Mr. David Lewis Cobb to the vacancy on September 6 last.

The annotated edition of the laws of the Commission, referred to elsewhere in this report, was prepared in this division, requiring the undivided attention of a portion of its force during the entire year.

I invite special attention to Mr. Cobb's report, as it gives not only a very full description of the character of the work entailed upon the legislative division and the recorder of the Commission, but also gives in detail the important measures considered by the Philippine Commission during the year and goes extensively into the public sessions on the forest act and the internal-revenue law, showing the thoroughness with which these two important measures were treated by the Commission, and the large number of local and foreign interests represented at the public sessions when these measures were discussed.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION.

The report of the acting chief of the administration and finance division is hereto attached marked "Appendix F."

This division may truthfully be said to bear the brunt of the action work in the bureau, being primarily an administration division. Any sudden increase in current work, or any work of a special nature, such as the drafting of the annual appropriation bills, preparation of data for and copying of the annual reports of the civil governor and the Commissioners, etc., affects this division very keenly, it being drawn upon for the necessary help, having by its nature, clerks and stenographers suitable for such work. It is called upon to furnish stenographic assistance to the private secretaries to the Commissioners whenever necessary. At present it is also furnishing the acting chief clerk of the bureau, acting private secretaries to the vice-governor and the secretary of public instruction, and, until recently, an acting private secretary to the civil governor and the acting law clerk, owing to the absence in the United States on leave of the regular incumbents, and in the last two cases, vacancies. This has been and is a heavy drain upon the trained force of the division, as such details can only be properly filled by first-class clerks.

Transfers and resignations have also heavily affected the division's personnel, it being a notable fact that out of the American clerks on duty in the division proper at the time of my last report but one remains on duty at present, and that one is in charge of the division as acting chief.

It is a satisfaction to state that the native members of the clerical force have made rapid strides in their efficiency and grasp of the duties required of them, and have been of valuable assistance in those lines of work they have mastered. One of them who has been studying stenography outside of office hours has made sufficient progress in that branch, as well as in the English language, to enable him to take moderate dictation in the latter, and though he is unable as yet to pass the civil-service examination as a stenographer, he is being utilized considerably in that capacity.

The work of the division—by dint of close application of the available force, personal attention to details of routine by the chief, which ought not to rest upon him ordinarily were well-trained assistants available, and a great deal of overtime work, averaging 145

working days of six and one-half hours each per month for the division—has never been allowed to run behind more than approximately one day at a time and generally has been kept right up to date. Important urgent matters have always been handled without any delay.

The force consists at present of 14 Americans and 11 Filipino clerks, including all clerks detailed for duty outside the division, also 15 messengers, which includes those detailed in the offices of the civil governor, Commissioners, executive secretary, and assistant executive secretary.

RECORDS DIVISION.

The annual report of the chief of the records division is hereto attached, marked "Appendix G."

The conditions affecting work in the bureau in general, particularly in respect of personnel and quantity of work, are naturally felt acutely in a division of this kind. However, as appears from the report of the chief of the division, it is anticipated that with the gradual development of settled conditions in the bureau the volume of new work has also reached its limit in the division.

The increase during the past year, while steady and considerable, was approximately 58 per cent, as against 73 per cent for the preceding year, the number of separate papers passing through the mailing section of the division being 85,000, as against 53,717 for last year.

An idea of the importance of the division, the responsibility and magnitude of the work devolving upon the chief and his force can be gained from the fact that there are now on file some 300,000 documents, all of which are thoroughly indexed and so filed as to be readily accessible. The importance of the work performed in the division is further emphasized by the fact that the accuracy of the work in the other divisions—particularly that of the action clerks—depends to a great extent upon the clerks in the records division furnishing quickly and correctly all of the previous records upon subjects that are brought up anew each day by the hundreds through correspondence and in the line of the regular work of the bureau.

DOCUMENT DIVISION.

The chief of the division is also property clerk of the bureau, and his report is hereto attached, marked "Appendix H."

In this division are stored and from it distributed Philippine, United States, foreign, and miscellaneous publications, reports, records, orders, maps, regulations, etc., including also the laws of the Commission, and in it is stored all surplus property belonging to the bureau and the ayuntamiento building.

Since June 30, 1904, the property clerk has been personally accountable for all property belonging to the bureau and the ayuntamiento building—the assistant executive secretary, theretofore the accounting officer, having been authorized to make the transfer.

The report of the division shows that 1,804,804 publications were handled in and out during the year; that there were received during the same time and previously on hand 1,679,223; distributed, 663,927, and sold, 1,461; realized from sales, ₱3,776.10; pfs. 160.99, as against \$1,224.77 for last year.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

The report of the acting disbursing officer is hereto attached, marked "Appendix I."

This is one of the most important disbursing offices in the islands in point of volume of business, there having been disbursed during the year a total of ₱1,720,583.05; the collections from various sources having amounted during the same period to ₱106,504.67.

Mr. Harry A. Lampman, the permanent incumbent, having been granted leave of absence with permission to visit the United States, was relieved on April 1, 1904, by Mr. Louis M. Lang, as acting disbursing officer, an official of wide experience in accounts, and who has since then filled the position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On July 25, 1904, Mr. Lang's duties were still further enlarged through the issuance of the following order:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 25, 1904.

Effective August 1, 1904.

Louis M. Lang is hereby designated acting disbursing officer for the executive bureau, Philippine civil service board, bureau of public lands, bureau of government laboratories, mining bureau, ethnological survey, coast and geodetic survey, bureau of internal revenue, bureau of engineering, bureau of public printing, bureau of archives, American circulating library, official gazette, Philippine exposition board, funds appropriated under act No. 69,

Philippine Commission, to pay costs and expenses of litigation in connection with the college of San José, and for such funds appropriated from the Congressional relief fund, disbursement of which by him is specified.

By direction of the civil governor:

F. W. CARPENTER,
Acting Executive Secretary.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE HONORARY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 1080 (amendatory of Act No. 1030) I accompanied, as the representative of the Philippine government, the honorary board of commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on their visit to the United States, and have the honor to make the following report in respect thereto:

The board was composed, through appointment by the civil governor, by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission, of the following Filipinos of "prominence and education," representing twenty-two provinces and the city of Manila:

Hon. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Philippine commissioner, Manila; Hon. Benito Legarda, Philippine commissioner, Manila; Hon. Victorino Mapa, associate judge, supreme court, Manila; Mr. Juan de Leon, municipal president of Iloilo, Iloilo; Mr. Manuel de Iriarte, chief of the bureau of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, Manila; Dr. Manuel Gomez Martinez, secretary, insular board of health, Manila; Hon. Bernardino Monreal, provincial governor, Sorsogon; Mr. Leon Novenario, clerk in executive bureau, Manila; Hon. Epifanio de los Santos, provincial governor, Nueva Ecija; Hon. Tomas G. del Rosario, provincial governor, Bataan; Hon. Juan Pimentel, provincial governor, Ambos Camarines; Hon. Mariano Trias, ex-provincial governor, Cavite; Hon. Simeon Luz, ex-provincial governor, Batangas; Hon. Potenciano Lesaca, provincial governor, Zambales; Hon. Juan Villamor, ex-provincial governor, Abra; Hon. Alfonso Ramos, provincial governor, Tarlac; Hon. Joaquin Ortega, ex-provincial governor, Union; Hon. Julio Agcaoli, provincial governor, Ilocos Norte; Dr. Alejandro Albert, Manila; Mr. Juan Sumulung, Manila; Mr. José de Loyzaga y Ageo, proprietor of El Comercio, Manila; Mr. Ramon B. Genato, Filipino Chamber of Commerce, Manila; Mr. Vicente Nepomuceno, provincial fiscal, Cagayan; Mr. Leoncio Gonzalez Lique, editor of La Democracia, Manila; Dr. Baldomero Roxas, assistant police surgeon, Manila; Dr. Marcial Calleja, provincial fiscal, Albay; Mr. Rafael O. Ramos, Occidental Negros; Mr. Tomas Arguelles, Manila; Mr. Juan Araneta, Occidental Negros; Mr. Alfredo de Castro, municipal president of Atimonan, Tayabas; Mr. Guillermo Gomez, Iloilo; Mr. Ceferino de Leon, Bulacan; Mr. Vicente Llamas, Laguna; Mr. Eusebio Luzuriaga, Occidental Negros; Mr. Alejandro R. Mendoza, municipal president of Binalonan, Pangasinan; Mr. Mariano Moreno Ramirez, Ambos Camarines; Mr. Hilarión Raymundo, Rizal; Mr. José Rivera, provincial secretary, Laguna; Mr. Vicente Singson Encarnacion, provincial fiscal, Ilocos Sur; Mr. Gervasio Unson, provincial secretary, Tayabas; Mr. Vicente Noel, Cebu; Mr. Alejandro Rocas, Laguna, and Hon. Juan Climaco, provincial governor, Cebu.

A short biographical sketch of each of the foregoing members, excepting Hon. Juan Climaco, and the text of Acts Nos. 1030 and 1080 are hereto annexed, marked "Appendix J."

On April 14, 1904, the civil governor designated Capt. Thomas Hardeman, provincial treasurer of Pangasinan, as disbursing officer of the board.

The members of the board, having assembled in Manila, met in the marble room of the ayuntamiento building on April 21, 1904, for the purpose of organizing pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of Act No. 1030 "by the election of a chairman, a secretary, and an executive committee of five." By invitation I presided at the meeting. The balloting resulted in the election of Hon. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, president; Leon Novenario, secretary, and Juan de Leon, Manuel de Iriarte, Victorino Mapa, Manuel Gomez Martinez, and Bernardino Monreal as the executive committee.

The civil governor having designated April 23, 1904, as the date of departure of the board it accordingly embarked on the steamship *Rubi* for Hongkong at midday of that date, arriving at the latter port on the afternoon of the 25th, and remaining there until midday of the 30th, when it embarked on the Pacific Mail steamship *Siberia* en route for San Francisco, the intervening time being employed by the party in outfitting.

Before sailing from Manila, the following telegram was sent to the civil governor, then at Baguio:

MANILA, P. I., April 23, 1904.

Governor WRIGHT, Baguio, Benguet:

Having been elected president of the honorary board of commissioners to visit St. Louis, in my own behalf and in that of the board, I wish at the moment of leaving these shores to express to you and the members of the Philippine Commission our sincere thanks for and appreciation of the honor conferred upon us, and to assure you that all our efforts will be

directed toward strengthening the bonds that bind us to the American nation and assisting in the great work of civilization, peace, and order which the Philippine Commission is so ably carrying out in these islands.

PARDO DE TAVERA,
President, Honorary Commission.

On April 24, while on board the *Rubi*, en route to Hongkong, the executive committee met and appointed Messrs. Alejandro Albert, Leoncio Gonzalez Liqueste, and Epifanio de los Santos a committee "to keep a history of the journey and to make a connected account and report thereof to the civil governor on the return of the board to Manila," as provided in section 4 of Act No. 1030. This action was subsequently ratified by the full board; but the committee has not yet reported.

Governor Juan Climaco, of Cebú, by reason of illness, found it necessary to separate from the board at Hongkong, and he accordingly returned to Manila on the *Rubi* on April 30.

The *Siberia* anchored off the mouth of the Woosung River (Shanghai) on the night of May 3, sailing the next night for Nagasaki, which was reached on the morning of the 5th. Here the board was the recipient of courtesies at the hands of the governor of the port, the United States consul, and others.

On the 7th the *Siberia* reached Kobe, lying there until the 8th in the afternoon, and again were courtesies extended by the Japanese officials of the port.

Yokohama was reached on the afternoon of the 9th. Here the Hon. Goro Narita, Japanese consul at Manila, became the constant and solicitous companion and cicerone of the party until the date of its departure. The Japanese Government officials extended every courtesy to the board, which was sumptuously entertained by the Hon. Lloyd Griscom, United States minister, and his family at the legation in Tokyo, and the members of the Tokyo and Yokohama chambers of commerce tendered it a reception, entertainment, and banquet at the Maple Leaf Club in the same city, at which many of the higher officials of the Imperial Government, the governors and mayors of both Yokohama and Tokyo, officials and attachés of the United States legation, as well as a number of Japanese notables, were present.

Sailing on May 11, we reached Honolulu on the morning of the 20th, where the board was enthusiastically received by a delegation from the Honolulu commercial bodies. Following is the programme arranged for the entertainment of the board:

"*Friday, May 20, 1904.*—City of Honolulu seen from electric cars, including inspection of Honolulu Iron Works and the Honolulu Electric Railway plant, 9 a. m. Luncheon at Moana Hotel, 12.30 p. m. Visit to Ewa sugar plantation by special train on Oahu Railway, 2.30 p. m. Concert and reception, roof garden of Alexander Young Hotel, 7.30 p. m."

The *Siberia* left Honolulu on the 21st for San Francisco, which was reached early on the morning of May 27.

As soon as practicable after disembarking the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of War by the president of the honorary board:

"SAN FRANCISCO, May 27, 1904.

"SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

"Honorary commission on reaching American territory send respectful greetings and expression of loyal adhesion to the President and Secretary Taft, the friend of the Filipino people.

"TAVERA."

and the following reply was received on the same day:

"WASHINGTON, May 27, 1904.

"DR. T. H. PARDO DE TAVERA and Señor BENITO LEGARDA,

"Commissioners, and others of the Filipino Delegation,

"Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.:

"I welcome you with all my heart to the shores of America, and cherish the hope that your stay in this country may prove to be of the greatest benefit to yourselves and to the people of the United States and of the Philippines. I look forward with pleasure to greeting each one of you in person. The President joins me in this welcome and congratulations on your safe arrival.

"WM. H. TAFT."

The board remained in San Francisco, quartered at the Palace Hotel, until the morning of June 1. The programme of entertainment at San Francisco included a banquet at the Palace Hotel on the evening of May 28, when the board was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of San Francisco; and, with the same commercial bodies as hosts, an excursion on the bay on the U. S. army tug *Slocum* on May 31, including a visit to the Mare Island Navy-Yard and the Union Iron Works, where several battle ships and cruisers are being built for the United States Navy. On May 28, Maj. Gen.

Arthur MacArthur, the second American military governor of the Philippines, called formally upon the board, the officers of which returned the call on the following day.

On arriving at San Francisco it was learned that the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department at Washington, with the approval of the Secretary of War, had prepared an itinerary for the trip of the board through the United States, which included a number of principal cities that had extended an invitation to the party to visit them, expressing a willingness to defray all expenses other than transportation charges while acting as hosts. Had it not been for this hospitality it would have been impracticable for the board to accept the invitations, owing to the limitations of the appropriation. The Insular Bureau likewise had made preliminary arrangements for railroad transportation as far as Washington, D. C., which were completed upon our arrival, and two special sleeping and one baggage car chartered for the trip to Leavenworth, Kans., over the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads.

The party left San Francisco on the Atlantic Express at 9 a. m. on June 1, and reached Leavenworth on the night of the 4th.

At Leavenworth the train was met by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. Army, and staff, the mayor of the city, and an immense throng of people, which escorted the board to the hotel, where supper was served, and a reception was held, attended by the citizens of Leavenworth and the officers and ladies of Fort Leavenworth. On the following day the members of the board were the guests of General Bell at Fort Leavenworth, being most charmingly entertained by General and Mrs. Bell and the officers and ladies of the post. The party also witnessed a review of the troops and made a thorough inspection of the interesting details of this great military post.

Having been almost wholly without assistance since the departure from Manila—the state of Captain Hardeman's health up to this time preventing him from attending to any duties other than those strictly within his capacity as disbursing officer, although later I am indebted to him for his many kindly efforts to lighten my burdens, and for his unfailing assistance in the discharge of some of the duties which under the law devolved upon me, such as the making of contracts and arrangements for transportation and subsistence—General Bell courteously detailed two young officers at Fort Leavenworth, First Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, Third U. S. Cavalry, one of his aids, and First Lieut. Howard G. Young, Sixth U. S. Infantry, to accompany me as assistants and interpreters. Upon our arrival in Washington, the Secretary of War extended this detail to include the whole itinerary as far as St. Louis, Mo., and I owe both these gentlemen a debt of gratitude, since I found Lieutenants Van Voorhis and Young, through their knowledge of the Spanish, tact, and tireless energy during a very strenuous trip, ever alert and invaluable assistants.

Leaving Leavenworth on the evening of June 5, Cincinnati was reached on the evening of the 6th, having run over the Missouri Pacific Railroad from Kansas City to St. Louis, and from this point to Cincinnati over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. As guests of the city of Cincinnati, the members of the board spent the next two days in carrying out the following programme:

"The honorary board will be met at the depot by a committee and escorted to the Grand Hotel for dinner.

"Later in the evening the members will attend a reception at the home of the Hon. Charles P. Taft, a committee acting as escort from the hotel to the residence of Mr. Taft.

"*June 7, first day.*—Leave Grand Hotel at 9 a. m. Inspection of plants of Krohn, Fecheimer & Co., Val. Duttonhofer Sons Co., Krippendorf-Dittman Co. (shoe manufactories), party being divided into three sections, 9.15 to 10.15 a. m. Visit to Rookwood Pottery, 10.30 to 11.30 a. m. Dutch lunch at Mecklenburg's, 12 m. to 1 p. m. Inspection of plant of Cincinnati Car Works, 1.15 to 2 p. m. Special train to Ivorydale. Inspection of plant of Proctor & Gamble Company (soap manufacturers), 2.15 to 3.15 p. m. Visit to Zoological Gardens, 4 to 10 p. m., dinner served at Zoo Club House, 6 p. m.

"*June 8, second day.*—Leave Grand Hotel at 9.30 a. m. Inspection of city hall and review of police and fire departments, 9.45 to 10.45 a. m. Guests of Bullock Electric Company (luncheon), 12.30 p. m. Inspection of plant of Bullock Electric Company, 1.30 p. m. Inspection of plant of United States Lithographing Company (party will be photographed), 2.30 p. m. Inspection of plant of United States Playing Card Company, 3 p. m. Guests of Moerlein Brewing Company, 4.45 p. m."

The board was the recipient of a loving cup, presented by the president of the Rookwood Pottery Company at the dinner at the Zoo Club House, which is one of the mementoes most highly prized by the members of the party and which is now in the custody of the undersigned, awaiting the arrival of Doctor Tavera.

Leaving Cincinnati on the night of the 8th, over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Washington was reached on the afternoon of the 9th, where the board was met by a large representation from the Business Men's Association of the city, and Government officials, and escorted to the Arlington Hotel. At 7.30 o'clock of the same evening a reception was

given the board by the District Commissioners and the Business Men's Association at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The programme for the next three days was as follows:

"June 10.—Board received by the Secretary of War at his office in the War Department, 10 a. m. Luncheon and reception at the White House by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, 2 to 6 p. m.

"June 11.—Drive around city and inspection of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States Capitol, Congressional Library, Government Printing Office, Washington Navy-Yard, and other public buildings, escorted by committee of the Business Men's Association, 9.30 a. m. Reception at the Army and Navy Club House by officers of the Army and Navy, 8 p. m.

"June 12.—Visit to Mount Vernon, home and tomb of Washington, on board the U. S. S. *Sylph*, 9.30 a. m."

While at the capital city, by direction of the Secretary of War, Col. James S. Pettit, Maj. John Biddle Porter, Capt. John R. M. Taylor, Mr. W. Leon Pepperman, and Mr. Frank L. Joannini were added to the staff to assist the undersigned in caring for the comfort of and acting as interpreters for such of the members of the board as did not speak English, and accompanied it as far as Boston, with the exception of Mr. Joannini, who continued to St. Louis, the others returning to Washington. I desire to thank these gentlemen for the courteous assistance they rendered the board and myself.

Leaving Washington on the morning of the 13th, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Philadelphia was reached about 11 o'clock a. m., and a day and a half were most pleasantly and profitably spent as the guests of the city officials and prominent business men.

The programme arranged for the entertainment of the board in Philadelphia was as follows:

"Monday, June 13, 1904.—Carriages at Baltimore and Ohio Station at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets, 11 a. m. Lunch at Hotel Walton, 12 m. Leave Hotel Walton, 1.30 p. m. Arrive City Hall, 1.45 p. m. Leave City Hall, 2.30 p. m. Arrive Drexel Institute, 3 p. m. Leave Drexel Institute, 3.45 p. m. Arrive University Pennsylvania, 4 p. m. Leave University of Pennsylvania, 5 p. m. Arrive Commercial Museums, 5.15 p. m. Thence by carriages to Fairmount Park and the Philadelphia Country Club: dinner served at the Country Club at 7.15 p. m.

"Tuesday, June 14, 1904.—Leave Hotel Walton, 9 a. m. Arrive Chestnut Street wharf, boarding tug *Ashbridge* for League Island, returning by river route to Torresdale (lunch served on tug *Ashbridge* en route), 9.30 a. m. Arrive The William Cramp Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, about 1 p. m. Leave The William Cramp Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company in carriages, 1.30 p. m. Arrive Baldwin Locomotive Works, 2 p. m. Leave Baldwin Locomotive Works for United States Mint and Girard College, returning to Hotel Walton about 6 p. m."

Leaving Philadelphia at midnight of the 14th, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and transferring to the West Shore road at Jersey City, West Point was reached at an early hour on the morning of the 15th, and here the board was most hospitably entertained by the officers of the Military Academy, and an opportunity was afforded to inspect the grounds witness a review of the cadets, and the graduating exercises of the largest class that has ever been graduated from that historic institution.

A committee from the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York met the board at West Point on the afternoon of June 15 and escorted it to New York on board steamer *Matteawan*.

Following is the programme arranged by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York for the entertainment of the honorary board:

"June 15, 1904.—Leave West Point on steamer *Matteawan*, 2.30 p. m. Water-throwing exhibition by the fireboat *George B. McClellan*, foot of West Twenty-second street, 5.30 p. m. The *Matteawan* will round the Battery, steam up the East river as far as navy-yard, affording view of new bridges over East River, returning to West Twenty-second street pier, whence the party will be driven in carriages to Murray Hill Hotel.

"June 16, 1904.—Visit in automobiles to American Surety Company Building, in order that the party may get a general view of the city from the roof, 10 a. m. Reception at the Chamber of Commerce, 11 a. m. Luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, 12 m.

"June 17, 1904.—Ride in automobiles through Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's tomb, 10 a. m. Visit to Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History, 11.30 a. m. Banquet at Delmonico's, 7.30 p. m."

Early on the morning of June 18 the board, accompanied by a committee from the city of Bridgeport, Conn., left over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for that city, arriving there the same morning and becoming the guests of the city authorities and the Board of Trade.

The programme of entertainment at Bridgeport was as follows:

"Saturday, June 18, 1904.—Arrival from New York in two special parlor cars, 10.28 a. m. Visit East Side factories in automobiles, 10.30 a. m. to 12.15 p. m. Commission will be

photographed on steps of Court-House, 12.30 p. m. Fire-alarm box 32 will be rung and a fire display given, 12.45 p. m. Luncheon at Atlantic Hotel, 1 p. m. Visit West End factories in automobiles, 2.45 to 3.45 p. m. Reception at Public Library and distribution of souvenirs, 4 to 6 p. m. Return to Atlantic Hotel and prepare for evening, 6 to 7 p. m. Reception in parlors of Atlantic Hotel, 7 to 8 p. m. Banquet to commissioners and guests, 8 p. m.

"*Sunday, June 19.*—Attend mass at St. Augustine's Church, 9 a. m. Ride about city in carriages, 10 a. m. Luncheon, 12.30 p. m. Depart for New York in special cars, 2.27 p. m."

Returning to New York on the afternoon of the 19th, the board took the Fall River steamer *Priscilla* and made a night trip, via Long Island Sound, to Fall River, Mass., which was reached early on the morning of the 20th, and where the following programme, prepared by the mayor and leading business men of the city of Fall River, was carried out:

"Breakfast on board the *Priscilla*, 7.30 a. m. Mayor Grime and citizen escort will meet honorary board on the *Priscilla*, taking carriages to visit the Fall River Iron Works, the American Printing Company, the King Philip Mills, and the Stevens Manufacturing Company, 8.30 a. m. Dinner at Quequechan Club, 1.30 p. m. Honorary board will be escorted to train leaving Fall River for Boston at 3.48 p. m."

Leaving Fall River at 3.48 p. m. of the same day, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Boston was reached at 5.03 p. m., the board being met en route by a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of the latter city.

Following was the programme of entertainment in Boston:

"*Monday, June 20.*—Arrived at South Station from Fall River, carriages to Hotel Vendome, 5.06 p. m. Leave hotel for Keith's Theater, 7.30 p. m.

"*Tuesday, June 21.*—Carriages for Statehouse, 9.30 a. m. Reception by His Excellency Governor Bates, 10 a. m. Carriages for Public Library, 10.30 a. m. Carriages for Harvard University, 11 a. m. Arrive Cambridge; reception by President Eliot; party conducted through university, 1.20 p. m. Lunch at Colonial Club, 1.30 p. m. Electrics for Milton, 2.45 p. m. Arrive Milton; reception given by Mrs. W. H. Forbes (mother of the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, Philippine Commissioner), 4 p. m. Leave Milton for Boston, 5.30 p. m. Arrive Hotel Vendome; dinner, 6.15 p. m. Electrics for Tremont Theater, 7.45 p. m.

"*Wednesday, June 22.*—Party will visit Lynn as the guests of that city.

"*Thursday, June 23.*—Carriages for Boston Chamber of Commerce, 9.30 a. m. Reception by Boston business men, 10 a. m. Carriages to Long Wharf; transfer to U. S. revenue cutter *Algonquin*, 10.30 a. m. Lunch on the boat given by Mayor Collins, 12.30 p. m. Arrive at Long Wharf (elevated railway for Boylston Street Station); drags at Boylston Street Station for drive through parkway; short stop at Country Club and Chestnut Hill Pumping Station, 2.30 p. m. Arrive at hotel; 5.30 p. m. Leave hotel for Algonquin Club, 7.30 p. m. Dinner at Algonquin Club, tendered by Governor Bates, 8 p. m.

"*Friday, June 24.*—Carriages for South Station, 10.30 a. m."

The programme at Lynn, Mass., prepared by the city officials of Lynn, the Board of Trade, and the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, was as follows:

"*Wednesday, June 22.*—A committee will receive the honorary board of Filipino commissioners at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, and escort them to the mayor's office, City Hall, Lynn, 8 a. m. Reception at mayor's office, 9.45 a. m. Visit to the General Electric Works, 10 a. m. Ride around the city in autos, 12 m. Dinner at the Relay House, Nahant, 1 p. m. Visit to the shoe factories of A. E. Little, Walton and Logan Company, and John H. Cross, 3 p. m. Visit to Littlefield and Plummer's Box Factory, 4.30 p. m. Reception and luncheon at the Oxford Club Hall, 5.30 p. m."

Leaving Boston on the 24th in the morning, over the Boston and Albany Railroad as far as Albany, N. Y., and the New York Central from that city, we reached Buffalo late in the evening of the same day, where the board was entertained for two days by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the programme being as follows:

"*Friday, June 24.*—Commissioners will be met at train by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce and escorted to the Niagara Hotel.

"*Saturday, June 25.*—Reception and welcome at Niagara Hotel, Hon. Erastus C. Knight, mayor, Mr. James J. H. Brown, president of the Chamber of Commerce, 9.30 a. m. Trip about harbor, 10 a. m. Luncheon, Niagara Hotel, 2 p. m. Trips around city in autos and a visit to Kenilworth Race Track, 3.30 p. m. Dinner, Niagara Hotel, 7 p. m. Reception, Buffalo Club, 8.30 p. m.

"*Sunday, June 26.*—Trip to Niagara Falls, 10 a. m. Visit to plant of Niagara Falls Power Company, 11.30 a. m. Luncheon, Niagara Falls, Ontario, 1.30 p. m. Trip through the Gorge, 2.30 p. m. Dinner, Niagara Hotel, 7 p. m."

Five of the members of the board separated from it at Buffalo to become the guests for several days, at Rochester, N. Y., of Major-General Otis, the first American military governor of the Philippines. They rejoined the main body at Detroit. The president of the board also left it here to proceed to New Haven, Conn., where he received, on June 29, from Yale University, the honorary degree of master of arts. Doctor Tavera rejoined the board at St. Louis.

Leaving Buffalo on the night of June 26, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, the board, accompanied by two members of the city council of Pittsburg, Pa., reached the latter city early in the morning of the 27th, where, as guests of the city, the following programme had been arranged for the entertainment of the party:

"*Monday, June 27.*—Arrival of honorary board of Filipino commissioners at Union Station, 7.30 a. m. Leave on special trolley cars for Hotel Schenley, 7.30 a. m. Leave Hotel Schenley on special trolley cars for East Liberty Station, 9.30 a. m. Leave East Liberty on train, 10 a. m. Arrive at East Pittsburg; visit Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and Westinghouse Machine Company, 10.20 a. m. Leave East Pittsburg, 11.40 a. m. Arrive Bessemer; visit Bessemer Rail Mills (Carnegie Steel Company), 11.50 a. m. Leave Bessemer via Monongahela Division (luncheon en route), 12.40 p. m. Arrive Charleroi; visit Pittsburg Glass Company's Works, 2 p. m. Leave Charleroi, 2.40 p. m. Arrive at Homestead; visit Homestead Mills (Carnegie Steel Company), 3.40 p. m. Leave Homestead, 5 p. m. Arrive Pittsburg, 5.20 p. m. Reach Hotel Schenley, 5.50 p. m. Reception and banquet, 7.30 p. m.

"*Tuesday, June 28.*—Leave hotel by trolley cars, 8.30 a. m. Leave Union Station, 9 a. m. Arrive Ambridge, 9.40 a. m. Leave Ambridge, 10.30 a. m. Arrive at Davis Island Dam; inspecting Government Dam; board steamer *Mayflower* (boat leaves foot of Market street at 9 a. m. to meet the commissioners at Davis Island Dam); up the river to Port Perry Lock; luncheon on boat, 10.50 a. m. Take Pittsburg and Lake Erie train, 2 p. m. Arrive Demmler; visit Firth-Stirling Steel Works (projectiles), 2.10 p. m. Leave Demmler, 2.40 p. m. Arrive Glassport; visit United States Glass Company, 3 p. m. Leave Glassport, 3.30 p. m. Arrive Port Perry; board steamer for city, 4 p. m."

Departing from Pittsburg on the night of the 28th, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, we arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, on the morning of the 29th, during which day and the next the board was the guest of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, which had prepared the following programme for its entertainment:

"*Wednesday, June 29.*—Honorary commission will be met by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce and escorted to the Colonial Hotel, 7 a. m. Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will meet party at the Colonial Hotel and visit the following factories: Cleveland City Forge Company, Brown Hoisting Company, and the King Bridge Company, 9.30 a. m. Automobile ride through the parks and boulevards, with visit to the Country Club, 12 m. Ride through the lower park to Wade Park, thence to Euclid Club, where luncheon will be served. Return to Colonial Hotel, 3.30 p. m.

"*Thursday, June 30.*—Board will be driven to Nicola-Stone Docks and embark in tugs for trip up and down the river, 9.30 a. m. Party will board the U. S. S. *Hawk* for a sail on the lake (luncheon will be served on board), 11.30 a. m. Return to hotel, 2 p. m. Reception at the Chamber of Commerce, where the board will meet the mayor of Detroit and two members of the Board of Trade, who will escort them to the 'City of the Straits,' 4.30 to 6 p. m."

A committee of the board, composed of the following, Juan de Leon, Mariano Trias, Leoncio Gonzalez Lique, Juan Sumulung, and Vicente Noel, accompanied by Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, left Cleveland on the morning of June 30 for Canton, Ohio, bearing a magnificent wreath, toward the purchase of which each member of the board had voluntarily subscribed, to lay upon the tomb of the martyred President McKinley, and to pay their respects to his widow. The committee was met at the Canton station by Associate Justice William R. Day, of the Supreme Court of the United States, the mayor of the city, and other prominent officials and citizens, and was the recipient of many courtesies at their hands. After depositing the wreath upon the temporary resting place of President McKinley and calling upon Mrs. McKinley, who presented each member of the committee with a photograph of the President, they returned to Cleveland on the evening of the same day, in time to join the majority of the board and to take the steamer *City of Detroit* for that city, accompanied by the mayor and a delegation of city officials, as stated in the Cleveland programme, whose hospitality was unremitting during the trip.

The programme of entertainment in Detroit was as follows:

"*Friday, July 1, 1904.*—Leave D. & C. boat, 7 a. m. Take autos for Russell House; immediately upon arrival at hotel the delegates will be assigned to their rooms and afterwards served with breakfast; assemble in 'ordinary' of hotel for introduction of committeemen and welcome, 10 a. m. Take autos for Parke, Davis & Co.'s Laboratory, 11 a. m. A substantial luncheon will be served by Parke, Davis & Co. at their plant, 12.30 p. m. Proceed to Michigan Stove Works, remaining there as long as the delegates desire. Return to hotel via East Boulevard, Grand Boulevard, and Woodward Avenue; visit baseball grounds to witness game between the Detroit and Cleveland nines, 1.30 p. m. No particular programme for evening; tickets gratis for such of the delegates as care to attend the theatre will be provided.

"*Saturday, July 2, 1904.*—Take autos at hotel for Belle Isle, 9 a. m.; party will be met at bridge by escort of mounted police; proceed around island with escort, inspect aquarium, and stop at playground for drill of mounted police. After drill proceed to Inselruhe Dock.

Steamer *Owana* will leave foot of Griswold street with members of common council, members of board of estimates, and other city officials and members of the Board of Commerce, stopping at Inselruhe Dock, Belle Isle, to take on the honorary commission and their attendants, proceeding thence to the Flats, 10.30 a. m.; luncheon will be served on the boat; the *Owana* will return to her dock at the foot of Griswold street about 1.30 o'clock. Balance of afternoon will be spent in ride around Western Boulevard.

"*Sunday, July 3, 1904.*—Joint committee will meet at hotel at 12.30 p. m. sharp, to escort delegation to Michigan Central Depot, where our guests will board the train for Chicago."

Early in the afternoon of July 3, the board, accompanied by three members of the board of aldermen of Chicago, left for that city over the Michigan Central Railroad, arriving at the western metropolis the same night, and being conducted in carriages to the Auditorium Annex Hotel. Here the board was the guest of the city of Chicago, which had prepared the following programme of entertainment:

"*July 4, 1904.*—The board having breakfasted, will assemble in the hotel lobby at 8.45 a. m., prepared to start for the day. The commission will be the guests of the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, and go by boat, upon which luncheon will be served, down the canal and return by rail. Carriages will be taken upon arrival for a drive through the parks and boulevards of the North Side, stopping for supper at an outdoor music garden.

"*July 5, 1904.*—The board having breakfasted, will assemble in the hotel lobby at 9 a. m., prepared to start for the day. Carriages will be taken through the boulevards and parks of the South Side, visiting the site of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1892-93. A short stop will be made at the University of Chicago. Guests will then be driven to the Stock Yards, where luncheon will be served, after which the packing houses and yards will be visited. From the yards the commission will go to the McCormick Reaper Works and the Kimball Piano Works, returning to hotel through the parks and boulevards of West Side. There will be no entertainment for the evening, and guests will be given an opportunity to enjoy the freedom of the city in their own way.

"*July 6, 1904.*—The board having breakfasted, will assemble in the hotel lobby at 9 a. m., prepared to start for the day. Carriages will be taken for the various points of interest in the business district, including mercantile houses and the Board of Trade. The citizens and officials will tender a luncheon at the Auditorium Hotel at 12.30 p. m. At 3.30 p. m. the board will assemble in the hotel lobby and will be escorted to the Illinois Steel Mills at South Chicago, and return to the hotel for supper."

The continuous movement to which the board was subjected in order to properly show its appreciation of the invitations extended it by many cities in the United States and of the programmes prepared for its entertainment, which necessitated long and irksome railroad trips between cities and almost constant energetic motion, with but little time for rest, had been telling on the members to a considerable extent. Judge Mapa had become quite ill en route to Washington, and was left in that city under the care of a physician for several days, rejoining the board at New York and continuing thereafter with it, although at times being unable to take part in the programmes arranged for the entertainment of the board.

While in Boston, I received a telegram from the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.

"Hon. A. W. FERGUSON,

"*Vendome Hotel, Boston, Mass.:*

"Following is telegram sent Buffalo and all cities after: 'Judging from cities already visited, fear programmes arranged by reception committees for honorary commissioners too exhausting. This delegation has been traveling hard for over two months. Firmly believe reception committees should so arrange as to permit Filipinos to conform to long-established custom of extended rest after luncheon, if it is impracticable to leave entire afternoons for this purpose.' Secretary of War directs that you see that his wishes are carried out to preserve health of your party.

"MAGOON."

While at Pittsburg I was apprised of a courteous invitation from the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis for the board to visit them, and that it had been arranged for the board to visit Indianapolis on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of July, but as many of the members were showing evidences of fatigue, and fearing a breakdown on the part of some, I advised the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the inability of the board to accept the invitations of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and that the time between July 6 and 14 ought to be devoted to rest, in harmony with the wishes of the Secretary of War.

In a wire from Pittsburg on June 28, among other things I expressed myself to Colonel Edwards as follows:

"Earnestly request itinerary be not lengthened by addition of any cities after Chicago and Indianapolis. Party exhausted. Only fifteen responded this morning to take river

excursion. Strain is telling on every man. Blistered feet prevalent. Rest imperative, else ends sought likely to be defeated. What about filling time between Chicago and Indianapolis with visit to summer resort? Party anticipates it longingly."

On reaching Cleveland it became still more apparent that the board would need a rest in order to arrive in good physical condition at St. Louis, where it would have to spend a month under the provisions of Act No. 1030, and the Bureau of Insular Affairs was requested to select some point in the vicinity of Chicago where the needed respite might be secured between the dates mentioned above.

Through the kindly offices of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant accommodations for the board were secured at the Chicago Beach Hotel at acceptable rates and the party moved out to that hotel on the morning of July 7, remaining there until the morning of the 14th.

On the morning of July 4, while in Chicago, I received the following telegram from Colonel Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.

"ARTHUR W. FERGUSSON,
Auditorium Annex, Chicago, Ill.:

"Your wire yesterday received at 3 o'clock. Indianapolis wants you to arrive 14th and remain 14th, 15th, and 16th. Make plans accordingly and wire me what they are.

"EDWARDS."

Upon the receipt of this telegram Captain Hardeman, at my request, entered into negotiations with the Big Four Railroad to transport the board to St. Louis via Indianapolis, with a three-day lay over at the latter city, which negotiations resulted in satisfactory arrangements being concluded.

On July 6 I received, by reference from the Bureau of Insular Affairs, an official copy of the following letter:

"THE COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Indianapolis, Ind., July 1, 1904.

"Col. C. R. EDWARDS,
Washington, D. C.

"DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the committee in charge of arrangements for the entertainment of the Philippine commission this noon I was instructed to inform you that it was the desire that the commission arrive here at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 14. We note in your telegram that the Big Four is preferable, and I believe there is a train that leaves Chicago about 9 o'clock which would land them here in Indianapolis about 2.45. The programme, as agreed upon to-day, is a reception at the station; escort to hotel; banquet at 7 o'clock on day of arrival; visit two factories Friday morning, two in the afternoon; lunch will be served at the Laycock Manufacturing Company plant; visit one of the parks at 4 o'clock; return to hotel at 7 o'clock for dinner. Saturday morning visit two factories and Saturday evening interurban ride to Greenfield and Knightstown; visit glass factory at former place; return to the city at 7 o'clock. This completes the programme as outlined. It was thought by our committee that it would be well for our chairman to interview them personally and learn what they are particularly interested in so we can proceed more intelligently. If you will kindly advise me where and when our chairman can meet them in Chicago he will make a trip there for that purpose.

"The hotel accommodations have been arranged, and a duplicate list of the names, number of room, etc., will be forwarded to the man in charge of the party before they depart from the resort where they spend a week before coming here. If you have any suggestions, or if any part of this programme does not seem satisfactory, do not hesitate to tell me about it, because it is our desire to make it satisfactory to every one concerned.

"Yours, very truly,

"LEWIS HOOVER, *Secretary.*"

On the morning of July 8 a letter was received from Mr. Lewis Hoover inclosing a printed list giving the names of the members of the board, with the number of the room to be occupied by each at the Claypool Hotel, opposite his name.

On the evening of July 8, while at the Chicago Beach Hotel, I received a visit from Mr. Charles Emmett Coffin, of Indianapolis, a member of the Commercial Club, who informed me that at the banquet to be given on the evening of July 14 Senator Fairbanks, the Republican nominee for Vice-President of the United States, Governor Durbin, the attorney-general of the State, the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, and other prominent officials of the State would make addresses, and I informed him that they would be replied to by Doctor Tavera, who was then in St. Louis, and whom I would request to meet us at Indianapolis, and one other of the members of the board. In the course of our conversation it developed that it was expected that the board should pay its own hotel expenses and that the Commercial Club so understood. I replied that all other cities had defrayed these expenses, and that in view of the long time that the board had to remain in St. Louis I

doubted whether the per diems allowed the members could stand this extra tax, although I assured him that the board was very anxious to go to Indianapolis, if for no other reason, because of the prominence of the gentlemen who were to address it at the banquet, and that I would telegraph the War Department for further instructions in the premises. Mr. Coffin stated that he would likewise communicate with the Commercial Club and would call me up at noon of the 10th by long-distance telephone from a neighboring city in Illinois. He also asked if it would not be possible for the board to postpone its visit to Indianapolis for one month, to which I replied that, however much we might desire to do this, it was an impossibility, as we had to leave St. Louis not later than August 16 in order to take steamer at San Francisco, which would return us to the islands within the five-month period fixed by law, and that, as a matter of fact, by accepting the Indianapolis invitation we should have to cut our stay in St. Louis short by three days.

The same evening I wired Colonel Edwards the foregoing facts, receiving an answer on the following day as follows:

"Have telegraphed Hoover, Indianapolis, calling his attention to my letter to Beveridge, which distinctly stated we could not go there unless expenses paid. Trust will get favorable response to this communication."

On the morning of July 10 I received another wire from Colonel Edwards as follows:

"Leave matter of going to St. Louis direct entirely to you. Handle the matter with Indianapolis people so as to remove any cause for hurt feelings. * * * Deplore the mistake, but it was not ours."

When called up over long-distance telephone by Mr. Coffin, I was informed that the Commercial Club felt that they could not stand the expense of quartering the board at a hotel, and I replied that upon mature deliberation I had determined to take the board to Indianapolis at its own expense, which information he received with every evidence of satisfaction.

That same evening I gave out to the representatives of the Chicago press the fact of our intention to leave on the morning of the 14th for Indianapolis, and gave the programme of entertainment there as well as I could recall it, never mentioning to anyone the fact that a misunderstanding had ever occurred with respect to this visit.

On the morning of July 11 I received a telegram from the proprietor of the Claypool Hotel informing me of the rates that he would charge the board for quartering it at that hotel. An hour later I received the following dispatch:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 11.

"Hon. A. W. FERGUSSON,

"Secretary Philippine Commission, Chicago Beach Hotel:

"In the uncertainty growing out of the publicity of the regrettable misunderstanding of last week our plans for entertainment of your honorable commission have been disarranged, and it will be impossible now for us to satisfactorily arrange for your visit to Indianapolis. Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, Governor Durbin, all of our committee will be out of the city this week. We therefore respectfully request postponement of the visit until a later date, when our city will most cordially welcome the distinguished members of the commission. I am instructed by the local committee to express the hope that the change of plans will meet with your approval. Please let me have prompt reply.

"LEWIS HOOVER,

"Secretary the Commercial Club."

Immediately upon receipt of this wire, which to me was inexplicable in view of all the preceding facts, I telegraphed as follows:

"CHICAGO, ILL., July 11, 1904.

"LEWIS HOOVER,

"Secretary the Commercial Club, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"In view of your wire of this date commission will proceed to St. Louis from here, with regrets that it can not accept your cordial invitation for a visit at a later date. Deplore publicity of misunderstanding, but assure you it did not emanate from this end. Pray accept thanks for yourself and committee for your courteous invitation.

"A. W. FERGUSSON,

"Executive Secretary, Philippine Islands."

I also wired Colonel Edwards and Dr. W. P. Wilson, chairman of the Philippine exposition board at St. Louis, to the same effect, asking the latter if accommodations would be ready.

Captain Hardeman was requested to cancel the Indianapolis trip with the Big Four Railroad and to enter into negotiations with the Illinois Central Railroad for the trip to St. Louis. Arrangements were completed on July 13, and the board left Chicago for St.

Louis over that railroad at 9 o'clock on the morning of July 14, reaching the latter city at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The train bearing the board was met at the St. Louis depot by representatives of the National Commission of the World's Fair, and of President Francis of the same, a municipal delegation, a delegation from the commercial bodies of the city, the entire Philippine exposition board, and a number of newspaper men, together with the battalions of Philippine Scouts and Constabulary stationed at the World's Fair, and the Constabulary band, and was escorted in carriages to the Hamilton Hotel, which became its headquarters during its stay in St. Louis, from July 14 to August 16.

During this time the members of the board were untrammelled in their selection of quarters and many stopped at private houses in the hope of perfecting themselves in the English language. The majority, however, remained at the Hamilton Hotel.

Through the courtesy of the Philippine exposition board, an office and reading room for the use of the members of the honorary board were furnished in the Administration Building, on the grounds of the Philippine exhibit, a courtesy which was highly appreciated, as were many other courtesies extended to the members and to me by the Philippine exposition board.

The time of the members of the honorary board was largely taken up with the duties imposed upon them as members of the several juries of award for the Philippine exhibit, which occupies 47 acres of space within the grounds of the World's Fair, and which, by reason of its completeness in every detail, its instructive elements, and its diversified character, is one of which the insular government may well be proud.

This exhibit could not fail to be the most interesting object of study for the Filipinos in the whole trip, for, while the purpose in sending the board to the St. Louis Exposition was that it might learn of those things that interested the world at large and show the advancement of progress and civilization in all countries—and a grander field of study than the St. Louis Exposition they could not well have had—it is a fact that they learned more of their own islands and their own people than they had ever known before, a kind of education that in the aggregate would be infinitely greater and broader than they would gain through years of ordinary travel at home. It is impossible to overestimate the value of such training to such keen and intelligent observers.

Besides daily visits to the Exposition, the members of the board were the guests, on July 25, of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, and were conducted through all the departments of their great establishment; on July 28, of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, which invited the board to their building to witness the operations on exchange, and where addresses were made by the president of the Merchants' Exchange, and Doctor Tavera on behalf of the board. This visit was succeeded by a luncheon at the rooms of the Missouri Athletic Club.

On the evening of the same day the members of the board gave a farewell dinner to its president, Dr. Pardo de Tavera, on the roof garden of the Hamilton Hotel, at which the Philippines Constabulary band rendered the music. Doctor Tavera left on the morning of the 29th for New York, where he embarked, with Governor de los Santos, for Europe on August 4.

Mr. Ramon B. Genato received cable advices from Manila of the precarious condition of his father's health and left St. Louis for San Francisco on July 31, sailing from the latter port on August 6 for the Philippine Islands.

On August 1 the board was the guest of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company at luncheon, after making an inspection of their great factory.

On the evening of August 3, by invitation of the Business Men's League, and the Merchants' Exchange, the board and other invited guests were taken in a special train to the Glen Echo Country Club, where many of them for the first time witnessed and had explained to them the game of golf; and an excellent dinner was served, at which Representative Bartholdt and other prominent gentlemen, and members of the board, made addresses. The music on this occasion was furnished by the band of the battalion of Philippine Scouts, United States Army, stationed at the World's Fair. The board was also the recipient of several other courtesies from the citizens of St. Louis.

The heat of St. Louis seriously affected a number of the members of the board, and it became necessary to send three to San Francisco, where, by reason of the cooler climate, they were soon restored to health. Ex-Governor Mariano Trias, of Cavite, who had been taken ill in Chicago, and whose illness took a serious turn in St. Louis, was moved to the hospital on the Philippine reservation, and remained there until a few days before the departure of the board for the Northwest, when, although still weak, he was discharged as cured.

On July 31 the board held a meeting at the Hamilton Hotel for the purpose of electing a new president, the result being that Hon. Benito Legarda became the successor of Doctor Tavera by a majority vote.

August 13 had been set aside by the authorities of the St. Louis Exposition as "Philippine

Day," and was celebrated with great enthusiasm by a large concourse of people. All the United States forces stationed in the vicinity of St. Louis, the scouts and constabulary, together with many veterans of the Spanish-American war who had served in the Philippines, and other bodies, paraded through the grounds of the Exposition, and were reviewed by the Secretary of War and several general officers who had served in the Philippines, on the parade ground of the Philippines Constabulary in the Philippine exhibit. Dr. William P. Wilson, president of the Philippine exposition board, presided at the exercises which followed the parade, and addresses were made by President Francis of the World's Fair; the Secretary of War; Hon. John M. Allen, on behalf of the National Commission, and others, and by Hon. Benito Legarda, on behalf of the honorary board of commissioners. After luncheon, the several native villages, departments, and buildings of the Philippine exhibit were visited by the Secretary of War and prominent guests.

On the morning of August 16 the following members of the board, to wit, Dr. Manuel Gomez Martinez, Bernardino Monreal, Leon Novenario, Simeon Luz, Potenciano Lesaca, Alfonso Ramos, Joaquin Ortega, Julio Agcaoili, José de Loyzaga y Ageo, Vicente Nepomuceno, Leoncio Gonzalez Liqueute, Marcial Calleja, Tomas Arguelles, Alfredo de Castro, Guillermo Gomez, Ceferino de Leon, Vicente Llamas, Alejandro R. Mendoza, Hilarion Raymundo, José Rivera, Gervasio Unson, and Vicente Noel, accompanied by the undersigned, left St. Louis over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for Billings, Mont., where the special car containing the party was attached to a Northern Pacific Railroad train, and the party reached Seattle, Wash., at 9 p. m. on August 19, remaining there until 10 p. m. of the 21st as guests of the Chamber of Commerce and city authorities.

The programme of entertainment here was as follows:

"August 19, 1904.—The board will be met at the Union Station by the mayor of the city and a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and escorted to the Washington Hotel in carriages, 9 p. m.

"August 20, 1904.—Honorary board will take 'Seeing Seattle' car at corner Second avenue and Pike street for a trip around the city, including trip to big lumber mills in Ballard and inspection of battle ship *Nebraska* in Moran Brothers Shipbuilding Yard, 9.30 a. m. Luncheon at Hotel Washington, 12.30 p. m. Run along the water front and trip to Puget Sound Navy-Yard at Bremerton, on board the U. S. Army tender *Cartwright*, 1.30 p. m. In the evening the commissioners will assemble in the lobby of the Washington Hotel, where they will be glad to receive and converse with business men and citizens generally.

"August 21, 1904.—The board will take electric cars for a ride through Madrona Park, then will take a launch for a ride on Lake Washington, leaving the hotel at 9.30 a. m. A committee will escort the board in carriages from the Washington Hotel to the Union Depot, 9 p. m."

Leaving Seattle on August 21, at 10 p. m., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, Portland, Oreg., was reached at 7 a. m. of the 22d, where the train was met by a delegation from the Portland Commercial Club, whose guest the board was while in the city.

Following is the programme arranged for the entertainment of the board:

"August 22.—The honorary board will be met at the station and taken in a special car to the Portland Hotel, where breakfast will be served, 7 a. m. Visit to the museum at the City Hall, to be followed by a visit to the opening of the Association of the American Mining Congress at the Armory, 9.30 a. m. Honorary board will take a special car to the heights on the new scenic loop, 10.30 a. m., and thence to the Lewis and Clark Fair Grounds, where an inspection will be made of the grounds and luncheon served. Visit to the Portland Cordage Works, 1.30 p. m. Visit to the rooms of the Portland Commercial Club, 2 p. m. Dinner at the Portland Hotel, 6 p. m. Board will leave hotel in carriages, escorted by committee of the Portland Commercial Club, 8 p. m."

The members of the board were struck by the natural beauty of the surroundings of the locality selected for the site of the Lewis and Clark Exposition and the imposing appearance of the buildings already erected there, and they became staunch advocates of the proposition to have the Philippine Islands represented at the fair next year.

The departure from Portland was on the same day (August 22) at 8.30 p. m., over the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the arrival at San Francisco on August 24 at 9 a. m.

The following members of the board, Manuel de Irarte, Juan Pimental, Baldomero Roxas, and Vicente Singson Encarnacion, having been granted an extension of leave of absence of two months from September 24, without salary, by the civil governor, and Juan Sumulung, Mariano Moreno Ramirez, having received authority from me, sailed from New York on August 23 for Europe, to return to the islands via the Suez Canal. Tomas G. del Rosario was also granted two months' extension of leave by the civil governor, and Juan de Leon was authorized by me to remain in the United States.

Upon the departure of the majority of the board for the Northwest, Hon. Benito Legarda, Hon. Victorino Mapa, Hon. Tomas G. del Rosario, Hon. Juan Villamor, Dr. Alejandro Albert, Hon. Mariano Trias, and Mr. Alejandro Rocas, together with the disbursing officer, Capt. Thomas Hardeman, remained in St. Louis and returned to San Francisco over

the same route followed by the board on its eastward trip, arriving in San Francisco on August 25.

On the morning of August 28 almost the entire membership of the board, by invitation of the president and general manager of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, visited its vineyards, winery, and distillery at Asti, Sonoma County, Cal., over the California Northwestern Railway, and spent a most enjoyable day as the guests of the colony, inspecting the great vineyards and modern methods of viticulture and wine making, returning to San Francisco late in the evening.

On August 29, by invitation of the chief of the San Francisco fire department, a number of the members witnessed a most interesting exhibition of a water tower and battery in operation.

Although every effort had been made by the Bureau of Insular Affairs and by me to secure return transportation for the board in time to reach Manila within the five months designated in the law in the premises, it was not available until August 30, on which date, at 1 o'clock p. m., the board sailed from San Francisco on the Pacific Mail steamship *Manchuria*, it being her maiden voyage across the Pacific. By reason of slow time and unexpected delays in discharging cargo at the ports of Yokohama and Kobe, the *Manchuria* did not reach Manila until early on the morning of October 1, five days after she was scheduled to arrive and eight days after the time set by law for the return of the board. This would seem to constitute a case of force majeure, and in view of the fact that due diligence, industry, and care were exercised in endeavoring to return on time, it is respectfully submitted that the members of the board are entitled to receive their per diems for the eight days of unforeseen delay in their return rather than to be cut off therefrom by too strict a construction of the law. The disbursing officer of the board, pursuant to the provisions of the law, ceased to pay per diems on September 23, the board having sailed from Manila on April 23.

On its arrival in Manila the board was enthusiastically received, being escorted from the *Manchuria* in bunting-decorated launches, with bands of music, and by a long procession of civic bodies from the water front to the ayuntamiento building, where they were met by the members of the Philippine Commission and a large concourse of people in the marble room, and where addresses were made by the civil governor, the chairman of the reception committee, and the president of the board.

During its absence the board traveled 9,182 miles by rail and steamer within the territory of the United States, exclusive of the mileage covered on visits and excursions while the guest of cities, and 15,761 miles by sea, making a total of 24,943 miles.

Of the original appropriation of \$75,000 for the trip, \$59,199.75 have been expended, leaving a balance of \$15,800.25 to be returned to the insular treasury. These figures show that the expense incurred by the insular government in sending the honorary board to the United States was small, when compared with the undoubted benefits that have resulted and will flow from the undertaking, representing as it does, a little more than 5½ cents per mile for each of the forty-four members of the party.

As the representative of the Philippine government, I took occasion while in the United States to express in writing the appreciation and thanks of the insular government and of the honorary board of commissioners to the State and municipal officials and commercial bodies and others that entertained us while in the United States for all that they had done in our behalf, receiving many gratifying replies to my letters. I take great pleasure in renewing my acknowledgements here. It was due to their generosity, public spirit, and genuine hospitality that the members of the board were enabled to get an insight into many phases of American life and character to which they were strangers before. They had come in contact on these shores with the military and political sides of our institutions, but they had no personal acquaintance with those mighty forces that have wrought such peaceful conquests in the commercial and industrial world through the employment and utilization of human ingenuity and labor, the true elements of our national greatness; they had but a limited conception of the dignity that labor has attained beyond seas, or of the many temples it has reared in the home land to its prowess; they had but a slight idea of the true feeling of the people of the United States toward them and their countrymen. Through the generosity of this Government and of those I have mentioned, they have been permitted with their own eyes to see things as they are, and have been afforded an opportunity to correct any erroneous impressions they may have entertained previously.

I can not close without recording my high appreciation of the kindness and courteous interest in all the movements of the board of the Secretary of War; Col. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, his assistant, Mr. W. Leon Pepperman, Maj. C. A. Devol, U. S. Army, depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.; Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Dr. W. P. Wilson, Dr. Gustave Neiderlein, Mr. Leon M. Guerrero, and Mr. Edmund A. Felder, executive officer Philippine exposition board, and of their untiring efforts to make the visit to the United States and the St. Louis Exposition one of profit and of pleasure.

I desire further to extend thanks to the officials of the railroad companies mentioned in these pages for the kindly interest they displayed in making the discomforts of travel as light as possible by sending on trains bearing the board, in nearly every instance, a representative of the passenger department of each road to minister to the wants of the members.

In conclusion, I would also express my deep satisfaction at the demeanor of the members of the board from the time they left these shores until they returned thereto, and to congratulate them upon the good impression they made wherever they went. They stood the discomforts of travel uncomplainingly and good-naturedly, and it is but fair to say that they bore themselves at all times and places in a gentle, dignified, and courteous manner that won the admiration of everyone with whom they came in contact.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSON,
Executive Secretary.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

APPENDIX A.

DRAFT OF RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN PREPARING, COURSING, AND RECORDING OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following rules will be observed throughout the service of the insular government and by provincial and municipal governments in correspondence with offices of the insular government:

GENERAL.

1. An official communication to a government or corporation official should be addressed to his official position, and not to him by name, unless it concerns him as an individual, i. e., a request for information as to when the treasurer of La Laguna Province will pay a certain account should be addressed to "The Provincial Treasurer, Santa Cruz, La Laguna;" but a communication looking to correction of error in payment already made by that officer should be addressed to the individual by whom settlement was made, thus "James P. Brown, provincial treasurer, Santa Cruz, La Laguna."

2. Notwithstanding the fact that the duties of an office are being performed by a temporary appointee or detail, communications should be addressed in the usual way, i. e., to "The Director of Posts," not to "The Acting Director of Posts."

3. Official channels should be shortened to the greatest extent practicable. Unless otherwise directed by the head of its department, an office desiring information from an office in another department should send the communication direct, and the office replying should do so through the office of the secretary of its department, i. e., if the collector of customs desires a statement from the chief of constabulary as to when the supply officer at Iloilo will vacate a custom-house bodega, occupied by the supply store at that port, the communication should be addressed direct by the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands to the chief of the Philippines Constabulary, and the reply made by the latter through the office of the secretary of commerce and police, by whom it would be forwarded to the secretary of finance and justice, and by him to the collector of customs, thus keeping heads of departments advised as to interdepartmental-bureau relations and affording expeditious determination of questions that may arise. On the other hand, many interdepartmental matters should be coured through the official channel from the beginning. Thus, the request of the general superintendent of education that provincial fiscals be required to advise division superintendents of schools upon questions of law, should be addressed to the secretary of public instruction, by whom it would be forwarded, with such recommendations and pertinent comment as he may see fit to make, to the civil governor under whose direction provincial officials are.

4. Communications for the information of or action by the civil governor or Philippine Commission should be addressed to the secretary of the department to which the writer pertains; bureaus and offices not assigned to one of the executive departments should address such communications to "The Executive Secretary, Manila," who is chief of the bureau created by law (Act 167) "to assist the civil governor in his executive duties," and into which has been merged (Act 609) the office of the secretary of the Philippine Commission.

5. Heads of departments will regulate official correspondence within their respective departments as may seem to them wise, if not in conflict with these rules which are for the service generally.

6. Carbon or press copies of all official communications sent will be filed and preserved by bureaus and offices. Official communications received or copies thereof will be filed

likewise. All other papers, including records of important transactions within the bureau or office, of sufficient import, will be treated as directed in the case of communications received and sent, and together with them will constitute the records of an office. Such records should be numbered in series, ordinarily all except retained papers pertaining to the money and property account ability of disbursing offices and property clerks should be numbered chronologically, considering date of receipt or signature, and in one series, which may be annual or biannual, as the volume of business may warrant. All records should be intelligently indexed, each record appearing under at least two index heads, in order that it may be located with reasonable facility in search. Files should be examined frequently as to their condition of preservation, and careful attention given to prevent the presence of any. Once a year a competent, experienced office assistant should go through the files, withdraw and destroy all papers whose value as records have ceased. Obviously great care and intelligent discrimination must be exercised in this work, and its importance warrants the assignment of as high grade an official or employee as may be to this work.

When thus reduced to permanent archives the indexes should be revised and written up on typewriter in duplicate, using indelible ink and fresh carbon or water press copy, bound, and one copy filed in a fireproof safe or vault if it be available.

Books and papers pertaining to the money and property accountability of cashiers, disbursing officers, and property clerks may be kept apart from the general records of the bureau upon closing the accounts of a fiscal year or upon the relief of the accountable officer or employee; all pertinent books and retained papers pertaining to the period should be completed, properly arranged, and filed either in the disbursing or property office or in the general records of the bureau, as may be directed by the chief of bureau, who becomes the official custodian thereof upon the relief of an accountable officer.

7. Official correspondence may be classified as letters, telegrams, indorsements, and reports.

LETTERS.

1. An official letter should be written only when communicating or requesting information of character and importance warranting official record. The telephone and other means of informal communication should be utilized whenever possible, in order that the bulk of office records and other service requirements generally may be kept at the minimum consistent with efficient administration.

2. A letter should treat of but one subject.

3. A letter should be typewritten, if practicable, on medium or heavy white paper 8 by 10½ inches, with indelible or record ink, on but one side of each sheet, two spaced between lines, leaving a margin at the top of each page not less than 1½ inches, 1½ inches or 10 typewriter's spaces at the left, 5 spaces at the right, and at the bottom of the page at least three-quarters of an inch.

4. A letter should be framed so as to comprise (a) the caption or authorized title of the bureau or office and name of city or town and province where written, name of month, the date and year; (b) the salutation, which should be "Sir" or "Gentlemen" as the case may be; (c) the introductory sentence and paragraph, commencing "I have the honor," and stating clearly and concisely the object of the letter; (d) succeeding paragraphs (not numbered) as may be necessary properly to elucidate the request or statement made in the first sentence; (e) the subscription which should be "Very respectfully;" (f) the signature; (g) the official title or designation of the writer, as "Insular purchasing agent" or "clerk class 8," and the address of writer if it be not clearly and correctly given in the caption; (h) inclosure notation at the left and slightly lower than the signature to be made thus, "2 inclosures." If inclosures be not so specifically mentioned in the letter as to identify them, there should be added to the notation on the last page a concise indication by which they may be recognized readily should they become at any time mixed with other papers, the notation then reading thus, "2 inclosures: Map of Tayabas Province, & Ex. Bu. No. 42318-a14;" (i) the name or official title and full address of the person to whom the communication is directed; (j) statement of official channel, as "Through office of secretary of finance and justice."

5. An official letter should be both clear and concise; indeed it is seldom that one should cover more than one page.

6. To prepare a letter for mailing, it should be folded twice toward the top, so as to make three equal folds.

7. The inclosures should be folded as nearly letter size as possible, and numbered on their brief-folds: "Inclosure 1" and "Inclosure 2," etc. If because of their size or character it is not practicable to send inclosures in the same envelope package with the letter, there should be added to the inclosure notation an explanatory note, stating that all or certain inclosures are forwarded under separate cover.

TELEGRAMS.

1. A telegram should never be sent unless the matter be so urgent that a letter by mail will not serve the purpose.
2. A telegram should not have more than one subject.
3. A telegram should be typewritten if practicable to avoid danger of errors in transmission.
4. A telegram should always be followed by an exact copy, carbon or letter press if possible, by first mail to confirm original which may have become garbled, or lost in transmission.
5. No official or employee is authorized to send as official business or free of charge telegrams upon private matters.

INDORSEMENTS.

1. Ordinarily in replying to a communication received, a letter rather than an indorsement should be used. However, when the communication received bears previous indorsements or is long and may not be given final action by the receiving office, or for other reasons which ordinarily intelligent discrimination will recognize as they occur, it will be necessary to forward, refer, return, or transmit the papers by indorsement.
2. If the papers to be indorsed bear no previous indorsement, the first step will be to prepare a wrapper. This is done by taking a sheet of heavy white letter-size typewriter paper, folding it twice as prescribed in the case of letters, taking care that the last fold or upper third of the sheet shall be sufficiently wide to cover entirely either of the other two. Upon the outer surface of this fold, commencing about 1 inch from the top as it is held perpendicularly, should be written what is termed the "brief," which should be a concise résumé of the letter to be indorsed. Models follow:

MANILA, November 1, 1904.

Insular purchasing agent.

States that position of buyer, class 5, may be discontinued and present appointee, Peter C. Smith, transferred to some other bureau. Incloses statement of qualifications and record.
(1 inclosure.)

or

MANILA, November 1, 1904.

Smith, Edward L., chief clerk, bureau of public lands.

Applies for transportation, Manila to San Francisco. Incloses original appointment.
(1 inclosure.)

3. The indorsement should be placed on the next fold to the right, and the indorsement should be in form as follows:

[First Indorsement.]

BUREAU OF PUBLIC LANDS,
Manila, November 2, 1904.

Respectfully forwarded, through the office of the Secretary of the Interior, to the executive secretary, recommending favorable consideration.

(Signature.)
Chief of Bureau.

4. Succeeding indorsements should be numbered in regular order, and if any be so long as to require more space than that afforded by one fold of the wrapper it should be written on letter-size paper, using the indorsement caption, or as a signed memorandum, letter, or report, as the circumstances may seem to indicate, placed with the original communication within the wrapper and marked as the indorsement—i. e., there should be written on the proper indorsement fold of the wrapper in form as follows:

[Second Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

(See within.)

and upon and near the middle of the brief fold of the indorsement inclosed "second indorsement."

5. When the second and third folds of the wrapper have been filled and it is necessary to have additional space for further indorsement, it may be secured by pasting indorsement slips on the inner surface of the right-hand edge of the third fold, these slips being arranged

as the leaves of a book. They may be prepared most readily by cutting in half medium or heavy letter-size sheets of typewriter paper and folding these half sheets in such a way as to give a writing surface of exactly or slightly less than the width of the brief fold. An indorsement slip should never be attached by its end.

6. When papers are added to or withdrawn from those originally in the wrapper, a suitable notation should be made to the left and slightly below the signature title on the indorsement in form thus: "3 add'l incls." or "incls. 1 and 2 withdrawn," and in red ink on the brief fold below the next preceding inclosure notation there made, in form as follows: "3 add'l incls. 2nd ind." or "incls. 1 and 2 withdrawn, 3d ind."

7. No indorsement should be a mere transmittal, but should embody action, as approval or disapproval, if such may be expected or required, or at least the statement, "contents noted."

8. The first sentence of an indorsement should begin with the words "Respectfully returned," "forwarded," "referred," or "transmitted," using "returned" when sending the paper direct or through channels to the writer or to that of any of the preceding indorsements; "forwarded" when indorsing to an official superior who has not had the paper previously; "referred" when a new course is given the paper and the office or person to whom it is directed is the official inferior of the indorser; "transmitted" when passing the paper downward through channels pursuant to a preceding indorsement.

9. Every clerk through whose hands papers pass should be required to see to it that they are arranged properly before they leave his desk. For example: A letter with its inclosures, being coursed by indorsements, should be assembled so far as possible as follows: The last inclosure should be laid on the desk face upward, and each preceding inclosure on it running thus: Inclosure 4, 3, 2, and 1, and on these, face upward, the letter; the papers should then be folded as heretofore described and so placed within the wrapper that they may be ready for immediate perusal in their proper order upon opening without turning or other rearrangement. When folded in the wrapper the latter should be so arranged that its two surfaces will be the brief and the last indorsement. Occasionally the bulk of the papers will be so great as to render such arrangement in detail impracticable to a degree, but never entirely.

REPORTS.

1. Reports other than those submitted on printed forms should be typewritten, as indicated in the foregoing instructions regarding official letters, though, if long, cap size or 8 by 13-inch paper may be used. The lines should be separated by what is known as double spacing.

2. Reports required by law at certain intervals, such as annual reports, should be forwarded promptly. If for any reason it be impracticable to do this, statement of that fact and probable date when report may be forwarded should be sent to the office to which the report is due.

3. Reflections on other officials, or the government, or the public, generally have no place in a regular report. When for any reason the attention of higher authority should be called to improper conduct of officials or branches of the public service, a prompt special report of facts, affidavits, names of witnesses, and other specific data obtainable should be sent to the civil governor or head of department in which the person making the report is employed.

4. A report may not be given out for publication or otherwise treated than as a confidential document until such time as it shall have been released by the office to which it was rendered, or by higher authority. A report is not at the disposal of the person by whom it was rendered but of him to whom it is addressed.

Reports should be as concise as practicable and never be padded with appendices not directly pertinent to them.

Inclosures to reports are termed "appendices." They should be noted and treated as directed in the case of inclosures to letters.

APPENDIX C.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAW CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

MANILA, October 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the law clerk, covering, except where otherwise specified, the period from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive.

At the time of the submission of the last annual report of the law clerk, his duties were almost entirely of a legal nature. Since then, however, he has been given supervision over what was formerly the appointment section of the division of administration and finance; in addition to the legal duties theretofore devolving upon him. The volume of his work has

thus been greatly increased, and requires for its proper accomplishment a considerable amount of overtime application to duty. This change was made in October or November of 1903, and thereby, for all practical purposes, a new division was created, though it is not officially so designated.

SCOPE OF WORK.

The present work of the law clerk, therefore, may be divided into two distinct classes: (1) legal; (2) administrative.

LEGAL DUTIES.

The legal work is mainly of the following character: (a) The careful consideration, digesting, and preparation for final action, with recommendations as to disposition, of the voluminous records in cases involving charges against provincial and municipal officials and justices and auxiliary justices of the peace; this work involves summarized translations from Spanish into English, since, as will be seen from the statistics appearing below, by far the greater portion of these records is in the former language; (b) the translation in the form of a digest of other voluminous Spanish documents, involving points of law, such as disputes between municipal and ecclesiastical authorities regarding church property, the protests made against the confirmation or annulment of municipal and provincial elections, the appeals of municipal councils and presidents, under the provisions of Act No. 676 of the Philippine Commission, from the action of the various provincial boards in annulling their resolutions, ordinances, and executive orders, etc.; (c) the submission of statements, questions of law at the direction of the civil governor and the officers of the bureau; (d) drafting of bills for the consideration of the Philippine Commission; (e) legal comment upon the acts passed by the legislative council of the Moro Province, for submission to the Philippine Commission for consideration in connection with its power to amend or annul the said acts, such comment consisting chiefly of the expression of opinion, with reasons therefor, as to whether the acts passed are within the authority conferred upon the said legislative body by Act No. 787 of the Philippine Commission, as amended.

ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES.

What is spoken of above as the administrative work of this *de facto* division, consists, to state the matter broadly, (a) of a general supervision over all municipal officers and justices and auxiliary justices of the peace; (b) of all correspondence and clerical work in connection with appointments to insular, provincial, and judicial positions (including appointments to the position of justice of the peace and auxiliary justice of the peace in all the municipalities of the archipelago), such as the writing of the formal letters of nomination for submission to the Philippine Commission, the writing of the formal letters notifying the appointees of their appointment, the preparation and issuance of their commissions, etc.; (c) the keeping of card records and corrected rosters of the officials above mentioned, and also of all elective provincial and municipal officers, and notaries public throughout the islands; (d) the correspondence and clerical work in connection with resignations, suspensions, reinstatements, removals, etc., of provincial and municipal officers, and justices and auxiliary justices of the peace; (e) the affixing of the great seal of the Philippine Islands to all official documents; (f) the briefing of the communications, both Spanish and English, which come to this division for disposition, action being taken on those in the former language, in almost every instance, without the necessity of formal translation into English. In addition to the regular work above set forth, about 600 justices and auxiliary justices of the peace have been designated, during the year just past, under the provisions of Act No. 992 of the Philippine Commission, and about 4,000 back commissions have been issued to officers appointed since the inauguration of the civil government on July 4, 1901, but to whom formal commissions had not been issued. The administrative work of the law clerk, just specified, is under the immediate charge of Mr. Manuel Xeres-Burgos, jr., who is assisted by four Filipino clerks, and has been performed in a very faithful and satisfactory manner. Below is appended (Exhibit C) a tabulated statement showing the appointments made by the Philippine Commission and the designations of justices and auxiliary justices of the peace under Act No. 992, during the period from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, as well as the number of persons, Americans and Filipinos, at present holding office, and certain other statistical information relative thereto.

STATISTICS REGARDING REMOVALS, ETC., OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, WITH COMMENT THEREON.

Appended hereto and marked "Exhibit A" is a statistical statement of provincial officers removed from office or who resigned at request or under charges from September 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, a period of thirteen months. A comparison of these statistics

with those for the twelve months preceding shows a considerable decrease in the number of removals of provincial officers, being 12 removals for thirteen months, as against 15 for twelve months.

Appended hereto and marked "Exhibit B" is a tabulated statistical statement of the cases against municipal officers and justices and auxiliary justices of the peace, in which final action has been taken during the period from September 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, showing what disposition has been made of them. This table, however, represents only a portion of the total number of communications preferring charges against the class of officials above mentioned. A preliminary investigation usually shows the charges to be without foundation, and they are dismissed without formal trial, such cases not being included in the table below. By a reference to the said table and note (a) thereto, it will be seen that 186 officers were involved during the thirteen months covered by this report, as against 144 for the preceding twelve months, which makes an average of $14\frac{1}{2}$ cases for each month of the past year, as against 12 cases for each month of the preceding year, an increase (equal periods of time being considered) of about $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the 164 officers suspended from office, 104 were found guilty, 58 not guilty, 2 cases being filed without final action for the reasons stated in note (b) to Exhibit B; for the twelve months included in the last annual report, the figures were 135, 88, 47, and 0, respectively. Of the 176 cases investigated by provincial boards, the findings were approved by the civil governor in 131 cases, modified in 17, and reversed in 11, no findings being made by the boards in 17 cases; for the twelve months included in the last annual report, the figures were 98, 80, 9, 9, and 0, respectively. Of the 186 records involved in the cases for the past year, 107 were in the Spanish language, 21 in English, and 58 partly in Spanish and partly in English.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the undersigned desires to express his opinion—formed as a result of the study of the records in a considerable number of cases—that the relatively large number of cases against justices of the peace would be materially reduced, and the administration of justice in the inferior courts of this archipelago inestimably benefited, by the issuance of a manual of instructions for justices and auxiliary justices of the peace, containing information as to where the substantive law which they are likely to need, and the rules of procedure, may be found, and also a detailed and specific statement of the fees and costs which may be collected. There is good reason to believe that much of the misconstruction of the law and many of the illegal acts of these officials are due to excusable ignorance. They are not lawyers and are not supposed to be, and, therefore, it is not at all surprising that— with conditions as at present, requiring extensive search for the law—they make serious mistakes.

The above suggestion is made, of course, on the assumption that it is the intention to retain the present system of inferior courts.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY E. LAUGHLIN,
Acting Law Clerk.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila.

EXHIBIT A.—Provincial officers removed from office or who resigned at request or under charges from September 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, a period of thirteen months.

Governors.....	1
Treasurers.....	3
Supervisors.....	0
Secretaries.....	2
Fiscals.....	1
Supervisor-treasurers.....	1
Secretary-treasurers.....	2
Presidents provincial boards of health.....	1
Others.....	1
Total.....	12

EXHIBIT B.—Cases against municipal officers and justices of the peace in which final action has been taken during the period from September 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive.

	Presi- dents.	Vice- presi- dents.	Secre- taries.	Treas- urers.	Coun- cillors.	Jus- tices of peace.	Auxil- iary justices	Total.
CASES TRIED.								
Officers suspended previous to trial.	51	8	7	10	53	30	5	a 164
Officers not suspended previous to trial.	7	2	1	1	7	3	1	a 22
Total.....	58	10	8	11	60	33	6	a b 186
ACTION TAKEN.								
Found guilty:								
Removed.....	20	4	4	6	23	20	2	79
Resignations accepted.....	2		1			3		6
Reprimanded or disciplined.....	1					1		2
No punishment, owing to expi- ration of term.....	11	1	1	2	10	3	1	c 29
Total.....	34	5	6	8	33	27	3	116
Found not guilty:								
Reinstated or continued in office.	13	1			14	2	2	32
Not reinstated or continued in office, owing to expiration of term.....	10	d 4	2	2	12	3	1	c 34
Total.....	23	5	2	2	26	5	3	66
Filed without action.....	1			1	e 1	1		f 4
Total number of cases disposed of..	58	10	8	11	60	33	6	b 186

a Same for the twelve months included in last annual report was as follows: Suspended, 135; not suspended, 9; total, 144.

b At the time of the submission of the last annual report there were 67 cases pending final decision. There are now 73 cases in process of investigation, which of course are not included in the above table.

c Expiration of term due to the general municipal elections and the consolidation of municipalities.

d One of these officers was also acting as president.

e Also acting as vice-president.

f The trials in these cases were not satisfactorily conducted, and as the officers concerned had been relieved in the meantime, either as a result of the municipal elections or the consolidation of municipalities, retrials were not ordered.

EXHIBIT C.—Appointments by the Commission during the period from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904.

Classification.	Ap- point- ments.	Resig- na- tions.	Entire number holding office.					
			Amer- icans.	Salaries.	Filipi- nos.	Salaries.	Total officers.	Total salaries.
Insular officers, including judges.....	103	24	99	365,760	79	241,465	178	607,225
Provincial officers.....	80	29	87	166,400	143	193,200	230	359,600
Municipal officers:								
Presidents.....					702		702	
Vice-presidents, secreta- ries, treasurers, etc.....					2,048		2,048	
Councillors.....					6,640		6,640	
City of Manila.....	2		17	50,400	21	18,300	38	68,700
Justices and auxiliary justices of the peace appointed under section 67 of act 136.....	355	194	9		822		831	
Justices and auxiliary justices of the peace appointed under act 992.....	566	196			470		470	
Notaries public ^a			35		607		642	
Total.....	1,106	443	247	582,560	11,532	452,965	11,779	1,035,525

^a Notaries public ex officio are not included.

Number of organized provinces.

Under act No. 83.....	34
Otherwise.....	6
Total.....	40

Number of organized municipalities.

Preserving their old boundaries.....	257
Newly organized, or the boundaries of which have been changed.....	445
Total.....	702

APPENDIX D.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE TRANSLATING DIVISION TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

MANILA, October 1, 1904.

SIR: In having the honor to submit my report of the work of this division, I regret to state that the same difficulties experienced last year in the prompt dispatch of translations of important papers have been encountered during the past twelve months. However, it has been possible to make an improvement with respect to translations into Spanish, the services of a capable translator having been secured from time to time in a temporary capacity when the pressure of the work demanded it. But the translations into English have suffered to a considerable extent, not only because of the limited force in the division who can do this work, and the inability of this bureau to secure the services of additional ones, but also on account of the fact that nearly all of the time of one high-grade translator is taken up entirely by interpretations at the executive and public sessions of the Commission, and upon other occasions when the services of an interpreter are required. There appears to be no practical way of solving this difficulty, considering the scarcity of competent men either here or in the United States.

In addition to the regular operations of the division, as described in my last annual report, a great deal more attention has been given to reviewing the native and Spanish press, not only of the capital, but also of the entire archipelago. Two men are exclusively engaged in this labor, making a daily report of the most important newspaper articles for the civil governor. Eleven daily and 12 weekly and biweekly publications are regularly received and reviewed in the manner described.

The personnel of the division consists of the chief, 1 translator and interpreter, 3 translators, 1 of whom is a temporary employee and does not appear on the office rolls, 1 stenographer, 2 reviewers of the press, 1 typewriter, and 1 messenger.

The division, in its endeavor to cope with the work which it has been called upon to perform, a great deal of which demands the greatest accuracy and consequently a high degree of efficiency on the part of the translators, has done overtime work to the extent of two hundred and fifty-four days. In this connection I would state that the employees of the division have taken the greatest interest in their work and have willingly upon every occasion lent their assistance in and out of office hours.

The table given hereunder is of the number of folios of translations made during the year:

From Spanish to English.....	18,353
From English to Spanish.....	7,681
From European languages to English.....	264
From native dialects to English.....	120
Total translations.....	26,418

The present office force of the division is as follows:

	Annual salary.
R. D. Fergusson, chief of division.....	\$2,500
Leo Fischer, clerk, class 5.....	2,000
Manuel Cabeza de Vaca, clerk, class 6.....	1,800
Manuel Arguelles, clerk, class 8.....	1,500
Burton Garrett, clerk, class 8.....	1,400
Edgar A. McClellan, clerk, class 8.....	1,400
Manuel Reyes, clerk, class A.....	900
Alcibiades Gimenez, clerk, class A.....	900
Elias T. Zamora, clerk, class F.....	480
One messenger.....	180

Respectfully submitted.

R. D. FERGUSSON,
Chief of Translating Division.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

APPENDIX E.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

MANILA, October 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work of the office of the recorder of the Commission, and of the legislative division of the executive bureau, from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904:

The last annual report of the recorder, covering the period from October 15, 1902, to September 30, 1903, attached as Appendix E the the annual report of the executive secretary, sets out in a comprehensive manner the scope of the recorder's duties and the functions of the legislative division, showing their relation to the executive bureau and to the Philippine Commission, as developed in practice.

During the past year there has been little change in the range of the work of this division, and it can hardly be said that the work has increased, nor has its volume perceptibly diminished. This, however, is probably due to the fact that unnecessary detail has, from time to time, been dispensed with.

A change in the interior organization of this office was instituted by the passage of Act No. 1049, which provided for the appointment of a chief of the legislative division, who should act as recorder in case of the latter's absence or disability. This innovation was intended to relieve the recorder, as far as possible, of the division work, a measure made necessary by his absence from the division during the sessions of the Commission, and to permit him to devote his time more especially to the session work and to the matters that might be assigned to him by the Commission for special attention. However, on account of the absence of the recorder, Mr. Claude W. Calvin, who since April 25 has been away on leave, the chief of this division has been required to act as recorder, and this report combines the work appertaining to the office of the recorder with that carried on by the legislative division, without going extensively into the details covered by the former report.

To the recorder are referred all papers treating of business of a public nature requiring legislative action, such as requests, petitions, applications, recommendations, proposed legislation, and a voluminous correspondence covering the affairs of administration, for submission to the Commission in executive session, and the recording of the action taken thereupon. This business includes also the matters transmitted, with their recommendations for executive action, by the sixteen standing committees appointed by the Commission from among its members, as follows: Agriculture and fisheries, appropriations, banking and currency, commerce, franchises and corporations, health, judiciary, municipal and provincial governments, non-Christian tribes, police and prisons, printing, public instruction, public lands, mining and forestry, taxation and finance, and city of Manila.

In the minutes of the sessions of the Commission is incorporated all resolutions passed, the descriptive title of all acts enacted, the confirmation of the nominations by the civil governor, and a record of the action take by the Commission upon each question submitted. After the permanent record of the sessions has been made up and certified by the recorder, excerpts from the minutes are forwarded, by letters prepared for the signature of the executive secretary, to the officials and others immediately affected by the action of the Commission, and official copies of such excerpts, stamped with the official seal, are sent to the proper bureaus and offices.

Whenever a communication, before its ultimate receipt by the recorder for submission to the Commission, has passed through the hands of the members of a standing committee or of a secretary of one of the executive departments, and has been acted upon by them or him, as may be shown by the indorsement upon the papers or otherwise, in the minutes of the sessions the record appears as though the matter were personally presented by the committee or head of the executive department last acting upon the case.

Upon the enactment of a law, typewritten copies are made, and official copies bearing the seal of the Commission are at once forwarded to the civil governor, the executive secretary, the auditor, the treasurer, the attorney-general, the chief of Philippines Constabulary, the commanding general of the Philippines division, and to all other officials to whom prompt notice is especially necessary, accompanied by a letter calling attention to the legislation. All laws are also promptly forwarded in typewritten form, for publication in two daily newspapers published in the English language; to the Official Gazette, the official weekly publication of the government; to the public printer; and to the translating division of the executive bureau for translation into Spanish. When the translations are received, copies are immediately forwarded for publication in two daily newspapers published in the Spanish language, to the Official Gazette for its Spanish edition, and to the public printer. An additional copy is also sent for translation and publication in a daily paper issued in Tagalog, the most generally spoken of the many Filipino dialects.

Certified copies of all acts in English, in typewritten form, are sent to the Secretary of War by the first mail after their enactment, and two printed copies of each act certified by

the recorder, are also forwarded at the end of each month. As the acts of the Commission are not engrossed, a copy of each law, printed upon heavy ledger paper, is signed by the president of the Commission and attested by the recorder, and afterwards bound into volumes of convenient size, constituting the official record of the legislation of the government of the Philippine Islands. The volumes are in the custody of the recorder.

From north to south, the Philippine Islands stretch through about 16° of latitude, equal to 1,152 statute miles, with an extension of 682 statute miles from the eastern to the western boundary, as defined by the treaty of Paris, excluding territory subsequently purchased. With the exception of the Manila and Dagupan Railway and its branches, on the island of Luzon, railway transportation is unknown, and the only general means of interisland mail communication is entirely by water. For this reason, it is generally necessary to advise government officials and others by telegraph of the passage of important acts and resolutions.

In this office are kept the legislative files of the Commission, in the immediate charge of the chief of the legislative division, in which are preserved all correspondence, papers, maps, etc., and form the basis of the laws enacted by the Commission. There are also filed in this office the acts of the legislative council of the Moro Province, as forwarded by the council to the recorder, after they have been passed upon by the Commission as required by the act organizing the province.

The reporting of the public sessions of the Commission is an important branch of the work of this division. These sessions are held upon all proposed measures of general interest, for the purpose of affording the public an opportunity to be heard and to obtain the benefit of their views, criticisms, and recommendations. Stenographic notes are taken of the remarks and arguments at such hearings, and a verbatim transcript is incorporated in the public session minutes, when they are of special interest or importance; in other cases a summary only is preserved. In addition to the reporting of the public sessions, hearings before the Commission in executive session are frequently required to be reported, and occasional investigations and conferences conducted by the Commissioners. During the period covered by this report, public sessions were held by the Commission upon—

The public land act, one session—October 6, 1903.

The proposed Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, seventeen sessions—October 13, 14, 15, 16, 19 (two sessions), 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 (two sessions), 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, 1903.

The act prohibiting the importation of Mexican, Spanish-Filipino, and other metallic currencies, one session—January 14, 1904.

The act providing for the maintenance of the parity of the Philippine currency, the purchase of Mexican dollars, and imposing a tax upon the use of Mexican and other currencies, seven sessions—January 14, 21 (two sessions), 22 (two sessions), 23 (two sessions), 1904.

The inauguration of the present civil governor, and the vice-governor, one session—February 1, 1904.

The forest act, two sessions—April 6 (two sessions), 1904.

The internal-revenue law, fourteen sessions—April 7, 8 (two sessions), 9 (two sessions), 11 (two sessions), June 23 (two sessions), 24 (two sessions), 25 (two sessions), and 27, 1904.

On February 1, 1904, pursuant to public announcement, the Commission met in public session in the marble hall of this building, before a large and representative audience, to celebrate the ceremonies of the inauguration of the civil governor and the vice-governor. Among those present upon this important occasion were the justices of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, the full consular corps, the apostolic delegate, and representatives of all the churches, the commanding general of the Philippines division and staff, the commander of the United States Asiatic Squadron and staff, judges of the courts of first instance, and all the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus.

At 10.30 a. m. the ceremonies were opened with prayer, after which the oaths of office were administered to Hon. Luke E. Wright as civil governor, and to Hon. Henry C. Ide as vice-governor, by the chief justice of the supreme court. Cablegrams from the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and others were read, and the assembly was then addressed by the civil governor upon the purposes and policy of the administration and the future of the islands and the Filipino people. The session was then adjourned, and the inaugural ceremonies were concluded by a public reception.

As an example of the manner in which proposed laws directly affecting all the people are treated before they are finally enacted, the procedure in the case of the act known as the internal-revenue law of 1904 may be cited.

The first draft of the proposed revenue law, as prepared by the secretary of finance and justice, in English, was translated into Spanish, and an edition in English and another in Spanish were ordered printed. Timely announcements were then made through the press, in English and Spanish, that the first public session on the proposed measure would be held by the Commission on April 6, 1904, and that copies of the bill, in both languages, could be had at this office. A number of copies, in English and Spanish, were at the same time sent

to each of the several chambers of commerce in Manila. The bill was also published in full in the American and Spanish newspapers. The first editions of the proposed act were soon exhausted, and another edition in English and three more in Spanish were printed and distributed.

On April 6, the date announced for the first public hearing upon the bill, as the forest act was under discussion in public session, the consideration of the internal-revenue law really began on the morning of April 7, and during the next three days the Commission sat in both morning and afternoon sessions listening to the expressions of the views of the public, their suggestions, criticisms, and recommendations. On Saturday April 11 the public sessions on the first draft of the bill were closed, and at the same time a public announcement was made by the Commission that any written arguments presented before May 1 would receive careful and deliberate consideration.

Taking into consideration the views of the public as expressed during the first series of public hearings, and as further presented in the 35 written arguments and petitions submitted in accordance with the announcement at the last session, the Commission prepared a new draft of the bill while at Baguio, the proposed summer capital. A very large number of changes were made in the new draft, and the rates of taxation in many instances were reduced 50 per cent. As redrafted, the bill was again translated into Spanish, reprinted, and redistributed as before, and another series of public hearings to begin on June 23 at 10.30 a. m., duly announced through the press. Morning and afternoon sessions were held on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and a morning session on the 27th, the measure again minutely discussed, and the public sessions closed.

Among those who addressed the Commission upon this law were speakers representing the following interests: The allied chambers of commerce of Manila, the American Chamber of Commerce, the Manila Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Cámara de Comercio Filipina, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce of Bulacan, La Insular cigar factory, the tobacco manufacturers of Manila and Juan Picó, the Tobacco Manufacturers Association, the Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas, El Oriente, La Urania, Alhambra, and La Yebana cigar and cigarette factories; the Agricultural Association of Cagayan and Isabela; the Banco Español-Filipino, Ayala and Company, distillers and liquor dealers; the San Miguel Brewery, La Clementina distillery, Francisco Ortigas, representing the distillers of Manila; the match interests of the islands, Mr. Goro Narita, consul-general for Japan, on behalf of the Japanese match manufacturers and dealers; Carlöss Gesell, match manufacturer; the Mandalayon Match Manufacturing Company, the Philippine Transportation and Construction Company, the Compañía Marítima, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and the Manila Dentists Society. In addition to the oral arguments before the Commission, there were also submitted and considered written communications from the following interests: Spanish Chamber of Commerce, Filipino Chamber of Commerce of the Province of Bulacan, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; Ynchausti & Co., Association of Physicians and Pharmacists of the Philippine Islands, 5 life insurance companies having branch offices in Manila, Agricultural Association of Panay and Negros, and other corporations, firms, companies, and individuals, and from provinces and municipalities.

After further consideration by the Commission of all communications and of the views expressed by the people through their representatives, during the last series of public hearings, and the incorporation of numerous suggestions and the making of many minor changes, the law was enacted in its present form on July 2, 1904. The act, however, provided that the law should not be put into operation until the 1st of August following, and then only in part, the remainder to take effect January 1, 1905.

All the laws discussed in public sessions have been enacted and are now in operation, with the exception of the proposed Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, drafted by the present civil governor, to the consideration of which 17 public sessions were devoted. Subsequently the codes, together with the record of the public hearings, were referred to a special committee appointed by resolution of the Philippine Commission, for further consideration and adjustment, and have by the committee been recently returned to the Commission with their report.

There were enacted during the period covered by this report 322 laws, or about 100 less than the previous year, of which number 58 were appropriation bills. While the number of laws passed by the Commission was not so large as in former years, yet many of them, like the new currency acts, the acts for the purchase and disposition of the friar lands, the public land act, the forest act, and the internal-revenue law of 1904, were of such far-reaching effect and importance to the welfare of the islands that each required the long and careful consideration of the Commission. Among the more important acts passed during the period the following may be cited:

No. 864.—An act amending the customs administrative act by changing the membership of the court of customs appeals and providing for appeals in criminal causes.

No. 867.—An act amending Act No. 136, relating to the organization of the courts, rearranging the judicial districts, and adjusting the jurisdiction, etc.

No. 926.—The public land act, prescribing rules and regulations for the homesteading, selling, and leasing of portions of the public lands.

No. 938.—An act constituting a gold-standard fund for the purpose of maintaining the parity of the silver Philippine peso and organizing a division of currency and providing for the issue and redemption of certificates of indebtedness.

No. 1030.—An act creating an honorary board of 50 Filipinos of prominence and education to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

No. 1032.—An act providing that taxes, all public dues, salaries, and expenses shall be payable in Philippine currency.

No. 1034.—An act providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing the "friar lands."

No. 1040.—An act regulating the hours of labor, leaves of absence, and transportation of officers and employees, and repealing prior acts.

No. 1042.—An act prohibiting the importation of Mexican, Spanish-Filipino, and any other metallic currency which is not upon a gold basis.

No. 1045.—An act to provide revenue and maintain the parity of the Philippine currency, providing for the purchase of Mexican dollars, and imposing a tax upon the use of Mexican and other currencies.

Nos. 1050 and 1195.—Authorizing the issuance of additional certificates of indebtedness, under section 6 of the act of Congress of March 2, 1903, and making appropriations out of the gold-standard fund for the payment of interest upon and for the redemption of prior issues.

No. 1112.—An act authorizing the sale and transfer of the assets of the *Compañía de Tranvías de Filipinas* to the Manila Electric Railroad and Light Company, etc.

No. 1120.—The friar lands act, providing for the administration, temporary leasing, and sale of certain haciendas and parcels of land.

No. 1128.—An act prescribing the procedure for acquiring titles to the public coal lands.

No. 1147.—An act regulating the registration, branding, conveyance, and slaughter of large cattle, etc.

No. 1149.—The forest act, regulating the use of the forests and forest reserves.

No. 1189.—The internal-revenue law of 1904.

In adjusting prior legislation to the new conditions the Commission has found it necessary to repeal a number of acts, nearly all of which have been replaced by other provisions of law, among which may be enumerated the following:

No. 53.—An act to prevent discrimination against money of the United States by banking institutions, repealed by Act No. 825.

No. 80 and amendments.—Regulating the hours of labor, leaves of absence, and transportation of officers and employees in the Philippine civil service, replaced by Act No. 1040.

No. 140 and amendments.—Dividing the islands into judicial districts, regulating the sessions of courts, and adjusting the jurisdiction, replaced by new judiciary act No. 867.

No. 274.—General Orders, No. 92, series of 1900, and other acts or parts of acts affecting the public forests and forest reserves, replaced by the forest act No. 1148.

No. 611.—The passport act, the issuance of passports in the islands now being regulated by executive order No. 32, series of 1904, which will be found in the appendix to Volume II of the Annotated Public Laws.

No. 637.—Regulating the registration, branding, conveyance, and slaughter of large cattle, and amendments, replaced by Act No. 1147.

The Spanish industrial tax laws, all internal-revenue taxes being now provided for and regulated by Act No. 1189, the internal-revenue law of 1904.

Continuing the policy of reducing the number of municipalities in cases where the local income was insufficient to meet the expenses of separate municipal governments, and with a view to securing a more efficient and economical administration of local affairs, the municipalities in the following provinces have been reduced in number by the various consolidation acts: Abra, Ambos Camarines, Antique, Bataan, Batangas, Bohol, Bulacan, Cagayan, Cavite, Cebu, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Isabela, La Laguna, La Union, Leyte, Masbate, Misamis, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Romblon, Samar, Sorsogon, Surigao, Tarlac, Tayabas, and Zambales.

Once every three months "copy" is made up of all laws enacted by the Commission during the quarter, in English and Spanish, and of such public resolution as by law are required to be published, and are forwarded to the bureau of public printing, where they are made up in galley form and returned to this division for proof reading, after which they are compiled and issued in what are known as the quarterly volumes for distribution to the departments, bureaus, and offices of the insular, provincial, and municipal governments, and to the courts, and for sale to the public.

The work of compiling and publishing the annotated edition of the Public Laws has continued, and, since the last annual report, Volume II in English and Volumes I and II in Spanish have been completed and issued. These volumes, by authority of the Commission, are published annually in both languages and contain, in addition to the laws enacted by

the Commission, other matter of general nature and the acts of Congress relating to the islands passed during the Philippine legislative year, which begins on September 1 and closes on August 31.

Volume II comprises Acts Nos. 450 to 862, inclusive, and in the appendix will be found the acts of Congress of January 30, February 9, March 2, March 3, 1903, and an extract from the sundry civil bill of March 3, 1903, appropriating \$3,000,000 for the relief of distress in the Philippine Islands, executive order No. 32, series of 1904, by which the issue of passports is now regulated, and, in addition, the protocol of agreement extending the time fixed by the treaty of Paris for the registration of Spanish subjects in the islands to preserve their nationality, the proclamation of the military governor of August 14, 1898, continuing in force the Spanish municipal law, the amnesty proclamation by the President of the United States of July 4, 1902, together with other matters of general interest.

In the course of the preparation and publication of the laws, first in pamphlet form, then in the quarterly volumes, and finally in the annual annotated edition, they are three or more times carefully proof read and examined by this division. This work is equivalent to the reading of about 8,000 sheets of typewritten matter, representing some 5,000 pages of print, which is equivalent to a single reading of 15,000 pages, plus the additional reading and careful examination necessary in making the indexes.

During the period covered by this report there were 206 executive sessions of the Commission, or 24 more than last year; 914 resolutions were passed, as compared with 1,006 last year; 511 executive appointments, being 341 less than during the former period, and 43 public sessions, or 12 more than were held last year. The number of communications considered by the Commission averaged about 7 to each separate subject, as compared with the average of between 2 and 3 during the previous year, upon which basis it is estimated that a total of 8,000 communications have passed through this office and were submitted to the Commission, exceeding by about 2,000 the number submitted last year. The increase in the number of communications is doubtless due, in part, to the character of the questions presented, and to the increase in the amount of preliminary investigation by the Commission before taking final action.

In the month of April of the current year the chief of this division, acting as recorder of the Commission, was required to accompany the Commission to Baguio, and two clerks from the division were assigned for duty with the Commission during its stay at that place from April 22 to June 11. This was probably the busiest period of the year for the Commission, and hence for this division, as during that time, a little less than two months, 74 acts were enacted and 272 resolutions passed.

A more concise idea of the work done by the Commission in executive and public sessions, as set forth in this report, may be obtained by a consideration of the following table:

Month.	Number of sessions.		Number of acts.		Number of resolutions.		Number of appointments, executive.	Pages in minutes.	
	Executive.	Public.	Executive.	Public.	Executive.	Public.		Executive.	Public.
1903.									
October.....	23	18	55		61		52	98	222
November.....	16		47		113		24	105	
December.....	22		17		67		61	91	
1904.									
January.....	15	8	14	1	34		21	49	263
February.....	15	1	26		72		17	68	17
March.....	16		30		50		72	53	
April.....	12	9	44		95		43	79	124
May.....	22		32		164		48	132	
June.....	15	7	18		45		45	50	69
July.....	18		24		87		44	118	
August.....	16		13		43		42	49	
September.....	16		12		83		42	66	
Total.....	206	43	332	1	914		511	958	695

SUMMARY.

Number of sessions held:		
Executive.....	.....	206
Public.....	.....	43
Total.....	.....	249
Number of acts passed:		
At executive sessions.....	.....	332
At public sessions.....	.....	1
Total.....	.....	333

Number of resolutions adopted:	
At executive sessions.....	914
At public sessions.....	
Total.....	914
Number of appointments confirmed at executive sessions.....	511

Comment upon the manner in which the work in the office of the recorder and in the legislative division has been performed is, it seems to me, properly left to the discretion of the executive secretary.

Very respectfully,

DAVID LEWIS COBB,

Chief of the Legislative Division and Acting Recorder.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila, P. I.

APPENDIX F.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION.

MANILA, October 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the period from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, for the administration and finance division of the executive bureau:

The work of the administration section of this division consists principally in handling the greater portion of the correspondence between this bureau and the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, the various offices and bureaus of the government in the city of Manila, as well as with the provincial and municipal governments, commercial firms, private individuals, and the consuls of the different countries located in Manila; cablegrams sent and received, including excerpts of same furnished to interested bureaus; executive orders and proclamations of the civil governor; applications for pardon, together with the action thereon, including those of American vagrants, who are conditionally pardoned and returned to the United States at Government expense under the provisions of Act No. 899 (several indigent worthy Americans have been also furnished with transportation and subsistence en route to their homes); reports in regard to the estates of deceased employees of the government; firearm applications from the city of Manila and the provinces, under the provisions of Acts Nos. 610 and 652, Philippine Commission, and executive orders; resolutions of provincial boards and excerpts thereof furnished to interested offices; requests for transportation between Manila and the United States for employees and the families of employees; communications from persons in the United States requesting information as to the whereabouts and condition of health of relatives and friends supposed to be in the Philippine Islands, and numerous other matters of a more or less routine character, all of which are handled promptly and dispatched with practically no delay.

In the finance section are prepared all estimates of appropriations; general and special appropriation bills drafted under the supervision of the assistant executive secretary for submission to the Commission; the new general appropriation bill (Act No. 1225) covering the entire fiscal year, instead of only six months as heretofore and consequently necessitating an increased amount of work in connection therewith, typewritten extracts of the rough draft of the bill being furnished to the bureaus and offices interested during the course of preparation in order that any needful corrections or omissions might be taken care of before the final passage of the act; all requisitions for accountable warrants and certificates for settlement warrants handled, also all accountable and settlement warrants drawn and letters of transmittal prepared; committees and inspectors appointed for inspection of damaged and lost public civil property, and the necessary reports prepared for approval and transmission, and all papers regarding purchases, leases, contracts, etc., in connection with the several bureaus and offices of the government are carefully examined and the required action prepared before submission to the chief executive for final approval, charges against officials and employees under the provisions of executive order No. 84, series of 1902, covering removals, reductions and reinstatements, applications for leaves of absence, requests for commutation of accrued leave under the provisions of Acts Nos. 1040, 1216, and 1225, Philippine Commission, also being handled by the finance section, together with work of a routine nature.

The ordinary correspondence is disposed of by the action clerks in this division, while communications of a more important character are referred to the proper officials for any necessary information, comment, and recommendation, before being submitted to the heads of the five departments of the government for final action, in order that they may be relieved of as much unnecessary work as possible. For this reason it is necessary to have clerks of a

high order of ability to properly perform the duties devolving upon them in connection therewith. All of the American clerks in the division are stenographers and typewriters, and, while not ordinarily called upon to do stenographic work, owing to the advisability of having them do original action work in order that they may be better enabled to train the Filipino employees in handling correspondence and taking the initiative on various papers, they are the more valuable to the office in that they are capable of taking dictation whenever the exigencies of the work require it. There is one Filipino clerk in this division who, while as yet unable to pass the Philippine civil service stenographic examination, is capable of taking dictation in English at a fairly rapid rate, and his work in this respect is very accurate. He is also preparing indorsements on certain classes of communications and writing letters of acknowledgment thereon. Three other Filipino clerks operate the typewriter, copying documents, reports, etc., performing the work in a neat and accurate manner.

During the greater part of the year, and particularly during the last four or five months, a number of the American employees in this division have been on leave of absence or detailed for work in other offices temporarily. The chief of this division is at present acting chief clerk of the bureau, while two other Americans are acting as private secretaries to Commissioners, and therefore it has been necessary for the remaining clerks to put in a great deal of overtime in order that the current work might be kept up from day to day. However, it has been cheerfully performed by all employees. The number of hours overtime work performed by clerks in this division amounted to a total of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine days for the period covered by this report, representing labor which would have required the services of 5 extra clerks had the work been confined strictly to office hours.

The personnel of the division consists of 40 employees, 14 of whom are Americans, and the remainder Filipinos, including 15 messengers, an increase over last year of 2 Americans and 6 Filipinos. However, it is seldom that the full force of employees is available for duty for the reasons already mentioned.

Attached hereto is a statement showing certain statistical information as to the amount of work performed in this division.

Very respectfully,

HARRY L. BECKJORD,
Acting Chief.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila.

Statement of work performed by the administration and finance division during the period October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904.

ADMINISTRATION SECTION.

Executive orders.....	64
Proclamations.....	6
Applications for pardon:	
Received.....	1, 892
Granted—	
Filipinos.....	268
Americans (vagrants) conditional upon leaving Philippine Islands and provided with transportation to United States.....	74
Indigent worthy Americans furnished with transportation and subsistence to the United States.....	17
Firearm permits:	
Issued by constabulary.....	960
Issued by provincial governors.....	1, 195
Issued by chief of police, Manila.....	581
	2, 766
Cablegrams:	
Received.....	329
Sent.....	315
Official excerpts furnished.....	5, 377
Reports regarding estates deceased employees.....	43

FINANCE SECTION.

Bills drafted:	
General appropriation bills.....	4
Special appropriation bills.....	56
Bills authorizing loans to provinces.....	16

Warrants:

Requisitions for accountable warrants handled.....	1,622
Certificates for settlement warrants handled.....	1,740
Accountable warrants drawn.....	1,622
Settlement warrants drawn.....	1,740
Letters of transmittal of warrants prepared.....	3,362

Inspections:

Inspection committees on damaged and lost public civil property appointed.....	53
Inspectors on damaged and lost public civil property appointed.....	236
Inspection reports prepared for approval and transmission.....	155

APPENDIX G.

RECORDS DIVISION.

MANILA, P. I., October 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the records division of the executive bureau for the year ending September 30, 1904.

This is the largest division of the executive bureau, its personnel consisting of 30 clerks and 10 messengers. Of these 18 are Americans and 22 Filipinos.

All communications received by the civil governor, executive departments, and the executive bureau are recorded and filed in this division.

During the year just ended 35,000 new communications have been recorded and indexed, while 30,000 previously taken up have been received back for additional record. The total number of papers passing through the mailing section was 85,000.

At the present time there are some 300,000 documents filed in this division. A large number of filing cases were purchased during the past year, but the steady increase in the number of communications received for file has nearly exhausted the additional space thus acquired and the purchase of a system of metal transfer files is at present under consideration.

It has been found extremely difficult to fill the constantly occurring vacancies with clerks other than those unfamiliar with record or government office work. Considerable time has necessarily been spent by the chief of division and the more experienced clerks in instructing these new appointees.

The division has been called upon to perform a considerable amount of assistance to the other divisions of this bureau during the past year. This, coupled with the large amount of current work, has of necessity called for eight hundred and sixty-nine days of overtime work, which has been performed uncomplainingly.

There has been a decided improvement in the efficiency of the personnel of the division and three of the Filipino clerks have been advanced to more important positions in other divisions.

A comparison of the work performed during the year shows an increase of 58 per cent over the preceding twelve months. It is believed that the work has reached its maximum and that the division, as now organized, is prepared to cope with all work devolving upon it.

Very respectfully,

SIDNEY THOMAS,
Chief of Division.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila, P. I.

APPENDIX H.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DOCUMENT DIVISION TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

MANILA, P. I., October 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the document division of the executive bureau, embracing the property accountability of the entire bureau and the Ayuntamiento Building, for the year ended September 30, 1904:

Publications received, distributed, and sold.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Philippine:

Laws of the Commission, pamphlet.....	963,000
Laws of the Commission, quarterly volumes.....	16,000
Laws of the Commission, annotated volumes.....	9,000
Code of Procedure in Civil Actions.....	1,500
Executive orders and proclamations.....	121,500

Philippine—Continued.

Executive orders and proclamations in book form	3,000
Official Handbook of the Philippines	100
Album of Filipino Types	30
Willard's Notes to the Spanish Civil Code	100
Second annual report of the executive secretary	1,000
	<hr/> 1,125,230

United States and foreign:

Annual Reports of the Philippine Commission, 1900-3 (War Department)	1,000
Fourth Annual Report of the Philippine Commission (War Department)	1,400
Report of the Chief of the Mining Bureau of the Philippine Islands (War Department)	500
Report of the Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau (War Department)	150
Report of the Chief Quarantine Officer of the Philippine Islands (War Department)	75
Report of the Chief of the Forestry Bureau for the Philippine Islands (War Department)	500
Report of the Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippine Islands (War Department)	150
Report of the Superintendent of Government Laboratories in the Philippine Islands (War Department)	300
Report of the Insular Bureau of Agriculture (War Department)	500
Census of the Philippine Islands, Bulletins 1, 2, 3 (Department Commerce and Labor)	3,000
The Law of Civil Government under Military Occupation, Magoon's Reports	25
Bibliography of the Philippines (War Department)	75
Address by Hon. William H. Taft before the Harvard College Alumni Association	48
Congressional documents United States	4,600
Miscellaneous (purchased by the collecting librarian)	530
Miscellaneous	183
Map of the United States (Land Office)	100
Map of the Philippine Islands (4 sheets)	400
Map of the Philippine Islands (2 sheets)	550
Map of the Philippine Islands (1 sheet)	100
	<hr/> 14,186

Total received 1,139,416

PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED.

Philippine:

Laws of the Commission, pamphlet	566,318
Laws of the Commission, quarterly volumes	6,712
Laws of the Commission, annotated volumes	1,360
Code of Procedure in Civil Actions	40
Executive orders and proclamations	80,000
Executive orders and proclamations in book form	763
Official Handbook of the Philippines	7
Album of Filipino Types	24
Willard's Notes to the Spanish Civil Code	2
Second Annual Report of the Executive Secretary	100

United States and foreign:

Fourth Annual Report of the Philippine Commission (War Department)	386
Report of the Chief of the Mining Bureau of the Philippine Islands (War Department)	490
Report of the Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau (War Department)	140
Report of the Chief Quarantine Officer of the Philippine Islands (War Department)	65
Report of the Chief of the Forestry Bureau for the Philippine Islands (War Department)	490
Report of the Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippine Islands (War Department)	140

United States and foreign—Continued.

Report of the Superintendent of Government Laboratories in the Philippine Islands (War Department)	290	
Report of the Insular Bureau of Agriculture (War Department)	490	
Census of the Philippine Islands, Bulletins 1, 2, 3 (Department of Commerce and Labor)	200	
The Law of Civil Government under Military Occupation, Magoon's Reports	15	
Bibliography of the Philippines (War Department)	2	
Address by Hon. William H. Taft before the Harvard College Alumni Association	15	
Executive bureau library—		
Congressional documents, United States	4,600	
Miscellaneous (purchased by the collecting librarian)	530	
Miscellaneous	183	
Map of the United States (Land Office)	45	
Map of the Philippine Islands, 4 sheets (Military Information Division)	53	
Map of the Philippine Islands, 2 sheets (Bureau of Insular Affairs)	451	
Map of the Philippine Islands, 1 sheet (Bureau of Insular Affairs)	16	
		8,601
Total distributed		663,927

PUBLICATIONS SOLD.

Philippine:		
Laws of the Commission, quarterly volumes	612	
Laws of the Commission, annotated volumes	217	
Code of Procedure in Civil Actions	502	
Executive orders and proclamations in book form	13	
Official Handbook of the Philippines	15	
Album of Filipino Types	1	
		531
United States and foreign, map of the Philippine Islands, 4 sheets (Military Information Division)		1
Total sold		1,461
Publications on hand October 1, 1903	539,807	
Publications received October 1, 1903–September 30, 1904	1,139,416	
Total		1,679,223
Publications distributed October 1, 1903–September 30, 1904	663,927	
Publications sold October 1, 1903–September 30, 1904	1,461	
Total		664,388
Publications on hand October 1, 1904		1,014,835

The above statement shows that 1,804,804 publications were handled in and out during the year.

In addition to the work of receiving, storing, issuing, distributing, and accounting for all the property, permanent and current, pertaining to the bureau and the Ayuntamiento Building, the division has also the numbering, recording, and transmission of all requisitions for printing and binding on the Public Printer.

The following statement is in comparison to the business of the previous year, conducted under the title of Property Division:

Publications.

Year ended—	Received.	Distributed.	Sold.	Amount of sales.
September 30, 1903	1,537,250	1,035,392	2,515	^a \$1,224.77
September 30, 1904	1,139,410	663,927	1,461	^b 3,776.10 ^c 160.99

^a United States currency.

^b Philippines currency.

^c Local currency.

Print requisitions.

Year ended September 30, 1903	6,904
Year ended September 30, 1904	7,565

During the period covered by this report there has been expended for furniture, supplies, decorations, etc., the sum of ₱31,172.97. The greater portion of this amount, through the insular purchasing agent, was spent in the local market, and there is a notable improvement, as compared with any preceding year, in both the quality of supplies and the promptitude with which they have been furnished.

The personnel of the division at present consists of 2 Americans and 7 Filipino employees; and in our effort to keep up with the current work of the division the employees have put in a great deal of overtime. The amount of work performed, taking into consideration the special care required in all transactions, testifies to the industry of the force, which has worked when the exigencies of the case demanded, out of office hours uncomplainingly.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR K. JONES, *Chief of Division.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTING DISBURSING OFFICER.

OCTOBER 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of the work accomplished in the division of accounts during the year beginning September 1, 1903, and ending August 31, 1904.

In addition to disbursing for the executive bureau this division also disburses the funds of 15 other bureaus and offices, and a list of these, showing the amounts disbursed for each, is given below:

Executive bureau.....	₱ 538,879.37
American Circulating Library.....	457.80
Bureau of archives.....	23,851.03
Bureau of coast and geodetic survey.....	122,620.88
Congressional relief fund.....	82,367.66
Bureau of engineering.....	167,075.51
The ethnological survey.....	26,811.83
The exposition board.....	153,901.65
Bureau of government laboratories.....	154,857.38
Bureau of internal revenue.....	3,645.36
Bureau of mining.....	21,117.19
Official Gazette.....	1,533.32
Philippine civil-service board.....	77,467.51
Bureau of public lands.....	35,786.14
Bureau of public printing.....	280,210.42
Board of trustees, College of San Jose.....	
Total.....	1,720,583.05

Collections from the sources mentioned have been made and accounted for as follows:

Sales of public documents.....	₱3,669.90
Transportation orders issued to officers and employees of the civil government.....	92,765.00
10 per cent retentions from salaries of employees, as provided in Act No. 643.....	9,629.25
Passports.....	116.00
Miscellaneous.....	324.52

106,504.67

Very respectfully,

LOUIS M. LANG,
Acting Disbursing Officer, Executive Bureau.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila, P. I.

APPENDIX J.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HONORARY BOARD OF FILIPINO COMMISSIONERS TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Hon. T. H. PARDO DE TAVERA.—Born in Manila in 1857; educated in Paris, France, where he received his degree of M. D.; practiced his profession in Manila, where he was professor of the medical faculty of the university during the Spanish régime. He was a representative in the Malolos congress and director of foreign relations in Aguinaldo's revolutionary government. In 1899 he was the founder and first director of *La Democracia*, the first pro-American daily in the Philippines; when the Federal party was organized he was elected its first president; he devotes his time to the history, languages, and bibliography of the Philippines and has published works on these and other subjects, such as medicinal plants, etc.

He is at present a member of the Philippine Commission and president of the honorary board of commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition; speaks French and English.

Hon. BENITO LEGARDA.—Born in 1853 in the city of Manila; he received the degree of bachelor of laws from the University of Santo Tomás, Manila; he has traveled much, having visited Japan and the expositions of Paris and Chicago; he was director of the treasury and vice-president of the Malolos congress up to December, 1898.

He is at present a member of the Philippine Commission; speaks English.

Hon. VICTORINO MAPA.—Born in Calivo, Capiz, and is 50 years of age; he has been an attorney at law since 1877, having filled the following offices: Register of deeds of Iloilo, mayor of the city of Iloilo, member of the reform council of the federal state of Visayas, and president of the special court of the same; he is also a licentiate at law, bachelor of philosophy and of civil and canonical law.

He is at present an associate judge in the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, to which he was appointed in 1901, and member of the executive committee of the honorary board of commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

JUAN DE LEON.—Born in Iloilo in 1866; he is an attorney at law and has been a justice of the peace, attorney and member of the municipal council of Iloilo, judge of the court of first instance and of the twelfth judicial district of the Philippine Islands, member of the council of the federal state of Visayas and of the superior court of justice of Panay.

He is now the mayor of the city of Iloilo, president of the Panay and Negros Agricultural Association and of the joint stock mercantile society of the same name, managing proprietor of "*El Tiempo*," a newspaper in Iloilo, and member of the executive committee of the honorary board of commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. MANUEL DE IRIARTE.—Born in Manila, in 1864, educated in Europe; he was a cadet at the Spanish Infantry and Artillery School, and studied law and medicine in Spain; he held several offices during the Spanish rule in the Philippines, the last being disbursing officer of the board of public works and private secretary to several department chiefs.

He is now chief of the bureau of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, and member of the executive committee of the honorary board of commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition; speaks English and French.

Dr. MANUEL GOMEZ MARTINEZ.—Born in Manila in 1859; he received the degree of doctor of medicine and surgery from the University of Manila; he was the provincial physician of Antique and Morong and of the cholera hospital in 1882; president, by delegation of the inspector-general of charity and health of the islands, of the commission to inspect and aid the district of Taytay during the cholera epidemic in 1887; municipal physician of the district of Trozo, Manila; representative of Dapitan in the Malolos congress, and municipal physician of the district of Santa Cruz under the American rule.

He is at present secretary of the insular board of health and member of the executive committee of the honorary board of commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

Hon. BERNARDINO MONREAL.—Born in Daraga, Albay, in 1856; he is a licentiate in medicine and was official physician of Bataan, municipal physician of Malabon Rizal, and of the central hospital of Malabon during the revolution.

He is now serving his third term as provincial governor of Sorsogon, and is a member of the executive committee of the honorary board of commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. LEON NOVENARIO.—A native of Pateros, Rizal, 28 years of age, and an A. B. of the University of Santo Tomás; he fought in the ranks of the revolution, and after the compact of Biak-na-bató went to Hongkong with Aguinaldo; he later figured on the staff of General Malvar's brigade, and subsequently entered the Philippine civil service, being at present a clerk in the executive bureau and also one of the two Filipinos who passed the first-grade examination in English.

He is a member of the executive committee of the Association of Civil Employés, and the representative of the same on the honorary board of commissioners, of which he is secretary. Speaks English.

Hon. EPIFANIO DE LOS SANTOS.—Born in Malabón, Rizal, and is 33 years of age; he is an attorney at law, and was private secretary of His Majesty's attorney-general in the Philippines, the representative of Nueva Ecija in the Malolos congress, fiscal of the court of first instance, and provincial secretary. He has been a frequent contributor to the press, his nom de plume of "G. Solon" being very well known.

He is now serving his second term as governor of Nueva Ecija.

Hon. TOMAS G. DEL ROSARIO.—Born in Binondo, Manila, and is 45 years of age; he received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Madrid, and was educated in Europe, where he resided eight years; during the Spanish régime he held the offices of justice of the peace, fiscal and judge of first instance in the courts of Manila; during the revolution of 1896 he was deported to Africa as an accomplice in the Philippine revolutionary movement; he was vice-president of the Malolos congress, and later assistant attorney-general of the supreme court under American military rule.

He is at present provincial governor of Bataan, president of the Rizal monument commission, a member of the superior advisory board of public instruction, and the attorney for several societies.

Hon. JUAN PIMENTEL.—Born in Daet, Ambos Camarines, in 1855; he is a hemp grower and dealer, and has visited Hongkong and other cities in China to study trade conditions; he was justice of the peace and acting judge of the court of first instance during the Spanish régime; he has been municipal president of Daet, and is now provincial governor of Ambos Camarines.

Hon. MARIANO TRIAS.—A native of San Francisco de Malabón, Cavite, and born in 1869; he has the degree of A. B., and is a sugar planter; during the revolution he held the following offices: Secretary of justice, vice-president of the republic, secretary of the treasury, and lieutenant-general commanding the department of the south, and was second in command under Aguinaldo; he was the first provincial governor of Cavite under the American rule.

Hon. SIMEON LUZ.—Born in Lipa, Batangas, in 1853; he was municipal captain of the same town and lieutenant-colonel commanding the Batangas ordnance depot during the revolution; he assisted greatly in the pacification of the province and was the first governor of the same after the cessation of American military rule. Speaks English.

Hon. POTENCIANO LESACA.—Born in Botolan, Zambales, in 1872; he is an expert accountant and is now serving his third term as provincial governor of Zambales, being the youngest of the provincial governors.

Hon. JUAN VILLAMOR.—Born in Bangued, Abra, in 1865; he is an A. B. and a professor of Latin; he was a lieutenant of infantry in the Spanish army, manager of *El Heraldo de la Revolución*, and a colonel of infantry in the revolutionary army; he was the first provincial governor of Abra, and now represents *El Renacimiento*, a Manila newspaper.

Hon. ALFONSO RAMOS.—Born in Iba, Zambales, in 1860; he has been municipal captain of Tarlac, provincial governor of Tarlac under the revolution, and is now serving his second term as provincial governor of the same.

Hon. JOAQUIN ORTEGA.—Born in the city of Cebú in 1868; he has the degree of A. B., and was cashier of the Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas in the province of La Unión, which he formerly represented in the Malolos congress and of which he served two terms as governor under American rule.

Hon. JULIO AGCAOLI.—Born in Piddig, Ilocos Norte, in 1856; during the Spanish régime he held the offices of notary, clerk and registrar of the court of first instance of Ilocos Norte, and during the revolution was fiscal thereof; upon the organization of the provincial government in the provinces under the Americans he was appointed provincial secretary, and has been elected twice to the provincial governorship since then.

Dr. ALEJANDRO ALBERT.—Born in Manila in 1869; he has the degree of doctor of pharmacy and is professor of chemistry in the Liceo de Manila; he is an ex-president of the pharmaceutical examining board of the Philippine Islands and the present secretary of the Federal party; he was a surgeon-colonel in the revolution, and is now president of the International Club and vice-president of the College of Physicians and Pharmacists.

Mr. JUAN SUMILUNG.—Born in Antipolo, Rizal, in 1875; formerly a journalist, he was manager of *La Democracia*, the organ of the Federal party; he is at present practicing law in Manila; is a member of the directory of the Federal party, professor of the Manila law school, and member of the bar association of that city.

Mr. JOSE DE LOYZAGA Y AGEO.—Born in Manila in 1864; he received the LL. B. degree from the University of Manila, and is the editor and proprietor of *El Comercio*, the oldest newspaper in Manila. Speaks English.

Mr. RAMON B. GENATO.—Born in Manila on August 20, 1860; he was educated in Manila, London, and Paris, securing the degree of A. B., and expert accountant; he is a wholesale grocer and landowner, vice-president of the Manila Telephone Company, a member of the governing board of the Liceo de Manila, a member of the tax-revision board of Manila, of the directory of the Federal party, of the Rizal monument commission, of the Interna-

tional Club, and of the board of directors of the Filipino Chamber of Commerce, which body he represents on the honorary board of commissioners. *Speaks English.*

Mr. VICENTE NEPOMUCENO.—Born in Camalaniugan, Cagayán, and is 43 years of age; he is an attorney at law, and was professor of secondary instruction and provincial governor of Cagayán under the revolution, and judge of first instance under the American military rule; he is at present provincial fiscal of Cagayán.

Mr. LEONCIO GONZALES LIQUETE.—Born in Aliaga, Nueva Ecija, and is 25 years of age; he was educated in Barcelona, Spain, and Manila; he is an A. B. and an expert accountant; he has been in the newspaper business since 1897, having done editorial work on the *Diario de Manila*, *El Comercio*, *El Progreso*, and other dailies and weeklies; he accompanied the Philippine Commission on its trip throughout the archipelago for the establishment of civil rule in the provinces, spreading American ideas as correspondent of several newspapers, and popularizing the work of the Commission; he was secretary of the Federal party and is now editor of *La Democracia*, the organ of the party and supporter of the Americanization of the Philippines.

Dr. BALDOMERO ROXAS.—Born in 1870 in Lipa, Batangas; he received the degree of M. D. from the Central University of Madrid, Spain, and the degree of A. B. in the University of Santo Tomás of Manila; he was admitted as a medical student, after competitive examination, in the general hospital of Madrid, and was assistant in the gynecological section of the Rubio Institute of Madrid; during the revolution he was a surgeon-major and head of the Lipa Hospital and formerly a member of the governing council of the Federal party. He is now a member of the Medico-Pharmaceutical College of Manila and of the Manila Medical Society, assistant police surgeon of Manila, and physician of the girls' dormitory of the Manila Normal School. *Speaks English.*

Mr. MARCIAL CALLEJA.—Born in Malinao, Albay, in 1863; he has the degree of LL. B. and he is an expert agronomist; he was formerly secretary of the council of Albay, after competitive examination, and represented the province of Albay in the Malolos congress; he is at present provincial fiscal of Albay.

Mr. RAFAEL O. RAMOS.—Born in Himamaylan, Occidental Negros, in 1858; he is engaged in agriculture in his district, is an expert accountant, and was municipal president of the former town of Suay, in his province, governor of the island of Negros, and fiscal of the fourth district of the autonomous government of Negros during the revolution; he has also been municipal president of Himamaylan.

Mr. TOMAS ARGUELLES.—Born in Manila in 1860; he is a surveyor and architect, and was overseer of public works and government inspector of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad under the Spanish régime; was a member of the board of tax revision of Manila, and of the jury on architecture for the St. Louis Exposition; he is at present a member of the advisory board of Manila and of the directory of the Federal party.

Mr. JUAN ARANETA.—Born in Bogo, Occidental Negros, in 1853; he is an agriculturist and landowner, and an expert accountant; he has been municipal president of his town; during the revolution he was secretary of war in the provisional government of the island of Negros, brigadier-general in the revolutionary army, and was a member of the commission that conferred with the American army officers in Iloilo; he was secretary of agriculture in the autonomous government of Negros, and the manager of the Carlota model farm.

Mr. ALFREDO DE CASTRO.—Born in Atimonan, Tayabas, in 1869; he received the degree of expert agronomist from the University of Manila, and is an agriculturist and landowner; during the Spanish régime he held the office of justice of the peace for four years.

He is at present the municipal president of Atimonan and the representative in the province of Tayabas of several Manila commercial houses.

Mr. GUILLERMO GOMEZ.—Born in Iloilo, Panay, in 1880; he has the degree of A. B. and expert accountant, and is at present the secretary of the collector of customs of Iloilo. *Speaks English.*

Mr. CEFERINO DE LEON.—Born in San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan, in 1859; he received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Madrid, and has been fiscal of Barotac Viejo, justice of the peace of San Miguel de Mayumo, and represented Benguet in the Malolos congress.

Mr. VICENTE LLAMAS.—Born in Pagsanjan, La Laguna, in 1876; he is an A. B., and has been municipal secretary under the Spanish régime; during the American rule he was justice of the peace, member of the board of tax revision of La Laguna, and at present is a municipal councillor of Pagsanjan, La Laguna.

Mr. EUSEBIO LUZURIAGA.—Born in 1869, in the municipality of Bacolod, Negros Occidental; during the revolution he was secretary of the treasury of the provisional government of Negros and member of the commission to confer with the American authorities in Iloilo and Manila. *Speaks English.*

Mr. ALEJANDRO R. MENDOZA.—Born in Agoo, La Unión, in 1874; he is an agriculturist and landowner; during the revolution he was municipal fiscal of Binalonan, Pangasinan, and is now municipal president of the same. *Speaks English.*

Mr. MARIANO MORENO RAMIREZ.—Born in Daet, Ambos Camarines, in 1872; he is an agriculturist and landowner, and head of the hemp-exporting house of Moreno in Daet; he was a member of the board of tax revision of his province.

Mr. HILARION RAYMUNDO.—Born in Manila in 1846; he was secretary of the politico-military government of the provinces of Samar and Morong during the Spanish régime and is now a notary in the province of Rizal.

Mr. JOSE RIVERA.—Born in Pagsanjan, La Laguna, in 1862; he has the degree of LL. B., and has been a justice of the peace and assessor of the court of first instance of La Laguna, being at present the provincial secretary of that province.

Mr. VICENTE SINGSON ENCARNACION.—Born in 1875 in the city of Vigan, Ilocos Sur; he is a lawyer, landowner, agriculturist, and maguey and indigo planter, having the degree of A. B., and being at present the provincial fiscal of Ilocos Sur.

Mr. GERVASIO UNSON.—Born in Pagsanjan, La Laguna, on June 19, 1856; he is an A. B. and has been primary school teacher, being at present the provincial secretary of Tayabas.

Mr. VICENTE NOEL.—Born in the City of Cebu in 1874; he is an A. B. and expert accountant; he has been municipal treasurer of Carcar, Cebu, and is now president of the Jockey Club of that town.

Mr. ALEJANDRO ROCES.—Born in Manila in 1876; he is a landowner and manufacturer; he has traveled much and visited the important cities of Europe; he has the only furniture factory in the islands equipped with American machinery and conducted on modern lines.

[No. 1030]

AN ACT Creating an honorary board of commissioners, composed of fifty Filipinos of prominence and education, to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at Saint Louis at Government expense.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The civil governor is authorized and directed to appoint, by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission, an honorary board of commissioners, consisting of not more than fifty Filipinos of prominence and education, to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at Saint Louis during the year nineteen hundred and four. The civil governor is authorized to appoint Filipinos now holding office in the islands, if their absence from official duty in the islands during the time needed to make the visit to the United States may be made consistent with the interests of the public service.

SEC. 2. The honorary board of commissioners herein authorized to be appointed shall travel in a body, so far as practicable, and the period between the date of their departure from Manila for the United States and the date of their return to Manila shall not exceed five months. The civil governor shall fix the date of the departure of the board. The board shall be accompanied by an American official of the Philippine government, to be designated by the civil governor, who shall have a knowledge of the English and Spanish languages sufficient to enable him to act as interpreter on all occasions, and who shall have charge of the board in making the arrangements for travel and subsistence. A second official of the Philippine government shall be designated by the civil governor as the disbursing officer to disburse the funds needed to pay the expenses of the board.

SEC. 3. There shall be allowed, as traveling and subsistence expenses, to each nonofficial member of the honorary board of commissioners, the sum of ten dollars, United States currency, per day, from the time of his departure from Manila until the date of his return to Manila, and to each official member, in addition to his salary as provided by law, the sum of seven dollars, United States currency, per day. The per diems of the American official in charge of the board and of the disbursing officer shall be fixed by the civil governor.

SEC. 4. The honorary board of commissioners shall organize by the election of a chairman, a secretary, and an executive committee of five. The secretary shall keep minutes of all formal action taken by the board and shall make report of the same to the civil governor on the return of the board to Manila. The board shall also appoint a committee of three members whose duty it shall be to keep a history of the journey and to make a connected account and report thereof to the civil governor on the return of the board to Manila.

SEC. 5. The honorary board of commissioners shall not only visit Saint Louis, where it shall spend at least a month in the examination of the exposition, but it shall also visit those principal cities of the United States which shall be agreed upon by the executive committee of the board after conference with the Philippine exposition board. The disbursing officer is authorized to pay the traveling and subsistence expenses of the members of the board directly, and to charge the same to the respective members of the board, paying any balance remaining due to each member at the end of each week.

SEC. 6. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, in money of the United States, to defray the expenses herein authorized to be incurred.

SEC. 7. Sections eleven and twelve of act numbered five hundred and fourteen, enacted November eleventh, nineteen hundred and two, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 22, 1903.

[No. 1080.]

AN ACT Amending sections two, three, and five of act numbered one thousand and thirty, entitled "An act creating an honorary board of commissioners, composed of fifty Filipinos of prominence and education, to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at Saint Louis at Government expense."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section two of Act Numbered One thousand and thirty is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 2. The honorary board of commissioners herein authorized to be appointed shall travel in a body, so far as practicable, and the period between the date of their departure from Manila for the United States and the date of their return to Manila shall not exceed five months. The civil governor shall fix the date of the departure of the board. The board shall be accompanied by and be in charge of the executive secretary for the Philippine Islands as the representative of the Philippine government, who shall as such representative make all arrangements for travel and subsistence. A second official of the Philippine government shall be designated by the civil governor as the disbursing officer to disburse the funds needed to pay the expenses of the board."

SEC. 2. Section three of said Act Numbered One thousand and thirty is hereby amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The per diems of the executive secretary and of the disbursing officer shall be fixed by the civil governor. Persons holding office in the Philippine Islands who accept appointment or are detailed for duty under the terms of this act and visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in pursuance hereof, shall be deemed thereby to have waived all claim for leave of absence that may have accrued to them under existing laws both heretofore and down to the time of their return from the visit to the United States provided by this act."

SEC. 3. Section five of said Act Numbered One thousand and thirty is hereby amended by adding at the end of the first sentence thereof the following words: "and the executive secretary," so that the said sentence shall read:

"The honorary board of commissioners shall not only visit Saint Louis, where it shall spend at least a month in the examination of the exposition, but it shall also visit those principal cities of the United States which shall be agreed upon by the executive committee of the board, after conference with the Philippine exposition board and the executive secretary."

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 10, 1904.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF ALL PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ABRA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ABRA,
Bangued, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, through which you may learn of the real needs of the province of Abra, of the progress of its administration and government, and of its principal sources of wealth and prosperity.

Having had little experience with administrative problems, I will finish writing this report without making a single recommendation or suggestion as to the manner of meeting the needs of the province, being convinced that nothing will escape the perspicacity of our first

authority and that you will not fail to find and make use of the proper measures for that purpose, having at hand, as you have, unlimited resources.

There are two things of exceptional importance to the province which in my opinion deserve mention. They are (1) affecting the system of communication between the pueblos, and (2) relative to the condition of the provincial treasury.

(1) At the last regular general convention of presidents a resolution was passed asking the honorable Philippine Commission for its support in the carrying out of a plan to unite the pueblos of the province by a telephone line. The resolution was as follows:

"5. On motion of the president of the convention, Señor Marcos Baula, it was resolved to inform the honorable the Philippine Commission how, in view of the great distances between the municipalities of the province, the presidents of the municipalities, aided by friends who seek the common welfare, had agreed to the proposition of establishing communication between themselves by a telephone line and to pay out of their own pockets the cost of the necessary apparatus, counting upon a regular schedule of prices to maintain the operating expenses of the line, such tariff to apply only to private parties, but the great difficulty in the way of the realization of the project was the lack of money with which to buy the wire, insulators, and poles properly to equip the line. Under the circumstances, and desirous of seeing this important, not to say indispensable, improvement put through in the interest of the province, which for many reasons would thereby be benefited, the convention is under the necessity of petitioning the honorable the Philippine Commission to most emphatically lend its support to this idea, so as to enact a law by the provisions of which said wires, batteries, and insulators will be made a present to the province of Abra. Unanimously passed."

This resolution was supported by the provincial board, and its approval by the honorable Commission was recommended by it in the following letter sent to your honor:

"OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF ABRA,

Bangued, July 12, 1904.

"THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"SIR: I have the honor to send you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the municipal presidents of the province at their last convention, and a copy of the recommendation made by the provincial board with reference to said resolutions. In supporting the petition of the presidents regarding the establishment of a telephone system, the provincial board has taken into consideration the mountainous character of the province, the rivers traversing it, the general imperfect condition of the wagon roads, especially in the rainy season, the frequent raids of the wild Igorrotes, and other unforeseen cases and events which require the immediate knowledge and speedy action of the government. In view of these considerations I can not but impress upon you on my part the advisability of a favorable consideration by you and the honorable Commission of the petition for some aid.

"Yours, very respectfully,

BLAS VILLAMOR,

"Provincial Governor of Abra."

(2) The provincial board, at a session held July 8, 1904, thought proper to make a recommendation to the honorable Philippine Commission, as the only saving measure during the crisis through which the provincial treasury is passing, that read as follows:

"(10) On motion, it is also resolved by the board to recommend to the honorable Civil Commission the enactment of a law by which the present legislation relative to municipal government of non-Christian tribes shall be repealed, and providing that, with the exception of the municipalities of San Quintin, Lagangilang, Peñarrubia, and Manabo, those of non-Christian tribes known as settlements of the first, second, and third class shall be abolished and returned to the Christian municipalities as they were before the approval of Act No. 387; that the said municipalities of San Quintin, Lagangilang, Peñarrubia, and Manabo, having acquired sufficient enlightenment and having the territorial area and number of inhabitants necessary to enjoy the benefits of the municipal code, Act No. 82, as amended, enter into the full exercise of their rights as a municipality organized under the said act. This recommendation is based upon the great necessity that the said four municipalities that have now reached the stage where they are conveniently able to enjoy the benefits of Act No. 82 shall not continue, as up to the present, withholding their support from the provincial treasury, but share the obligations which it has to meet; and in that the old administration of the balance of the non-Christian tribes was less complicated than the present one and more favorable to the development and education of the Tinguianes, and more favorable to the financial interests of the provincial government. It is also recommended to the honorable Commission, in case that it sees fit to enact the law asked for by this resolution, it do so soon as possible, in order that under its provisions the new assessments of lands shall be finished before 1905, and that the said law may go into effect at the beginning of the year."

This resolution was sent to the secretary of the interior on July 12, 1904.

In conclusion I desire urgently to recommend to you, honorable sir, the carrying out of the two projects above indicated, in order that by facilitating communication between the pueblos and between these and the provincial capital, and by reinforcing the exhausted funds of

the provincial treasury two needs, both of them important for the good of the government and administration of the province of Abra, which seem threatened to disappear as a result of the law relative to non-Christian tribes, than to an insufficiency of revenues for its self-support, may be met.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

The development of commerce in this province is languid and labored, trade being reduced to the following articles: (1) Dry goods, notions, and other small articles in the hands of Chinese shopkeepers who own ten or twelve stores, the majority in the provincial capital and the balance in two or three other pueblos, the average daily sales being but some 5 pesos in each store of the first mentioned and to 3 pesos at the most in the others; (2) two stalls, improperly called stores, where beverages, canned goods, and manufactured tobacco are occasionally sold to clerks and other employees who receive a fixed monthly salary; (3) horse selling, that during the past was never very brisk in comparison to the number raised and is now less so, both on account of the greater risk, in view of the prevalence of epidemics and the increase in the price of transportation, which is double what it was in the past, and finally, perhaps, also because Manila and other provinces that formerly were large buyers have got to using automobiles, that have advantageously taken the place of animal traction. Horse dealing is carried on here either through paid agents or by the stock raiser and the capitalist, who share the profits or losses of the business, as the case may be. In this latter case a man will buy a number of horses in Abra, never more than thirty, which he drives to Manila, selling all he can on the road when an opportunity offers, the balance, generally in a bad condition when they arrive at the capital of the archipelago, being sold for whatever they will fetch. Such is the system in vogue here, one which is also followed by dealers from other provinces, though these latter also ship their stock by sea when they have an order from Manila, something that the natives of this province are unable to do on account of having no commercial relations with that capital. (4) The utilization of forestry products, in which business but twenty energetic men are engaged, the sweat of whose brows serves but to enrich the capitalists of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, as they make their own prices, having no competitors, cutters scarcely making a living. Here the lumbermen have no guild or union and work independently of one another, with the result that they generally sell the product of their labor to one of their number who has 200 or 300 pesos or so, and he in turn sells at Vigan by disposing of the lumber in lots of from 50 to 100 pieces: (5) lastly, the only article of some importance shipped out of the province is tobacco, which a few years ago was the chief article of commerce, but last year and this it has greatly declined, owing to the cupidity of the only house dealing in this article—La Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas—and to the scarcity of draft cattle and the timidity of the planter, who will not raise large crops because of the poor prices which prevailed last season.

Table of products shipped to and from Abra during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, according to official statistics and figures furnished by business men.

Shipped in:		
Textiles.....	yards.....	82, 296
Petroleum.....	cans.....	1, 440
Matches.....	do.....	504
Iron (bar).....	pounds.....	6, 696
Iron, manufactures of (tools, etc.).....	pieces.....	3, 024
Notions, inclusive of cotton thread.....		\$36, 600
General merchandise.....		\$66, 600
Pharmaceutical products.....		P 1, 440
Manufactured tobacco (approximately)—		
Cigars.....	number.....	24, 400
Cigarettes.....	do.....	150, 600
Shipped out:		
Forestry products.....	cubic feet.....	27, 720
Leaf tobacco (at \$9.827).....	quintals.....	5, 345
Horses.....		P 1, 400

In conclusion of this subject I might include the few operations of a small druggist's shop which has been established in this capital more as a matter of philanthropy than with the idea of gain, and whose sales are mostly of medicines of indispensable use in cases of emergency.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Although the description we have just made under the preceding subheading does not give a flattering prospect for the treatment of the subject we are about to take up, we would not be sticking to the truth did we not set forth that in staple articles the inhabitants, though

lacking the superfluous, have not been in want for the necessities, a good proof of this assertion being that a great part of the rice given by the insular government was not sold, nor was it distributed as alms.

There has been no change here in the old and almost primitive manner of cultivating the land by means of the plow and carabao. There are no manufacturing concerns, either large or small, nor companies of any sort for the improvement of agriculture or any branch of industry. But individual effort is untiring in making use of the primitive and rudimentary methods in vogue for the advancement of the material prosperity of the province.

We are pleased to state that education has made rapid strides since 1901, especially during the past two years, the province now having 54 schools, without counting the one recently established for the instruction of teachers for settlements of non-Christian tribes. The percentage of people speaking English is greater than that shown by the last census; besides this, there is a goodly number of natives of this province who are engaged as teachers.

The following figures are from official sources and information obtained from intelligent persons:

Enrollment of the public schools.

Boys.....	1,943
Girls.....	1,218

From a political point of view, the economic conditions present the following aspect: Agriculture and stock raising are the only sources of wealth in this province, the latter, as has been remarked above, on a very small scale, and they are both advancing slowly by rudimentary processes held back by lack of capital and development companies.

The following products are all consumed in the province and add nothing to the volume of exportations:

	Cavanes.
Corn.....	22,580
Bucacao.....	3,645
Sesame.....	2,125
Achoete.....	506

These food plants are fairly well distributed, being principally raised in some municipalities like Dolores. It is a rare thing for a farmer not to own his little piece of land, but it is still more rare to find one whose land is assessed at more than ₱5,000. Before the late war and subsequently, prior to the terrible cattle plague, farmers as a general rule cultivated their lands with their own animals.

It is superfluous to state that the above-described conditions have in no way contributed to increasing the public funds, which are at present insufficient to cover the expenses of the administration of the pueblos. Expenditures have been reduced to the lowest limit in all branches, and yet at the date of this report nearly all of the municipalities are in debt and the province has been unable to pay salaries since February and March. The reason of this is the organization of municipalities of non-Christian tribes under Act No. 387, as their separation from the Christian pueblos to which they formerly belonged means a loss to them and to the province of \$3,000 United States currency per year. The consolidation of Christian municipalities and consequent expense entailed thereby, has not had the effect of wiping out the loss caused by Act No. 387.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Though hard to collect, the taxes are being paid with comparative punctuality. The cedula tax is nearly all in, thanks to the opportunity offered for earning a daily wage by the repair of roads and especially the construction of the general highway from Bangued to Vigan. For these reasons the provincial board passed a resolution disapproving the recommendation of the convention of municipal presidents for an extension of time for the payment of the land tax, without penalty, it being my opinion that the people have not made the least effort so to do. Our view is upheld by the situation as described under the heading "Economic conditions." With the exception of the indebtedness of the provincial and municipal treasuries the finances of the province are not in such a very deplorable state. The property belonging to the government is in a good condition, and money has not been wanting to keep it in repair, and repairs have been made not only to it but also to some of the provincial roads. If all have not been put in order it is because of lack of time. The small building belonging to the provincial government was repaired and put in condition to be used by the court of first instance, which now occupies it, a saving of 20 pesos a month in rent having been effected by this change. The provincial building has also been put in order; all of the provincial offices, the forestry office and two or three school class rooms being conveniently installed therein. However, there still remains the necessary amount of storage room and a portion used as barracks of the municipal police.

Finally, all of the consolidated municipalities, it is hoped, will be well able to construct buildings for their offices now located in improvised camarines built of flimsy materials or installed in the convent buildings.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The condition of the province as described under the preceding headings must be attributed in a measure to the political disturbances which have prevailed throughout the Archipelago; and, subsequently, to the locust plague, and the cattle disease, which has recently again broken out to an alarming proportion, considering the extent of its ravages. Up to date there is no sign of abatement.

With regard to industry we note the same decrease as in other branches, which is but natural, for in an essentially agricultural province like Abra industrial conditions are directly affected by agricultural conditions. During prosperous times agricultural products have never in this province been converted into manufactures by the aid of machinery or mechanical devices, and now that agriculture is in so depressed a condition the raw material produced is scarcely sufficient to employ the primitive instrument used for converting it into an article of higher value.

Such is the deplorable condition of industry in Abra that there is not a single machine in use, if exception is made of some twenty sewing machines, the use of which is not general either. Everything here is done by hand, steam, electricity, and hydraulic power being so many myths and stupendous fabrications beyond all belief to the minds of the inhabitants of this province.

But it is satisfactory to know that the education being diffused by means of the schools and understood because of the liberties granted us by the present government is gradually dissipating these black clouds of ignorance, and a bright horizon, in an industrial sense, is coming into view for these people. During the past two years I have been personally interested in organizing a company to introduce here a system of irrigation and in another one which proposed to set up a sawmill, but although we were able to get together nearly all of the necessary elements, we met with an insuperable obstacle in a lack of money.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

In some of the municipalities, like that of Bangued, capital of the province, the provincial and municipal boards of health have encountered a certain amount of opposition, owing, we have observed, to exaggerated reports of abuses, impositions, and the adoption of measures incompatible with the general views of the inhabitants and their deep-rooted sentiments as to family life. To this may be added the indifference and lack of energy on the part of some councilors in being unable to suppress false rumors started by idle persons who had an interest in so doing.

The municipal council of Bangued had not the valor to raise the rate of the land tax above the minimum allowed by law, or was perhaps influenced thereto by the desire not to burden the lands of its own members too heavily, although the reason they alleged for their action was that the council wished to be condescending to the desires of the public. For this and other reasons nine of the councilors were suspended and their removal recommended to the civil governor. The matter has not yet been acted upon. The majority of the municipalities accepted without protest the maximum rate fixed by law, undoubtedly because they understood that this was necessary for a good administration. The opposition attributed to the people of Bangued is not correct; it arose from the causes already indicated. Any opposition that there has been on the part of the public is simply the customary one on the part of each individual taxpayer. The inhabitants of Bangued are in no way different from those of other municipalities, except that it is certain that they are better educated and more enlightened.

The consolidation of the municipalities, which was protested against by the majority before it went into effect and afterwards accepted with certain reserve, is to-day considered as satisfactory, in view of its results, which have been good, with a few exceptions arising from political differences and jealousies between caciques of different pueblos. These objections have been skillfully set right by the provincial officers, who can affirm that the consolidation has proven itself a practical and beneficial measure.

All of the laws, orders, and decrees of the insular government have been favorably received here. There have been no popular demonstrations here to protest against any legislative measure.

With one single exception, which is now no more, there have been no bands of ladrones in this province nor any cases of prosecution for sedition, rebellion, bandolerismo, conspiracy, or violation of oath of allegiance, and there have been few cases of vagrancy; it can be said that at present there are none.

Here there are no great struggles between capital and labor or differences between the people and the authorities, with the exception of a quiet, pacific, and lawfully conducted

dispute between municipalities and the representatives of the Catholic Church over the ownership and possession of certain properties—a dispute which is in process of settlement through the mediation of the government. There is no religious strife, in spite of the fact that the Aglipayan sect has made some converts. Passions have not been excited nor is there any likelihood that they will be, considering the peaceful character of the inhabitants of Abra and the tact and prudence of the authorities. Both the Catholics and the Aglipayans have availed themselves of the use of no other arms than persuasion, especially the former, and when the Catholic priest lets fly his shafts of oratory in condemnation of the schismatic sect from the pulpit, he is listened to with respectful attention without manifestations of hostility or approval.

As to political differences, they soon die out after the electoral struggle is over, and relations between different factions quickly become harmonious. Even during the heat of the elections rarely does the strife descend to personalities or to the use of those instruments of caciquism—violence, treachery, and lawlessness—to gain the ascendancy in popular suffrage. Protests sent relative to the last elections reveal bitter disappointment on the part of those who have lost, more than any other one thing, but no corruption or immorality.

The authorities and the people have a mutual respect and regard for each other. The best of feeling prevails between the Americans, foreigners, and natives, especially between the first and last named. A frequent contact between the American teachers and their scholars is cementing these relations more and more. In my opinion, by this means the love of the people for the government and its institutions is best kept alive, as Abra is fortunate in having the best class of American professors.

I desire to state, before finishing this report, that the political conditions of my province, which faithfully reflect the pacific and loyal character of the inhabitants of Abra, can last as long as the source from which they spring, and as the latter grows so will they progress, the people of Abra having the greatest faith in the promises of the great American nation with respect to the future of the Philippines.

Respectfully submitted.

BLÁS VILLAMOR,
Governor Province of Abra.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ALBAY,
Albay, August 18, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my report to the honorable civil governor of the islands on the general conditions in this province relating to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The report is late, which I beg may be excused as its tardiness occurred through the pressure on the office facilities caused by trial of suspended municipal officials, which have the right of way over other business.

Very respectfully,

R. F. SANTOS,
Governor, Province of Albay.

Hon. F. W. CARPENTER,
Acting Executive Secretary, Manila, P. I.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ALBAY,
Albay, July 1, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of Act 1044, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the conditions existing in the province of Albay during the fiscal year from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, under the respective general headings of political, administrative, economic, commerce and transportation, industrial, social and sociological. Under the heading of economic are treated financial, including taxation and revenue, currency, financial institutions, labor; under commerce and transportation is included roads, and under that of industrial are included agriculture, trade, fishery, and manufactures.

POLITICAL.

During the greater part of the first half of the fiscal year the peace of the province was disturbed by ladronism, and the vigorous efforts made to extirpate it, which were crowned with success. One of the measures that had been adopted for the speedy restoration of peaceful conditions was a reconcentration of the people, bringing them in from outside barrios, where they were exposed to the depredations of the ladrones and often captured

and forced to serve in their bands, and as a regular thing to furnish food and money for the support of these lawbreakers, into a protected zone, which extended to within a radius of 1,000 varas on each side of the main road, which runs through all the towns, and extending the same distance on either side of the tribunal, thus forming a square with a perimeter of 8,000 yards, or varas. This congestion of the people, which had begun in March, lasted until about the end of October, 1903, when the people were allowed to return to their homes. Naturally, the effect of this unusual volume of persons in such a limited area was disease and suffering for want of food and ordinary living accommodations. But through it all the pacific and obedient nature of the people demonstrated itself, and the political situation was never in danger from any of the effects of this reconcentration on the masses of the people.

To relieve the economic situation among the people a law and order committee was formed, composed of prominent men from various towns, which was instrumental in collecting funds destined both for the furnishing of food supplies to the poor and for the support of the volunteers from the towns that went into the hills in aid of the regular forces of the government in the suppression of ladronism. Through the beneficence of the insular government the situation was further relieved by the sending down here of large quantities of rice, a great deal of which was distributed to the people in return for their labor on public works, and the rest was sold and made a part of the Congressional relief fund for the benefit of this province, most of which again was used in the relief of public distress. In this way ₱14,135.85 of the said Congressional relief fund were spent.

The success of the constabulary and scout operations—the two forces operating as one, under the command of the constabulary colonels, who succeeded each other—was remarkable in view of the arduous conditions under which campaigning had to be undertaken in this province. Impregnable mountain fastnesses and the densest of vegetation rendered the position of the ladrones most secure and most difficult to cope with; and the attacking forces, even though operating with the greatest caution, found that surprises were the usual accompaniments of an expedition, and such fights as there were were always begun with a disadvantage on the part of the government forces. Great thanks are due to Col. H. H. Bandholtz, of the constabulary, who carried the operations to a successful finish; to Colonel Baker, who took hold of the work at a critical time and introduced efficient methods, and to the inspectors of the constabulary and the officers of the scouts, for the capable work done in the extermination of ladronism here. There now remains only a small band in the hills, commanded by a notorious and cowardly thief called Agustin Saria. The constabulary are vigorously after him, and his end is no doubt near. Capt. John W. Swann, captain and inspector in charge in this province, has put Lieutenant Kellermeyer on the trail of this robber. He has struck the band several times, and is wearing them down. This same lieutenant did a fine piece of work in the killing of a peculiar cunning and murderous ladrone operating in the district around the town of Manito, that district now enjoying a much longer for security.

The significance of the ladrone movement, although it affected the political conditions of the province, was not primarily due to political motives, but simply to the desire for an easy life on the part of the left-over malcontents who headed the movement, and whose previous experience of freebooting in the hills during what was called the "Filipino revolution" against the American occupation had been too agreeable to permit them to do anything else than live by the toil of others. When stable boys, cocheros, and loafers of various grades, who spent the time in gambling and dancing, were made majors and colonels and generals, as they were in the time of the so-called revolution, a return to peaceful conditions could only result in reducing them to their now despised and humble means of gaining a living, which was not at all to the taste of the erstwhile and suddenly constituted "leaders of society," to the disgust of the real society. So that there was nothing to do, according to their ideas, than to get together a following from the members of which they could receive their titular honors and through whom they would be able to instill fear among the peaceful people of the province, live by the toil of others, commit robberies as a rule, murder as an incident to the success of their robberies, and restore themselves as far as possible to their former high estate. The leaders, to give color to their thievery and lawlessness, called themselves *insurrectos*, covering their depredations under the style of measures for the success of the insurrection, affecting to be insulted and humiliated by the application to them of the term that really expressed their character and purposes, namely, *ladrones*, or common thieves. They were nothing more. There was never any desire on the part of the people in the towns or in the hills to rise against the government. But as there are never wanting ignorant ones who can be prevailed upon by words or force to follow a leader of any sort of a movement, so it is not surprising that the leader of most prominence and under whose control the other bands operated was able to have under him, and thus engaged in the whole movement, about 600 men. It was never believed and has not turned out that these followers went with him and the subleaders for reasons of discontent with governmental measures. All the leaders and the whole body of the men, with the

exception of the little band already mentioned, were captured or surrendered. Of the leaders, eleven were sentenced to be hung, of whom one died in the jail, and nine are in Bilibid prison, awaiting final determination of sentence by the supreme court. This accounts for ten; the other was executed here on April 8, and he was not a ladrone leader but a volunteer of the town of Oas, named Francisco Reantazo, convicted of having helped in the surprise of the garrison of the constabulary stationed at Oas, when there were captured about 40 of the guns and over 1,000 rounds of ammunition. Others were sentenced to thirty years of imprisonment and three or four were killed during the operations. The majority of the followers were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, and numbers of them liberated as being of too little account to be made an expense on the government for maintenance during a period of years.

The noise and turmoil attending the ultimate period of ladronism here must not be construed against the fair name of Albay, as if her people had suddenly got to the climax of a rebellious mood and had gathered their forces to take final issue with the Government. For there was never deeper-seated allegiance than exists here, and the people as such were never out of their allegiance to the United States Government. The condition must be fairly interpreted. Ladronism had been going on here, as in almost every other province in the islands, as an incident of the loose political conditions and police regulations in other times. That it now became the chief issue in political conditions was not due to itself, nor to any increase in numbers of its adherents or spread of sentiment in that direction, but because a strong and self-respecting government was now concentrating its efforts on the extermination of this element for the protection of its vast numbers of good citizens here; its police regulations were being fully enforced, and it was asserting its absolute sovereignty over every inch of its territory. It was hunting the ladrones out of their lairs and holes, making them prominent for their more easy capture; and it was simply a hue and cry after a gang of miserable thieves who in themselves are not representative of the society on which they were preying, and could never tarnish the character of the people as a whole. Ladronism as such did not even reach the significance of Italian brigandage, where lawless criminals take the offensive and attack government officials and institutions from revengeful motives, and very often, by their forcefulness and daring, capture the admiration and sympathy of communities, and are able to wage successful and long-continued warfare against all efforts of their Government to dislodge them. Ladronism here never had the sympathy of any community. Its support was to be found only among a few ambitious discontents in the towns, and, probably, in other provinces. It succumbed as soon as sufficient efforts were brought to bear against it. It is not a recurrent thing, as Italian brigandage is, for now that it is dead it will never raise its head again. It is a thing of the past. It was the last stages of the ulcer of licentious political conditions that prevailed here before the establishment of the authority of the United States. And, further, it should be understood that it did not emanate from among these people, but that it was a foreign tribal element which was at the head of the whole movement. The characteristically loyal and peaceful nature of the natives of this province—the Bicols—renders safe the assurance that the peace of the province will never again be disturbed by similar conditions, and that their allegiance to the Government is firm and secure, it being only necessary to be watchful to keep out such unwholesome stirrers-up of trouble as embody the seditious relics of the "revolution," and whom, from thirst for prominence and personal aggrandizement, it is unsafe to admit into any peaceful and law-abiding community.

Visit of the Commissioners.—A notable incident, the remembrance of which is highly pleasing to the provincial officials and the people in general, was the visit to the province, in July, 1903, of the Hon. Luke E. Wright, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, then vice-governor, down here in representation of Governor Taft, and Commissioner Pardo de Tavera, accompanied by Executive Secretary Fergusson. This visit, for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with the political situation, was productive of results greatly beneficial to the complete restoration of peace in the province, as the municipal officials were greatly stimulated and incident to their best efforts by the words of good counsel and stimulation addressed to them by the representatives of the insular government. A meeting of all presidentes and other prominent municipal and other officials was held in the capital at Albay, at which the presidentes freely expressed their views of the situation, gave their observations of events, and stated what they might consider remedies for the existing conditions. The visiting gentlemen then made a trip into the interior as far as the town of Guinobatan, returning to Legaspi the next day, and making a sea trip to the town of Tabaco, after which they left for Manila, carrying with them the grateful thanks of the people and officials for their opportune visit, and for their valuable and powerful influence and interest in the adjusting of conditions and forging of a state of affairs that took form shortly after in a much desired peace.

Now that the province is well advanced on the highway to its characteristic prosperity, and responds more and more to the impulses of the economic forces at work to bring this

about, the people and the officials of the province extend a most cordial invitation to the honorable civil governor and to the Commission as a body to visit us once more, and, should we be thus honored, the spontaneous desire of the people will find the occasion most grateful for a manifestation of hospitable and loving welcome and entertainment.

ELECTIONS.

These were held in December, on the first Tuesday, in accordance with law, and were orderly and conducted in good faith generally, though there were some grave irregularities which cropped out and made necessary the annulling of six of the elections.

As a result of the first elections in the twenty-seven towns of the province, protests were received from eleven towns, the provincial board annulling six elections as a consequence.

As a result of the six new elections, held January 12, five were protested, the provincial board annulling only one election—that of Malilipot. The same candidate was successful in four of the six cases.

In the town of Malilipot a third election was held, on February 16, in which the candidate elected at the first election was reelected over his defeat in the second.

It will thus be seen that there was only one case in which the annulling of the election as first held resulted in a different presidente for the town.

The special trouble was due to the polls having been closed before the hour set by law, thus preventing a few persons from voting in every case, which was excused in the investigation before the board by stating that some were known to be sick, others to be absent from the town, and similarly. But as the political acumen of the leaders of the factions would very readily take advantage of this feature, if allowed, to shut off opposing voters in other elections, and as the concessions made at these first elections conducted entirely by the natives would be taken for precedents for what could be done with impunity in succeeding ones, it was considered proper to draw their attention very closely to the necessity of observing the law and allowing the fullest opportunities for a fair election.

There is here, as everywhere else, a great cry of "bossism" in all the towns, and political feuds, carried over into private life, affect the successful administration of several of the towns. There are always two strong factions in the towns which produce much friction at election times. The leaders use their influence over the election judges; and it appeared, in at least one election, that large numbers of registered voters were excluded from voting without having been given the notice necessary in order that they might have been able to defend their right to vote, the names having been simply excluded by wholesale because they were attacked as those of unqualified persons by one of the "bosses." The annullments did them good.

Actual voting was honestly done; and it appeared that though the people are largely under the influence of the bosses, the suffrage was exercised with considerable free-will, and for sympathetic motives, as everybody knows everybody else in these towns. The moral effect of the influential candidate and his backers was no doubt great over the masses of the voters, as it could be known after the voting whom each had voted for, because the names of the candidates had to be written on the ballots, and, as a consequence of the intimacy of acquaintance, a man's writing could readily be identified, and it is not to be doubted that many voters did not dare to tempt the vindictiveness of candidates for whom they had promised to vote or who held expectations of votes from them, should such lapses become known, as they certainly would. But bribery was not frequent, and such cases as were reported turned out, when examined into, to be nothing that could be so termed. It would be better if the system of selecting candidates here and the intelligence of the voters would make it possible for the Australian ballot to be used in elections.

The number of those who vote, as compared with the number of the population, is very small. In towns of 10,000 inhabitants only about 200 votes were cast. In the largest town in the province—Tabaco, having a population of over 20,000—the number of voters was about 500. Of these probably one-third can not write, and are thus subject to the wiles of the persons set there to write for them, and, as it turned out in many instances, some of these persons were very sedulously working in the interest of one or the other candidate.

The small number of persons voting in the towns is not only due to the disqualifications effected by the law, but to neglect on the part of a large number to exercise the privilege; to persons having a property-qualification ability having excluded themselves by declaring property worth ₱ 500, the qualifying amount marked by the law, as of much less value; to wrong interpretation of the qualifications, as, for instance, ability to write and read, applying which some of the qualifying judges were not willing to admit a man as a voter simply because he could write a name or read one, but required him to pass a regular literary examination, which resulted in the exclusion of many.

It is thought that there would be a great stimulus to education if in all cases ability to read and write were required as a qualification. It would also help strongly in the emission

of the free will of the voter. Such a law would not exclude many of the voters who are not excluded now, as there was only an eighth part, on the average, among those who voted who could neither read nor write. In the town of Albay, of about 240 voters, 30 were innocent of reading and writing. In Camalig about the same number voted and there were about 25 who could not read nor write.

The election for governor was held on the 1st and 2d of February, 1904. On the first day the voters could get no further than to organize the assembly, composed of vice-presidentes and councilmen, designated by law as holding the elective franchise for election of governors. Bad weather having prevented many of them from arriving, it was thought well not to continue over into a night session, but to give the belated ones a chance to arrive. They did not arrive up to the middle of the succeeding day, after the election had been proceeded with. Two hundred and fourteen was the number of those who attended, out of a total of 272 councilmen and vice-presidentes in the province. As stated, bad weather detained a party of these voters on their way to the election, and the election was protested by the candidate who claimed the said party as being of his adherence. The protest failed of effect and the present governor was sustained as elected. The election was orderly and well conducted. It took three ballots to elect, the present governor receiving 111 votes to 52 for the next highest candidate. Nine persons were voted for, of whom six were avowed candidates.

The provincial code has fully answered the purposes for which it was enacted, and the breadth of its provisions give ample scope for effective action by the provincial board and the executive.

One of the points that has not been determined is whether the governor has power to grant leaves of absence to presidentes of towns when the presidente desires this for causes other than sickness or disability. Such license to leave the pueblo, or even remain in the town on a vacation, is frequently asked for, and it is desired that information be given this office as to the extent of the governor's power, if he has it, in this direction, or how the presidentes can be given vacations.

The municipal code gives a form of government for the towns in harmony with the best systems of American city government, and gives them a measure of autonomy that is of very practical use to the citizens in inculcating a knowledge of the best principles of self-government in accordance with American standards. The power of the old-time presidente has been sufficiently restrained to give weight to the wishes of the people as expressed through their councilmen, and the reducing of the chief authority to his legitimate functions as executive only has undoubtedly effected much good in the management of the towns. The supervision over the town affairs exercised by the provincial board is well calculated to produce a feeling of responsibility among the representatives of the municipalities in their deliberations and measures proposed and adopted, and it appears that a balance has been struck that neither represses the natural instinct to independent management of affairs nor allows immature citizenship to run to extremes.

The working of the municipal code has therefore been satisfactory, and if the towns have not secured from its provisions the fullness of the benefits it confers it is because in many cases it has not been fully read, even by those who know Spanish. It is, of course, practically a closed book to many of the councilmen, as in all the towns there are councilmen who do not understand Spanish. It is thought that good results would be produced were the code translated into Bicol for the benefit of the well-meaning but elemental members of the councils who speak only the native dialect.

The councilmen have in great measure worked away from the former dominance of the presidentes, both by operation of the law and by their grasping of the functions pertaining to them under the new system. Liberty of thought, of speech, and of action is becoming more and more apparent, and, in some cases, it even gets beyond the range of a due regard for the local executive authority. Can the municipal council hold a meeting, cause one of the councilmen to preside over it, and absolutely ignore the presidente, he being present in town and he being the officer called upon by law to preside over all the meetings of the council? The presence of a presidente was thus suppressed in a recent meeting held by a municipal council, against which he protests vigorously. Under the code two members of the council can call a meeting, and the council is also the judge of its own proceedings. In calling a meeting they are only obliged to notify those who are members of the council, and as the presidente has no vote except in case of a tie he is not held to be a member. But shall he not always preside if he is present in the town and only awaits notice in order to be present? Are the acts of the council valid when they suppress the presence of the presidente? These are points that need to be settled in order to clear the municipal legislative atmosphere here.

The preparation in deliberative assemblies that the people are getting will be certain to operate to produce men who will be their fitting representatives in the insular representative assembly that is to be constituted. Great interest is taken in the body thus soon to be organized, and it will add greatly to the building up of self-respecting citizenship.

It is here thought fit to mention the establishment of a United States army headquarters post in the province during the fiscal year, which has been named Camp Daraga. The post is spoken of at greater length in the part of the report entitled "Social and sociological."

CATANDUANES.

During the year the point was agitated as to whether or not it would be advisable to set up a subgovernment in and for the island of Catanduanes, and, after deliberation, the provincial board recommended that the honorable Commission institute such a form of administration for that island. The island, because of its former isolation, presented rather a problem as to the matter of its proper administration from the mainland. It has a population of about 35,000, as compared with 200,000 on the mainland, and produced about one-sixth of the revenue of the province, very little of which was returned to the island in the shape of improvements, in roads, and other public works, as it should have been. This was not due to any disposition on the part of the provincial officials to slight the necessities of the island, but because the island being 40 miles away and always difficult to reach on account of the tempestuous weather that usually prevails in the waters between it and this section, and the high cost and infrequency of transportation, a visit to the island is an expenditure of time and money which could only be afforded on infrequent occasions, and entailed a neglect of the pressing necessities of the mainland which was not warranted by the conditions.

But the laying of the cable to that island, a matter of great rejoicing both on the part of the people over there and the officials here, has made communication so easy, with at least the principal town, and so reduced the former difficulties of getting news from the others, and the hope of the provincial board that a launch belonging to the government will be soon acquired and enable them to make frequent visits there, have so modified the situation that the question of subgovernment is not now so vital for the interests of the island as it would otherwise have been.

But for the further economizing of time and as an aid to efficient administration of the island's affairs there is no doubt but that a set of officials over there, subject to the officials on the mainland, would be a proper step, and the subgovernment is therefore recommended.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Housed in the one existing provincial building, which at the same time serves as a jail where the provincial prisoners are confined, and a photograph of which is sent, are the various administrative departments of the government. Very much more room is needed than is at the disposal of the chiefs of the various offices, and it has been the desire of the provincial board to reconstruct as speedily as possible the building, now in ruins, that was formerly the residence and offices of the Spanish governor. That building would give ample room for every purpose of office work, taking in all the departments. The town of Albay, the capital, is destitute of suitable houses for residence, all the provincial buildings, except the one mentioned, being in ruins, and the governor is obliged to live in the neighboring town of Legaspi, where rents are very high. If the unfortunate conditions of the ladrone period had not interfered, the 50,000 pesos returned from the insular government to the provincial government of Albay, in lieu of certain insurrectory funds collected among the inhabitants of this province and deposited in the insular treasury, would have been used to rebuild one of the provincial buildings. As plans are now completed and in the hands of the supervisor, for the reconstruction of one of them, funds only being necessary for their realization. As it was, the said amount was loaned out to the various towns to relieve destitute condition of their people by furnishing them money to pay the people for their labor on public works. The necessity for paying high rents for living accommodations by the provincial officers is a serious inroad in their salaries, which it is not thought was contemplated when the salaries were fixed. The cost of living in this province is higher than in any other, probably, in the islands.

Salaries of provincial officers are too small. It is expected, and properly so, that provincial officers should live in a style becoming their positions. They must do this, or they forfeit the respect of the people of the province. Unless they are paid better salaries the people will feel that they are considered of little importance by the authorities at Manila, and the people will take a similar view; that is, referring to the officers. Provincial officers are without the perquisites of army officers and the representatives of English firms doing business here. To live in the same style costs them more. They are expected to do considerable entertaining, and are frequently embarrassed for the necessary funds. Worry over this matter detracts their minds from their official duties. A man whose mind is easy on his private affairs can render more valuable official services than one who is constantly trying to keep out of debt and make both ends meet. This subject is a serious one, affecting officers and employees, and demands and merits prompt attention.

Living quarters for officers.—The government should build comfortable houses, with modern improvements, for provincial officers. There are several reasons why this should be done.

(1) In Albay, the capital of the province, there is only one building, which is owned by private parties, suitable for the residence of a provincial officer. That is a very poorly constructed house, and it brings ₱125 rent per month.

(2) The people of this province have never seen a well-constructed residence with modern improvements. Four or five such houses built here would be an object lesson to the native which might result in general improvement of residential facilities of the province.

(3) Most important of all is the influence they would have on the native estimate of the provincial officer and of the provincial government. The government has built comfortable quarters for the army officers in our province; the English firms doing business here have furnished splendid homes for their agents, tending to show that they are here to stay, but there is no such indication as to the permanency of the occupancy of the civil officials. This is an important point.

It is very unfortunate that all the public buildings at the capital at Albay should have been destroyed just at about the time of American occupation. Were they all rebuilt they could be used to great effect in the proper administration of the affairs of the province. The provincial treasury is in great need of more room for the conduct of the extensive business embraced by that department. So, also, with the governor's, supervisor's, and, in fact, almost all the offices. The court of first instance should be given more room, or, at least, so situated in a building that it would be free from the disturbing noises that now interfere greatly with the operations of the court. A building for a high school is much needed in the capital town of Albay. This school is now being conducted in a hired building in the town of Guinobatan. The location in Albay would be a much more favorable one. No new schoolhouses were built during the past year, most of the towns being fairly well provided for in that respect. But there are notable exceptions, and this fact has been appreciated by the provincial board. A resolution was passed requesting of the honorable Commission the appropriation of ₱35,000 of the Congressional relief fund for the building and repairing of schoolhouses, to be taken out of the total of said funds in the hands of the provincial treasurer awaiting disposition. This was granted. It is now felt, however, that this amount when distributed among the towns needing to build or repair schoolhouses will be insufficient, only bamboo and nipa improvements being possible therewith. On the other hand, the urgent necessity of a high school building can be very well satisfied by the investment of this whole sum in a permanent edifice, and it is the purpose to request the change of this appropriation to the second use mentioned.

The public schools have done most commendable and important work in the dissemination of instruction, and, principally, of a knowledge of the English language, which has reached not only to the boys and girls of tender age, but has included the young men and women of the province, and even those of mature age; so that there is a very gratifying foundation laid in the province in the English language. The teaching of the language has been imparted from the pursuit of studies from books written in English, and it is only fair to state that the knowledge thus gained is stronger and more comprehensive and more lasting than could possibly have been reached by a purely philological method of instruction. Children speak the language everywhere on the streets; they play baseball, and shout to one another in English. The youth are everywhere ready and proud to show their knowledge of it, and many of them have passed examinations and acquired positions as insular teachers at salaries beyond the dreams of what a teacher was supposed to be entitled to in Spanish times; and, in general, all who have taken pains to acquire the language, as well as it may be in a few years, have been well rewarded for their trouble. Two young men sufficiently proficient in English to pass the requisite examination, were selected and sent to the United States by the insular government, at the cost of the government, there to pursue studies for three years or so; that, it is hoped, will make them fit exponents of American ideas, customs, and progress on their return to the province. This has stimulated immensely the study of English.

Since the commencement of the present administration visits of inspection have been made to all the towns on the mainland of the province, and to the islands, except Catanduanes, though an expensive attempt was made to reach the towns there, which failed, on account of the very bad weather prevailing at the time. This weather set in suddenly, after start had been made by hired launch, the frustration of this visit being a very expensive experience for the province, as the launch had been hired on a ten-day contract and had to be paid for. This is an argument in favor of the granting of the request of the province that a launch be assigned to it for use in visiting these coast towns, as they are, speaking of those on the mainland coast, most easily reached by water, while this is the most expensive means of doing so, if the boat has to be hired. For good administration of the island of Catanduanes the possession of a launch by the province is an absolute necessity. The water area of the province is very extensive, and the possession of means for water transportation follows as a necessary result.

As a result of the governor's visits of inspection referred to, letters were written to all the towns inspected on the subjects of "public order," calling their attention to the lessons of the recent disturbed period and cautioning them to the adoption of measures that will insure speedy extermination of the few remaining outlaws and prevent any possibility of its recurrence in the future; of "unity of action" on the part of officials and people of the towns for the public welfare; "hygiene;" "roads," urging the adoption of means in the various towns to repair their own roads; "public instruction;" "trade," urging the adoption of better measures in the production of the hemp fiber, looking toward a finer and better product, which will bring in money returns more than the equivalent of labor expended; "economy in administration and efficient aid to the treasury in the collection of taxes." Other circulars have also been written from time to time, and with frequency, on all the important points affecting the proper administration of the municipalities and the province as a whole.

The administration of the various departments by the chiefs thereof has been most efficient and praiseworthy. The difficulties besetting the path of administration during the past fiscal year have not been few, and most creditable work has been done by the chiefs. Each department has been called upon to devise ways to meet unexpected situations, to which it has responded in an admirable manner, and the leading feature of the year in administrative work has been the tax on the resourcefulness of the heads of the offices. The governor takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the good work of all the heads of offices, and his gratification that the cordial relations existing among those in executive positions has never been marred by the least discord during the year.

Each of the departments renders its annual report to the executive head in Manila, and it is not the intention to do more than indicate generally in this report what has been accomplished by the other branches of the administration of the province.

The work of the provincial treasury is sketched in a general manner in the part of this report dealing with revenue. That officer has just rendered a very exhaustive and detailed report to the insular treasurer treating of the work of his department for the fiscal year just ended.

The supervisor's department spent a total of ₱18,469.07 during the year, as a result of the use of which 19 miles of road were repaired, both substantially and lightly; 4 bridges were repaired, 4 buildings were constructed, 5 buildings were repaired, 3 surveys were made, transportation equipment—chiefly mules and 1 wagon—to the value of ₱4,374.50, was acquired; 2 telegraph lines were constructed, 387.5 cubic yards of stone were quarried almost entirely by prison labor.

During the time of living in restricted areas by the people 2 wooden bridges were built in exchange for rice furnished for labor, one of the bridges being in the town of Libon, and another between the towns of Oas and Polangui, where bridges were very much needed. A provincial hospital, of bamboo and nipa materials, was built, and later a veranda was built around it. The main road between Legaspi and Guinobatan, a distance of about 14 miles, was the object of repairs along the whole length indicated during the year.

Another road which received attention during the year was what is known as the Gogon road, between Daraga and Legaspi, running parallel with and about a mile and a half over from the camino real. This road is intended for use of the carabao carts, taking most of the heavy traffic for this distance off the camino real. The carabao cart traffic is about evenly divided between the two roads at present. This has always been a most impassable and neglected section of the roads, and the money spent in its repair has been of substantial benefit to the traffic of the province and to the economizing of the good work placed on the main road.

Sheriff.—The sheriff's duties have been continuous, and the orders and processes have been on the whole well carried out by the system of deputy sheriffs established throughout the province. The presidente of each town is the deputy of the provincial sheriff in his town. Delays are sometimes occasioned by the slowness of transportation and means of communication in certain parts of the province.

During the year the highest number of prisoners which the sheriff has had under his care was 740. This most unusual number, due to the surrender of large numbers of the followers of the bandit leaders, had to be divided into three carcels, for which purpose a building had to be temporarily prepared in Albay and a large almacén hired in Legaspi, at a cost of \$500 gold per month, which gives some idea of the cost of rent in that town. The prison records show that 350 men entered the jail on the 26th of October, and 30 or 40 more during the next few days after that date. A number of these ignorant and deluded followers of the bandit chiefs were liberated by the judge of the court of first instance, chiefly for want of proof against them, many of them having simply been vaguely accused of being sympathizers of the bandits, or, in other cases, they were those who had either not heard of the order requiring law-abiding citizens to repair to the towns to live during the disturbed period, or had chosen to disobey the order, due to the difficulty for them to make a living in the town, while they could always subsist in some way in the hills. These people were not

criminals in the sense that the actual followers of the bandits were. In the photograph of the administration building of Albay are seen a multitude of persons drawn up in front of the building. The bulk of these are the surrendered followers of the *ladrones*, guarded by a constabulary detachment and with the provincial officials and employees as witnesses of the scene.

During the year 191 prisoners sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment were sent to Manila for confinement in Bilibid prison. At present there are 194 prisoners confined here, all being males. Of this number 21 are awaiting sentence. The jail proper, which is now the back part of the government building, can hold about 200 prisoners.

When the present provincial medical officer, Dr. Shannon Richmond, took charge, an infectious disease was insidiously and effectively at work among the prisoners, there being an alarming deathrate at the time. Before the doctor came it had been thought to be *beri beri*; but after his diagnosis and one or two autopsies, it was discovered to be scurvy. It was then possible to give proper treatment, and the disease was checked after a short time. The health conditions of the prison are now very satisfactory. The provincial prison hospital has been of great utility in the proper treatment of diseases among the prisoners and in furnishing much-needed accommodations for the sick.

Suspensions of municipal officers.—There has been some trouble with heads of municipalities, and suspensions have had to be made in at least two cases to date. The left-over animus of the recent elections proved too strong for the peace of a community in one case, and ease of election, followed by a triumph over a protest, made another official so secure in his position that he left room for charges of inefficiency to be preferred against him. Investigations of these cases were made by the provincial board May 20 and May 27, and the papers were sent to Manila on May 26 and June 22, with recommendations favorable to the suspended officials in each instance, for the action of the civil governor.

A change in the municipal law that is likely to be of much benefit to the towns and has already shown signs of the good results to be expected from it is the provision making the provincial treasurer the appointing head of all the municipal treasurers. This gives the heretofore needed freedom of action in the administration of this important branch of the town's affairs to an official whose work was much hampered by the interference of the town presidents.

FINANCIAL.

Taxation and revenue.—The land tax, the *cedula* or poll tax, the patent tax, and the forestry tax have, as a whole, returned a fair yield for the support of the provincial government. The *cedula* tax is well paid by the people; tradition and age are in its favor, as it is a continuation of one of the features of the Spanish system of taxation. The land tax is not so well paid, and returns from this source are insufficient, when the universality of the tax is considered; but it appears that it does not reach as many people as it should, because numerous holdings throughout the province are not declared as to their owners, and the machinery of the provincial treasury and the means within the power of the provincial treasurer for forcing to light the principal persons on whom the charge should rest and for making collections at the best times have not heretofore been large or varied enough. Now that the municipal treasurers are appointed by the provincial treasurer and many of them constituted his deputies, he is really given an increased force with an intimate knowledge of facts essential to the proper laying and collecting of taxes in the various towns, and it is believed that this will produce much better results from the land tax.

The total receipts of the province from taxes in operation here amounted to ₱132,622.09, and of local currency, 204,805.11 pfs., making a total, with the local currency reduced to Philippine currency at the rate of 1.13, of ₱310,800.63.

Balances in the provincial treasury at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1904, were as follows:

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
		<i>P/s.</i>
General fund.....	₱14,452.24	1,119.30
Road fund.....	3,460.48	264.37
Congressional relief fund.....	54,671.56	
Municipal ledger.....	26,802.27	2,808.78
Forestry tax.....	979.21	34.04
Municipal deposits.....	8,029.36	
Deposits for exchange.....	19,161.16	499.03
Law and order fund.....	3,259.44	
Official Gazette.....	132.00	
Deductions from salary.....	133.33	
Total.....	131,081.05	4,725.52

On provincial receipts the greater part was spent, owing to the critical financial situation in which the province was thrown by the operation of the measures for maintaining the people within restricted living areas when the source of its supply of funds was cut off; and not only that, but there was a clamor on the part of the towns and of the people for loans for the support of the needy, which had of course to be complied with by the provincial government. Then the debts of the province had been accumulating and had to be paid off as far as they could be at the same time when these other unusual drains were doing their work in diminishing the provincial board.

The province owes some considerable sums to the insular purchasing agent, on which it is now making large payments. The confident belief is that it will soon be free from debt. Given the ordinary economical and political conditions that prevail here, then the financial condition of the province is always a flourishing one. As stated in reports of the former governor, Betts, the revenues of the province are ample to run the government on a very liberal basis. That is the normal condition of things, and that is the result expected the coming year. As soon as the beneficent influences of time and good weather shall have given us increased hemp crops and thus caused business conditions to recuperate there will be a stream of gold flowing into the treasury that will place the province in the happy position of being able to pay off its debts without delay and go on to make much needed public improvements that are only waiting on the realization of these conditions.

New taxes.—The laying of a tax on inheritances is recommended. It would no doubt yield a very pretty sum and would serve to supplement the deficiency that appears through the operation of the land tax. This country having been developed under European systems for several hundred years responds in the way that European nations do to the laying of certain kinds of taxes that might in the United States be somewhat unpopular, as, for instance, the cedula tax. The inheritance tax is a European tax, but has so much to commend it that it has already been adopted in some parts of the United States, and is suitable to the fiscal system of this country. Prompt payment of the tax would be one of its pleasing features, as the tax is in strict accord with one of the best canons of taxation, providing that taxes should be levied at a time when it is most convenient to make payment. The heir who has just come into his new fortune is in a state of complacency which is hardly lessened even when the collector presents himself to gather the tax.

All property should be subject to the tax which passes by will or descent or by a conveyance made in contemplation of the grantor's death. The tax should be paid to the provincial treasurer for use of the province. The rate of taxation may be 1 per cent of the market value of the property whenever the beneficial interest passes to a father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, or sister, wife or widow of a son, or husband of a daughter. An estate worth less than ₱5,000 is not subject to such a tax. In other cases the rate may be 5 per cent, no estate worth less than ₱500 being subject thereto. Religious, educational, charitable, and humanitarian corporations should be constituted exempt from the payment of the tax, as, also, societies organized for other than business purposes, and, of course, corporations exempt by law from general taxation will also be exempt from this tax.

A road tax should be laid in this province. It has been recommended several times by the presidents at their semiannual sessions. Reasons connected with the laying of this tax are to be found in the part of the report entitled "transportation."

Owing to the difficulty of transportation and the scarcity of its means in this province, the percentage of cost of collection of taxes is quite high, though just what it is can not be gotten at at this time. Boats and carriages and horses must be independently hired for the use of the deputy treasurers in making their visits to the towns, and the cost of travel is very great. When the province gets its launch, as it hopes to soon, all the coast towns on the mainland and on the island of Catanduanes and the island of Rapu-Rapu can be visited very cheaply and frequently, which will produce a good effect on the collection of taxes.

Currency.—The kinds of currency in general use in the province are the old Mexican, Spanish-Filipino, the Philippine coins, and the money of the United States, besides wails from China and British possessions. Of these, the Mexican and Spanish-Filipino greatly predominate, for the reason that all hemp buyers bring in Spanish-Filipino and Mexican coin to make their purchases of hemp, to the prejudice of the new money. Furthermore, when they receive new money they ship it at once to Manila and exchange it there for Spanish-Filipino and Mexican at the ratio prevailing. Also, the Chinese merchants are in the habit of sending their Philippine currency to Manila to pay their current bills: not only that, but they take the money to the hemp dealers and present the Philippine money and receive in return drafts without any exchange whatever, and this cash is sent by steamers owned by the concerns these hemp buyers represent in Manila and there exchanged for Spanish-Filipino and Mexican, so that there has been a constant drain of the new money ever since it was introduced, in the interest of these people, who can bring in the cheap money as a mere business transaction.

The government admits in payment of dues Spanish-Filipino, the new Philippine, and United States currency. After September 30 the Spanish-Filipino will not be so admitted. Since January, 1903, Mexican coins have not been received by the government, neither for payment of dues nor for exchange. This in no way affected the use of Mexican money; in fact, local values in small transactions have never been affected by the introduction of the new money nor by the discrimination against Mexican by the government. A curious feature of the monetary situation is the opposite estimations in which Mexican and Spanish-Filipino coins are held by the government and by the merchants. The government has absolutely demonetized the Mexican, it being an entirely foreign coin, absolutely prejudicial to business interests because of its fluctuations, and the government, being under no obligations to it, treats it like the stranger that it really is. The Spanish-Filipino coins, however, having been put in here by Spain, receive considerable regard from the government, even though they be as troublesome in business transactions as the Mexican, and, up to the present, are received in settlement of government dues at a present rate of exchange to Philippine currency of 1.13 to 1. The merchants, however, take the contrary view, actuated by purely business interests. They admit all the Mexican they can get, refusing the Spanish-Filipino. The reason is that they can export the Mexican to Hongkong and other points where it is current, while the Spanish-Filipino is uncurrent beyond the confines of these islands, and it would hamper their methods to admit it in large quantities.

Although the provincial treasury, by the operation of exchange, has taken out from the circulation in the province over 200,000 pesos, in both Mexican and Spanish-Filipino, still, this amount and more has simply returned into the circulation by the processes above mentioned. Neither merchants nor private parties made demand on the treasury for exchange of the old money for the new. All the new money put by the province into circulation has been through payment by the province of its debts in this kind of coin.

The first shipment of Philippine coins came to this province, to the treasury, in September, 1903, being an amount of ₱25,000, which was put into the circulation as fast as it could be done.

It is not thought that the Mexican and Spanish-Filipino money will be able to hold their place in the circulation after September 30, 1904. There are indications that the commercial houses will keep all their books in the new currency after that date, and the coins mentioned will not then meet such a friendly reception among said houses as they now do.

Humiliating as it is to confess it, the fact is that Mexican and the other fluctuating moneys have been the masters over gold in the markets and stores here; for, Mexican being at an exchange value of 2.26 with gold, an article that cost 2.26 Mexican in the stores could not be purchased for a gold dollar by any means; you would have to give the gold dollar and 26 cents Mexican besides. Wherefore it is that neither United States money nor the new Philippine money has given the citizen the full benefit of its purchasing power, and the citizen has rather lost consistently a sum equivalent to the difference between the values of Mexican and the new money since it was introduced, for articles marked in Mexican values have never been changed in price and the purchasing power of the new money has never been greater than that of the antiquated coins it is supposed to be superior to. What formerly cost a Mexican peso now costs a Philippine peso. But, nevertheless, the introduction of the new money has been an immense benefit to all in other ways. The vast saving in calculations, the fixity of its value with gold, its reception everywhere for all purposes, all these have made it a medium for transactions which is incomparably superior to any before known or used in this province.

Including all the species of money in the province, there is generally conceded to be sufficient for the ordinary demands of business and trade. But if exchange of Spanish-Filipino and Mexican is to be made for Philippine money more than ₱2,000,000 will be needed in this province. It is thought that there is a sufficiency of paper money in the province. The people have been so used to carrying the heavy loads of metal that they do not seem to mind it. Were there bills of 1 peso denomination more of them would be used. The bills are great favorites among Americans and in large transactions.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The need of financial institutions in the province is very great, as, the business interests of the province being immense, using the term in a sense comparative with that of some of the other provinces of considerable commercial interests, these useful and indeed indispensable agents in business intercourse and smoothers of the paths of trade are loudly called for here. We need a general deposit and loan bank and a savings bank, one in each of the towns of Legaspi and Tabaco, the two ports of the province, with, possibly, a branch in the town of Ligao or Guinobatan in the interior. There is the business of an army of hemp dealers—producers, buyers, middlemen, exporters—to do.

Because of the lack of savings banks here, the people of an economical turn of mind have adopted very generally the plan of depositing their money with the government, in the post-offices, by purchasing money orders, payable to the depositor, the money thus being

secure for one year, when the orders must be renewed, paying the small percentage the government collects for money orders. This is a very forcible argument in favor of postal savings banks, which could be established where the purely commercial enterprise of an ordinary savings bank could not be expected to set up, either because of lack of sufficient trade or indifference of wealthy persons or corporations who can find other investments for their money. Postal savings banks would really be most useful in these out-of-the-way sections, where there is really plenty of business for financial institutions, but where, as explained above, because they either have never existed or enterprise does not choose to adopt that form of investment and accommodation to the public and trade, people and business interests are forced to get along by adopting various makeshifts and substitutes for the regular institutions.

Speaking of the savings feature first, it may be said that that need is very general, and although the masses of the people may not have been cultivated into the use of a savings bank it is certain that its usefulness would soon become apparent to them and that its good offices as an aid to saving would be very generally taken advantage of. It may be assured from the beginning that there is a business-minded class of people in the province, consisting of the Americans, the clerks in the offices generally, both mercantile and governmental, with especial reference to those in the large number of municipal offices, and other young people of intelligence in great number, who would immediately be patrons of the savings bank, and it would be a success from the start, with a bright future before it. Its permanence is assured from the beginning.

The general banking institutions suggested to be established in Legaspi and Tabaco, with branch house in Liago or Guinobatan, find their calling and election sure in the immediate and long-existent needs of commerce. Anyone who has seen the hemp producers and traffickers loading up with immense weights of coin which has to be transported long distances to make payments in the interior, and shipped as so much freight to Manila to pay off obligations there, which could be so readily and well dispatched by a bank check, or who has experienced the vain efforts to effect exchange of coin or get a bill of exchange between points here and in Manila, the States, or foreign countries, unless they be on intimate terms with one or other of the branches here of the large hemp-buying firms whose central offices in the islands are in Manila, and so can get these facilities through them, will immediately appreciate the vast usefulness open to a bank in this province. The functions of mercantile paper, well understood but practically unavailable here, would, if more generally introduced, serve their ends by giving an immense impetus to commerce and trade. It would extend credit, economize use of currency—a most happy circumstance here, where currency is both limited in amount and troublesome to convey—and expedite the settlement of outside accounts in a most efficient way, with security against the loss that is always liable to occur by maritime disaster in cases of shipment of coin.

Quoting from the *Gazeteer of the Philippine Islands*, where it treats of the commerce of Albay, the necessity for financial institutions is shown in the following:

"The coastwise trade of the province largely consists in the transportation of the enormous hemp yield from the numerous villages along the shores of the great bays to the seaports, from which steamer shipments are made to Manila or direct to foreign ports by the great carrying corporations in the Orient. Some idea of the enormous business done in the province at the present (two years ago) can be had from the fact that in the town of Legaspi alone over \$1,000,000 changes hands every thirty days. Business, however, is much hampered from the lack of banking facilities, and all clearances are made through the banks at Manila. These great sums of money are brought down by the steamships, for which they charge 0.75 per cent for transportation. They are returned to Manila at the same rate. With a bank at Legaspi these clearances could be made there, and the amount of transportation alone would be good interest for an institution of this sort. Money loans in this province at all the way from 10 to 20 per cent."

LABOR.

As a whole, labor in this province is scarce, even as compared with other provinces. The reason may be because it is not a densely populated region, and, besides, the laborers here, and a great many more, can all get work in the hemp fields. Thus the laborers for other purposes are very limited in number. There is also more money to be made by working in the hemp than in any other line. Two to three dollars per day—that is, pesos—can be made by an able-bodied, willing worker in the hemp fields. In almost every kind of occupation afforded here labor is greatly needed.

The experience of employers with labor is that laborers generally hold steadily to their work, which is especially the case with such as have families. Of course, fiestas are always recurring, and these furnish an inevitable cause for the stopping of work by all hands. The rains seriously interfere with all outdoor work. The output of the native laborer is more, in proportion to pay, than, for instance, that of the Japanese, the only other class of laborers

employed in this province. Speaking from the experience of the province as an employer of labor: American labor has never been actually employed manually in road building or hemp working; they generally work as foremen. The output of American laborers in such lines as they are accustomed to, and in such lines as they might adapt themselves to, would certainly greatly exceed that of the native. The impulse to seek work that is calling for laborers does not exist to any noticeable extent. The work must seek the laborer. Life is too simple and easy a thing in these tropical countries to make men very active in their search for work.

Laborers are generally most abundant in the sections where there is no hemp grown, as in the towns of Oas and Libon, where there is more rice raised than hemp, and it is scarcest around the towns in those sections where hemp is most abundant, which constitutes the greater part of the province.

Laborers are plentiful in the neighboring province of Ambos Camarines, and that is the nearest point outside this province from which they can be obtained. That is a rice province, and it is understood that not much rice is being raised there now.

For the development of the resources of this province it is necessary that the supply of laborers be greatly increased, preferably from other provinces in which labor is abundant, or, in case they are not to be so secured, from nearby foreign countries. The provincial government employed about 40 Japanese laborers on road work for about three months during the fiscal year. The average pay was about 2 pesos per day, about twice the pay of native laborers. The results, in both quantity and quality, were inferior to Filipino labor, even at the same price at that of the Japanese on road work.

Labor is not versatile in this province, due generally to the fact that they can make so much more money working hemp that they have never cultivated a knowledge of other kinds of work. The only kinds of work for which laborers, as a rule, are immediately competent are hemp working and stevedoring.

While the dignity of labor may not be as generally understood here as it is in the United States, yet the progressive spirit of the people, their adaptivity, through the operation of the principle of imitation, is so great that were there sufficient opportunity here to learn trades and the different forms of manual labor, and were there a sufficient variety of business and social interests to make these occupations gainful, it is fair to assert that we would not then see all our young men of good families endeavoring to get purely clerical positions, to be "escribientes" in government offices, and, regardless of pay, to secure positions which in their own eyes and in the eyes of their companions and people represent dignity and are conservative of honor.

But as conditions exist now in the province there is no variety offered to the seeker after work. There is no opportunity for engaging one's self to work with the hands, as the term is generally understood. The workers must either be escribientes or polistas (common day laborers on the roads and wharves and in the fields). The vast range of opportunities for working in trades afforded in the United States, the result of a highly organized and complex condition of society, requiring a minute division of labor, is entirely lacking here. The young men neglect trades because there are hardly any such established interests here to draw their attention to the work of the artisan and to afford them occupation once the trades are learned; and while it is true that they might learn trades and set up independently to practice them, neither is the demand for their work so pressing or evident that they can be assured of success that will repay them. The need exists, of course, but it has gone so long unsatisfied that it has almost ceased to clamor for recognition, and now requires patient cultivation to cause it to yield satisfactory returns. A cabinetmaker, for example, here, for whose services there is undoubtedly abundant remuneration, by the very condition of business in that line would first have to be somewhat of an itinerant workman before he would be in such a position that he could make of his establishment a recognized center for supplying the calls of trade in his line. This is not a manufacturing province, and workmen for manufacturing lines are not to be found here. The scale of living among the masses is a limited one; their needs are few; the social conditions are diverse in a sense; they are primitive among the masses and modern among the few, wherefore the products needed to balance the difference between life on a primitive scale and life as our modern society understands it can very easily be brought in from other countries. Primitive man needs no shoes; modern man does, and shoemakers are a necessary part of all modern communities. While we are modern enough here to need shoes and to wear them among about one-tenth of the population, still we are antiquated enough to be able to do without shoemakers, and you must throw away shoes that under a modernly organized economic society would be repaired. So it is in other cases. We have kitchen stoves of foreign manufacture, but not many, and if one should get broken there is no one to repair it, and it must be thrown on the iron heap. Typewriters are almost an everyday matter in the province, but as they get out of order they are simply abandoned, as no one here repairs them, and they must be sent to Manila if it is desired to have them fixed, and the excessive freight does not encourage this.

But economic processes are making themselves felt, and it is hoped that soon the call for artisans, mechanics, sanitarians and others of similar and of manual occupations, will become so loud and insistent that the answer will be immediate and hearty, and that we shall find our deficiencies well provided for.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Commerce, properly so called, is limited to intercourse with Manila, the central distributing point for the provinces within the island of Luzon. But Albay is capable of supporting a commerce that shall be direct with American and European ports, for the soil yields a natural product of great importance and volume—the hemp—which the trafficking nations of the world would only be too glad to take right off the docks at Legaspi and Tabaco to their home ports, saving the great and useless expense of freightage to Manila, handling for deposit there and rehandling for shipment from there. It is sincerely hoped, as suggested in another part of this report (under "Trade"), that Legaspi will be made an open port by the honorable Commission.

There are various lines of coasting steamers that call at Legaspi and Tabaco, the two ports of the province on the mainland. These, with the coast-guard boats and Government transports, give us ships in Legaspi Harbor almost all the time, and there is frequent communication with Manila. It can hardly be said to be as fixed and regular as it should be, however. Generally there is a vessel going to Manila once every week. One can write a letter and receive an answer from Manila by return mail in about two weeks; sometimes this is accomplished in five days.

The freight on a bale of hemp (137 pounds) to Manila is 50 cents Philippine currency, the distance being 237 miles. During the past year freight rates on package stuff from Manila have been very high, even exorbitant; and it is safe to say that the people of this province would have been greatly pleased had the commerce to coastwise ports been thrown open to ships of all nations, as it had been proposed.

Many steps of importance to facilitate the way of commerce have been taken. The erection of a light-house at San Roque, a portion of Legaspi beach, has proven to be of great utility to commerce. Formerly the light, being a single white one, was hardly distinguishable from the numerous lights that shone out all over the bay at night, from steamers, boats, and shore; but now a red light has been added, and it is more readily picked up. Still the gleam of the light does not yet reach far enough out to sea, as some mariners have commented, and this could be secured by increasing the height of the structure a few feet. Another light-house is planned for Rapu-Rapu Island point, where it will be of very great importance as an aid to the navigation of the treacherous and difficult passages of San Bernardino Strait.

The Catanduanes cable, in the acquisition of which ex-Governor Betts took such a great interest, has been laid, the work having been terminated some time in June, 1904, thus bringing that island into communication with the rest of the world. The people—of very progressive tendencies, though hitherto in a very isolated position—are overjoyed to be thus favored in the way of communication, and celebrated the occasion of the completing of the work of laying the cable and stringing of the connecting land lines in a fitting way. A fiesta committee was appointed, and invitations to the following effect were sent out:

"All Catanduanes invites you to assist in the merrymaking at Virac in commemoration of our release from isolation with the outside world. The much-desired telegraph cable is now a reality. Its completion is to be celebrated on June 30 and July 1 and 2. Come and enjoy with us."

The cable runs across from the town of Malinao, on the mainland, to the town of Calolbon, on Catanduanes Island, the shortest route. Malinao is connected with Tabaco, and Calolbon with Virac, by land telegraph lines.

The mail service as it is now established, both within the province and with Manila, is an excellent and valuable aid to commerce, and is highly appreciated by the people. When the roads leading to the coast towns are repaired and in a state for the affording of good transit for vehicles, the mail communication with that part of the province, now afforded by courier once or twice a week, will no doubt be as frequent and quick as it is with the interior.

In a letter to the honorable civil governor from this office, sent in March, it was recommended that a wharf of strong but simple proportions be built at Legaspi for the exclusive use of the ships of the civil government and the military. It was suggested that engineers be sent down to study the shore conditions and the plan and make estimates on the proposed work, which was done, it having been recommended that a sum of about \$25,000 gold be spent for this purpose. It is hoped that this wharf will be in operation before long. Private parties charge enormous sums for the use of their wharfage facilities and they are, further, of very poor construction. Although they are very long, they are so constructed that only one ship can tie up to a wharf at a time, and the government ships are often obliged to anchor off on the bay awaiting opportunity to occupy a wharf and unload. Time and

money will be saved by the construction of this suggested wharf, or pantalan, as it is called, in the very near future here.

Roads.—The principal roads are from Legaspi, the port town, to Libon, the last town on the border of the province of Ambos Camarines, about 31 miles long, and from Tabaco, an important seaport and the best harbor of the province, to Libog, on the south side, 10 miles, and Tabaco to Tivi, on the north about 11 miles.

The first road traverses the interior in a direct line, along which all the towns are situated, except Jovellar, at right angles half way up and in a very isolated position; and the other road runs along the coast, also taking in all the towns from Legaspi north. From Legaspi to Libog there is nothing that can be called a road, such road as there was having been destroyed in the volcanic eruption of some years ago. One goes by horse to Libog, following the beach.

The condition of the first-mentioned road varies in different parts, all of it being passable for all kinds of vehicles. A small part of it may be called very poor, especially from beyond Ligao to Libon. There are some very good bridges on this road, all being in excellent condition. About 5 miles of this road are in excellent condition. Large sums of money have been spent on this road in order to preserve it in good condition; but the heavy rains and the heavy traffic make this a difficult problem.

The other two roads are in passable condition, but have received no attention, the roads being naturally well drained and keeping in good condition, only small parts of them being bad. All the bridges on this road are bad.

The supervisor proposes that a regular organization for road maintenance be put on the roads, the same to be divided into sections, with a section gang in charge of each section. This is an absolutely necessary step if the roads are to be kept in good condition. The recent rains have emphasized what has already been said in this connection as to the maintenance of a regular organized force.

Surveys for a road between Ligao and Tabaco, a distance of 17½ miles, and another between Guinobatan and Jovellar, 9 miles, were made in December, 1903, and January and February, 1904. An estimated cost of the roads was arrived at, amounting to nearly 230,000 pesos. A request for the appropriation of this amount from the Congressional relief fund was made to the Commission. The first aspect as to favorable action was very encouraging to the provincial board, but up to the present the appropriation has not been made. There is the greatest possible necessity for these two roads in the sections in which it is proposed to open them. Good administration demands that Jovellar be brought out of its isolation, and the potential agricultural wealth of the territory to the north of the volcano Mayon calls for development and the means for easy access to the trade centers such a road there would provide. There is absolutely no roads nor trails there that are passable even for animals, much less for vehicles. These two sections are probably the richest hemp districts in the province. There are enormous areas of hemp there that are not worked at all. Both are through mountainous countries, and that is where the best hemp is produced. It is a well-watered country, suitable for homes and settlements. Such hemp as is produced there is brought out on the backs of men. In the recent operations against the ladrones, the heaviest fighting and the most difficult campaigning was in the vicinity of Jovellar. Because of the impassable nature of the country, the ladrones felt themselves almost immune from attack; they hovered around the district where a road ought to be, and where it is proposed to put one, and it is certain that had there been a passable road there they never could have maintained themselves there nor been as bold as they became. Only the loyalty of the people of Jovellar saved that town from being an easy capture for the ladrones.

TRANSPORTATION.

In the last fiscal year the cost of cartage from Ligao to Legaspi, 22 miles, has varied from 19 pesos per load of 9 piculs (137 pounds each) of hemp to 6 pesos per load. In the first part of the year the relatively high price of carts was due to the fact that the people having been recently released from living in restricted areas, on account of the operations against ladronism, went into the hills and turned out an enormous quantity of hemp fiber, overtaxing the transportation facilities of their sections. As the volume of hemp to be transported fell, and also because of improved condition of the roads, the cost of transportation also fell.

Passenger vehicles are exceedingly scarce here and very high in price. As a matter of fact, a stranger in this province is at a considerable disadvantage in the way of securing vehicles for passenger transportation to the interior towns. It costs 25 pesos to go from Legaspi to Guinobatan, about 14 miles, taking about three hours and a half, returning the next day. With the immense traffic that goes over this road, both freight and passenger, it is very clear that a small railroad here would find constant occupation and reap large profits.

There now runs over this road a triweekly stage, which eases the situation considerably, and is an institution that the people would not be willing to part with now that they have

it. Further progress is natural to expect in the way of a railroad. The stage carries the mails back and forth, which has resulted in an improvement in facility of communication that is highly appreciated. The bureau of post-offices is to be congratulated on the efforts made to facilitate mail service to the towns, there now being a post-office in every town, except Libon, on the road to the interior, of the greatest utility to the towns. There are also post-offices on the coast route and on the island towns, though transportation to these is not so complete as with the interior.

All sorts of transportation vehicles are needed such as would be needed in any other region where the roads are comparatively bad. American four-wheeled wagons have taken the place of carabao carts in several instances, and are much easier on the animals and liked by the natives. They would no doubt sell well, as it costs as much for the roughly made carts, perverting all known laws of physics in their construction, as for a modern wagon that would last equally as long and be equally as serviceable.

A photograph of the kind of cart in use for transportation of hemp, and even for passengers, is sent.

The roads are continually being destroyed by these carts. They all travel at one time, forming a long, continuous line, exerting pressure over only two narrow strips of the road where the wheels pass, and thus cutting ruts in the road that the rains soon wear into small ditches, which costs immense labor and money to repair.

An electric standard-gauge railway is projected from Legaspi to Polangui, a distance of 25 miles, to be constructed first to the town of Ligao, and later extended to the limit mentioned. Also a branch of this same line is to be constructed from Ligao to Tabaco, a distance of nearly 20 miles. The prospects of this road, should it be constructed, are certainly bright. It would surely be of immense material benefit to the province, and it is the desire here to further its construction in every way.

Carabaos, the only animal used for heavy draft work, have slightly increased in number during the past year, due to calving of the cows, and importations chiefly from the province of Sorsogon and the island of Burias. The average price of carabaos is 150 pesos per head. No insular carabaos were brought here, although request was made for some. They were not shipped, probably due to fear that they would introduce disease here.

The mortality among horses still continues to a regrettable extent.

The use of narrow-tired wheels on freight-carrying carts is prohibited on the important roads of the province, and resolutions were passed by the provincial board making clear this prohibition, defining the roads, and sending the same to the various towns to be posted on the provincial buildings for the information of the public. The municipal policemen have generally done the actual work of turning out of the roads such carts as infringed these provisions, and they were fined by the town presidentes. This measure has been very beneficial to the roads; and if it were not for the periodical heavy rains, which always produce washouts and destroy expensive repairs from time to time, the roads would now be in a most satisfactory condition.

The road fund as it now exists does not yield a sufficient amount to properly maintain the roads or to make improvements. A road tax should be created, which would effect an inflow into the road fund of a sufficient amount to properly care for this vital feature in the production and distribution of wealth in the province. Such, for instance, as a law imposing a tax equivalent to five days' value of the labor of a man, the average value of a day's labor to be fixed by the provincial board. It has been demonstrated time and again that the people of the province are anxious to do all they can for the improvement of the roads, and a road tax would not be onerous to them. In two towns, after the presidentes had requested the provincial board to allow them to order the people out to work on the roads, such request having been denied, the people themselves voluntarily went to work and repaired the roads. In several of the semiannual meetings of the presidentes resolutions have been passed requesting that a compulsory road law be enacted, and care was taken to make it apparent that this was practically unanimous with the wishes of the people themselves; that is to say, the people want the good roads and are willing to turn out and work or to contribute something toward this end, though this to give practical results should be a matter of statutory provision. The presidentes asked for three days' work by each adult, but would have made it five did they not feel that propositions to insure results should be made as moderate as possible.

Certain it is that millions could be spent on roads in this province and justified as proper administration; and as road building, to give good results, ingulfs enormous sums of money, ample funds should always be at the disposal of the province for carrying on the good and important work in this direction.

To make a flying visit to all the towns of the province would take about fifteen days and cost about 225 pesos for fare only, calling for, as means of transportation, a carromata and horse, a riding horse, and a baroto (boat) or—which would add about 200 pesos to the trip—a launch.

COAL.

The reliance of modern-day transportation.—On the island of Batan, about 20 miles from Legaspi, coal deposits of extensive character were long known to exist, and had been worked for some forty years or more by the Spaniards. In May, 1903, the matter of investigation by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, with a view to determining whether the coal known to be in Batan was valuable for use on interisland transports was taken up. One-half the island was for the present declared to be a civil reservation, pending the time when the military authorities could take the matter up with Washington and have it declared a military reservation. This last feature of the question has not yet been decided. There is no real mining, as such, going on on the island. At the first, the old diggings in the hillsides, left by the Spaniards, were experimentally worked and sufficient coal taken out to test the product and see whether it would serve on the transports. It having proven satisfactory, investigations are now being made with drills to determine the extent and continuity of the coal seams. The prospects for a valuable supply of coal are excellent. It is believed that where mines are opened in the reserved half of the island the full product will be required by the government, and the work will all be under government supervision. However, there is plenty of coal outside the reservation, which commercial companies could exploit.

The work on the mines has furnished continuous employment on the island for about 50 natives. There is a detachment of about 20 United States soldiers on the island. The natives are paid 20 pesos per month and receive their food free.

If the extent of the deposits of coal turns out as it promises, the supply that may be expected from the half of the island open to commercial companies is estimated at 200,000 tons a year for two hundred years.

The island has been visited by the examiner of titles from the court of land registration, and the people told to get their titles to their land registered before the expiration of the six-months period allowed after the warning. As they are very simple people and are not very clear as to what their rights and privileges are and how they should be protected, special consideration is requested for them.

AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the recent drought, that lasted into the greater part of the first half of the fiscal year, the total value of agricultural products has diminished. The value of the entire crop of hemp produced will probably reach 8,000,000 pesos, or not more than about half the value of the hemp produced during the preceding year. This is due to the fact that at the time of the assembling in the towns of the inhabitants of the country districts, large areas of hemp were left unreaped, and rotted before the people were allowed to go back into the hills and take up their work again, and because at the same time in which these events occurred the drought prevailed, which caused great mortality among the plants. It is thought that for the coming year the conditions will be somewhat better; but, generally speaking, it will take from three to four years for the return of the hemp fields to their former excellent and flourishing condition. New planting to replace deaths of parent stalks is necessary; and if this is not undertaken the hemp fields will always be in a somewhat decadent condition. The time that will elapse between the planting and maturity of the new plants—three years—represents the period during which the condition of the hemp fields will be one of less vigorous growth and production than is characteristic of this province.

The somewhat unusual condition now exists of a surplus of hemp workers, which is due to the scarcity of the product this year. In ordinary times there is always much more work in the hemp fields than there are hands to accomplish.

Another cause of the poor condition of the hemp fields is that of the fires that destroyed the product of many large areas during the time when the people were all out of the hills and living, in accordance with orders of the provincial government, within restricted zones near the towns. The unfortunate state of things necessarily caused the abandonment of the hemp fields to the unchecked ravages of all occurrences inimical to a successful harvest.

The principal crops of the province, besides hemp, which is overwhelmingly in advance of any other, are rice, copra, which is the dried meat of the cocoanut, and many tropical vegetables produced only for home consumption. The copra produced is worth about 100,000 pesos annually.

The rice fields are very generally being put under cultivation, and it is thought that in the year just closed a crop greatly in excess of the crop for many years previous has been reaped. For the coming year, barring accidents, the crop will be greater still. A stimulus was given to rice raising during the period of living in restricted areas near the towns by the people in compliance with orders. At the present time, all along the main road, from near Legaspi to Libon, are to be seen flourishing areas of rice under cultivation.

As an illustration of the rice raised this year may be presented the facts, as near as they can be got at, relating to the towns of Albay and Legaspi: Presumably (in the land measure

of the people) there were about 200 picosones of land, equal to about 350 hectares, which produced about 10,000 cavan, in bulk, of rice. This rice, having the husk on, weighs about 80 pounds the cavan. Unthrashed it is called "palay," selling for about 3 pesos the cavan. Thrashed, for sale in the market, the product must be stated at half the quantity at double the price per cavan, sale now being made by weights, or 125 pounds the cavan.

The value of a unit of hemp (which is the picul, weighing 137½ pounds) at the port of Legaspi is 17 pesos Philippine currency, subject to fluctuation. The present price is less than it was last year at this time. Ordinarily the payments are made in Mexican, Philippine coins being scarce in the market. The diminished price is due to the stringency of money, as the companies are calling in loans on account of the delicacy of the financial situation, the circulating medium being about to undergo a radical change, which has its effect on the amount offered for abacá, or hemp. But the demand for the product is as great as ever, this industry enjoying the peculiar advantage of never being in excess of the uses that call for it, no matter how abundant the crop may be in this province.

The cost of transporting a picul of hemp over 15 miles of good road, in carts, is about 1 peso.

There is no rotation of crops practiced; but, in spite of this, the reproduction year after year of abaca does not seem to exhaust the soil; which is no doubt due to the fact that the soil accidentally receives a large amount of fertilizer from the decay of the vegetable refuse deposited after the working up of the plant into fiber, and also to the fact that large trees are grown among the abacá as shade, which are deciduous, shedding their leaves at just the proper season for the benefit of the abacá, and the rotting on the soil of these leaves also furnishes it with nourishment. Manure as such is not used.

An interesting feature in connection with agriculture in this province, and especially with the raising of hemp, is that it appears that the ideal and much-sought-after solution of the differences between labor and capital as to that part that labor should enjoy in the profits of capital has been reached here. The universal custom in this province is to give to the laborers during the crop season half the market value of all the hemp harvested by them, in compensation for their work on it. So that, as labor receives its full share of the benefits of capital, there is no lack of economical impulse to work and the fullest possible crop is produced. The only time in which the laborers in the field are paid a daily wage is during the period of the growing crops, when only the preservation and weeding of the fields are the points to be attended to.

Probably the largest single holding of hemp land here is one of 10,000 hectares. Almost the whole area of the province which is devoted to hemp raising, possibly one-third of the gross extent of 586,239 hectares, is held by petty proprietors in fee simple, which conduces greatly to the prosperity of the region. The province of Albay is generally considered to be one of the richest in the islands, which is due in great part to independent ownership in small holdings of the soil and the intensive cultivation of hemp carried on under the stimulus of the greatest possible return from one's own land. Houses have been constructed on all the little holdings, and the mountains of Albay are very generally inhabited.

Such land here as is uncultivated is most suitable to the growth of hemp, and it would be better to extend the hemp area than to introduce other kinds of plant growths here. However, market gardening should be more largely practiced. Coffee and corn might be raised as staple crops; but the product would neither be so easily derived nor bring such valuable returns nor meet such a ready and certain sale as the hemp. There is plenty of room for the planting of more hemp, and it should be put in. The whole island of Catanduanes is as an overgrown wilderness that could be made to flourish with cultivated growths.

The value of a hectare, equal to about 2½ acres, of cleared land is about 250 pesos. Uncleared land is worth from 40 to 50 pesos per hectare. The way land is cleared here is to chop down the large trees, and set fire to the rubbish as a whole, thus consuming the bushes in the process. This costs about 25 pesos for labor on a hectare. In a hectare are set about 10,000 stalks of hemp, which are now worth about 2 pesos per hundred stalks, were the planters willing to sell them, which they are not. Information on this point was given to the bureau of agriculture this year.

A good deal of weeding is necessary the first year; but as the hemp grows and spreads, it kills off the weeds, and after the third year there is very little weeding to be done. The product is obtained at the end of three years, if grown from the stalks. If grown from the seed it takes a year or so longer.

The entire product of such a piece of land would be from 4 to 5 piculs, of which, afterwards, the half belongs to the laborers. The product is yielded at its best every eight months. But many people here cut their hemp—that is, reap the product—every six months.

If one wishes to reap the whole product of a hectare of land in one week's time, it can be done by the employment of three men, getting the product ready for transportation at the end of that time.

To conduct the hemp, from a field hidden away in the mountains, about 3 miles to the town, it costs about 2½ pesos per picul, it being carried on the backs of men. This is very

much higher than the cost of transportation from the town 15 miles up on the main road to the port town, which costs about 1 peso per picul.

Agricultural pests.—The hemp plant seems to be immune to pests of any sort; so that the appearance of immense swarms of locusts which swept over the province during the latter part of the first half of the fiscal year only affected the rice plants and the cocoanut groves as being vulnerable to their attacks. It was at the end of August that the locusts appeared, and the locust board had to undertake and continue the fight against them until about the end of October, when there were only sporadic and negligible incursions from them. Many millions of these insatiable devourers of plant life were caught and destroyed. For this service those engaged (the poor and needy of the towns affected by the pest) were paid in rice of the Congressional relief-fund shipment here, something like 150 sacks of rice being distributed on this principle of exchange, at 8 to 10 chupas of rice per bag of locusts destroyed. A chupa contains a little more than a pint, dry measure.

In some provinces it appears that money of the Congressional relief fund was spent for the purchase of galvanized-iron sheets to be used in a method broadly suggested for the successful capture of these locusts. But in this province no such iron was bought; the locusts having been captured, first, by placing in the supposed beds of the young locusts a chemical substance called fungus, supplied by the bureau of government laboratories, which, by development, acquired properties destructive to them; later, by open sacks swished through the air against the flight of locusts, and also by the people going out in the fields and destroying the young wherever found before they could fly.

Agricultural implements.—Those used here are, for hemp, the universal bolo and a rough instrument with a toothed knife for extracting the fiber. Many of these were sent to the St. Louis Exposition. An up-to-date machine is much needed for the more speedy and economical extraction of this fiber, as the result would be a much greatly increased product. As it is, there is an immense amount of short waste fiber that serves for nothing but fertilizer, after it rots where it is allowed to lie in the fields. It has been suggested that this waste fiber would make up into a very superior kind of writing and wrapping paper.

In rice cultivation nothing but a hand-made wooden plow is used. There is room in this industry for the sale of American made plows.

Thrashing machines, for separating the rice grains from the stalks, are needed.

TRADE.

The principal kinds of trade in this province are the buying and selling of hemp in the island towns and its exportation from Legaspi to Manila; similarly with rice, except that this is brought in through Manila; and the supplying of the various, but for the most part primitive and simple, wants of a population of about 250,000 persons by stores, the stocks of which are always general in their make-up. There is an immense lot of trading on a minor scale in the markets, or plazas, chiefly in articles for consumption as food.

Though it is not possible, because of lack of statistical information, for this office to give a trustworthy estimate of the total volume of trade of all kinds carried on in the province per year, still, considering the three most important articles of trade, viz, hemp, rice, and dry goods, it is but natural for us to suppose that the general volume of trade effected in this province must amount to more than 20,000,000 of pesos per year. The wealth and the varied traffic of the province resting on its production of hemp, fish, and a few simple and primitive manufactures, whence purchasing ability is derived, the exports and imports of the province can be very nearly fixed by arriving at the value of the above-named items of commerce, which is calculated as follows: Hemp, per year, 15,000,000 pesos; fish, 2,000,000 pesos; manufactures, 2,000,000 pesos. Of this almost all the hemp is exported, and possibly one-third of the manufactures, making a total of somewhat over 15,000,000 pesos' worth of exports per year, though this year it was much smaller, owing to the great interruption of trade caused by the stagnation in the abaca, or hemp, industry for six months of the year, due to political causes—that is, the living of the people in restricted areas during the operations against the disturbers of the peace of the province.

More than 500,000 sacks of rice are imported annually, worth about 3,000,000 pesos, as sold; and merchandise possibly to the same amount is imported; making a total importation of 6,000,000 pesos.

The new money has effected a most favorable change in trade conditions in this province; and if it were more plentiful trade would be correspondingly increased, as it has caused a smoothness in business intercourse that is very gratifying and helpful to trade after the severe and unpleasant friction with the complicated fiscal system in operation only a short time ago. Of course there still remains the Spanish-Filipino currency to trouble and retard trade, and, for the good of all the people, one single medium of exchange can not too soon become the prevalent order. The good sense of the people will no doubt aid governmental measures to this end. Although they were very much wedded to the old Mexican coin, and have a somewhat similar affection for the Spanish-Filipino currency, still, the new money, by the simple lubrication of the frictional parts of trade machinery, has come to be

a general favorite and has caused the old moneys to lose their hold on the affections of the people.

Almost the entire importation of manufactured goods is from Germany, which country is apparently thus far the leader of the nations in the exportation of goods to the Orient. As it makes no difference to the customers where the goods that are sold are made, it is hoped that soon the bulk of the importation will be from the United States, as certainly should be the case under the new order of things.

Legaspi an open port.—As conducive to this it is suggested that the port of Legaspi be made an open port of call for the ships of all nations. With the immense volume of hemp exported from this province, a very large percentage of it going to the United States, it can be confidently asserted that lines of steamships would be immediately placed in operation from San Francisco and New York to Legaspi direct. The same is true of English, French, and German ports. This direct trade would give to the province, by return into the circulation and to the benefit of trade, the large amount of money now spent for freight to Manila. Manila unduly profits at the expense of this province. Immense sums that of right ought to be kept here are spent there for payment of freights both ways and intermediate profits on goods that under the present conditions must first be landed and handled there. With direct shipping and receiving of goods, banks would be opened in Legaspi, commerce would take on increased activity and in new directions, and more good would be effected to the people and trade of the province by this one step than could be done by any other single measure that could be suggested as a means for the improvement of industrial conditions. Direct lines to America and Europe from ports of Albay province are not unreasonable to wish for and expect, as the fertile and fruitful soil yields an immense quantity of a commodity that the world must have, enough to sustain its own commerce, which makes the trade that will call the steamships, as a measure of economy for both sides.

It is recommended, and sincerely hoped, that the recommendation will meet with the approval of the honorable Commission, that the port of Legaspi be thus thrown open to the commerce of the world.

FISHERY.

The fisheries of the province are an important source of its wealth, and the larger part of the inhabitants of the coast and island towns are devoted to it as an industry. Possibly all the fish caught here is consumed in the province, the total value of the product being about 2,000,000 pesos per year.

Though the waters of the province abound in fish, still the catch is neither so certain, constant, nor large as it should be, under the very favorable circumstances of abundance of supply. The extraordinary spectacle is offered here of an immensity of fish in the sea, a very universal demand for it as a good product, and what might be called a scarcity of the article in the markets, selling at a rather exorbitant price at all times. Fish of any species here costs about 25 cents gold per pound. What the industry needs, no doubt, is organization. If a regular dependable supply could be kept in the markets of all the towns every day, it could certainly be all disposed of and would better the living situation. As it is now, in towns 5 or 6 miles from the coast the fish that is sold is principally salted. Rapid means of transportation are needed for the conveyance of this perishable product to the interior, and it is hoped that one or other of the various railroad schemes proposed will be realized, for the great benefits that will accrue to trade by ease of communication. Fish is also brought in from the neighboring province of Sorsogon; and there is a lake at the head of the province, forming part of the boundary between it and the Camarines, where large quantities of fresh fish are caught, and this supply is then brought down to the interior towns to be sold.

The high price of this product is due to other reasons than the relation between supply and demand in a mere quantitative sense, because both these factors in trade in this line have been constant and equable for years, the demand being universal and the supply immense. It no doubt finds part of its explanation in the scarcity of meat, live stock of all kinds being exceedingly few in number in the province. Fish and meat are sold at about the same figure per pound.

It was understood at one time that the United States Fish Commission intended to send an investigating party to these islands to gather scientific and practical information as to fish that inhabit these waters, which would no doubt result in great benefits to the industry as a whole. It is hoped that this may be done in the near future, as some interesting and useful data would thus be gathered in connection with this valuable food element which is such a prime necessity in the houses of the poor and a general favorite on the tables of the well to do.

MANUFACTURES.

These are very insignificant, both in variety and quantity of output. As is well known, this is not a manufacturing province, relying entirely on agriculture as a producer of wealth;

but still there are certain little industries in the way of manufactures that are carried on here that furnish occupation for several hundred persons, principally women, and there is no doubt but that certain manufactures could be introduced here with profit. These mines above ground would be a valuable addition to the industrial life of the province.

Chief among manufactures is the weaving of cloth, called "sinamay," from the hemp fiber. This is done in a very expert manner by the women, and possibly as much as 100,000 yards per year are woven, worth somewhat less than that figure in money. Some of it is exported, but the most of it is consumed at home for the making of the coat-shirts of the men—the only outside top covering the large majority of the men wear—and waists for the women.

In this connection, of manufactures from hemp, a new manufacture that could be introduced with profit would be the making of paper from the residue of the hemp fiber, said by many experienced people to be a product unexcelled for this purpose, and the supply is inexhaustible.

Rope and cordage are not made here, but they might very well be, as this province is the chief source for the material from which they are made, and the freight on the finished product to Manila would no doubt be less than on the raw material, as the bulk would be less. But if Legaspi were made an open port this branch of manufacture will no doubt be started and the product shipped direct to America and Europe.

The next important branch of manufacture here is that of the large, simple mats made of cellular, soft, pithy stalks of a species of cactus, these mats being called "petates," which the native spreads on the floor of his house and sleeps on, it being both bed and bed cover. These are made in more fanciful, finished, and neat style in the town of Malilipot.

In the town of Tivi there are large and extensive deposits of red clay, which material is made up into large earthen jars and pots of all kinds, loaded into boats, and brought to Tabaco and Legaspi harbors for sale. This is quite an industry. The manufactured article is very crude in appearance and simple in form, but globets and vessels with cooling properties for holding water could be made up in very neat shapes and decorated in attractive designs were the business handled in a skillful manner, and would no doubt then be an industry worth considerable to the province in the way of returns.

White clays are also found in Tivi, which could no doubt be worked into statuary and used for decorative and other purposes. Some of these were sent to the St. Louis Exposition. Tivi as a town is noted for its splendid mineral springs and gushing hot-water jets, or geysers on a small scale, products of the eruptive processes of the formidable volcano Mayon. These springs, or baths, the water only being drunk for medicinal purposes, have most valuable healing properties, and many malignant types of skin diseases are cured by simple immersion persevered in for a short period and coupled with internal washing out of the system therewith by repeated drafts of the water.

In the town of Manito there are also valuable red and white clay deposits. Tree gums that make up into fine varnishes are found, some in Manito, others in Tivi, and also in the interior of the province.

Soft, pithy woods of various kinds are found, much lighter even than cork. Some of this was seen in the town of Manito, supposed to have come from the woods in the vicinity. There are also a host of other curious natural products to be encountered which could be turned to scientific and general commercial uses were the matter looked into intelligently by competent and interested exploiters of trade and sources of wealth.

Broad-brimmed, curiously shaped hats are made from fine rattan, called "bejuco," interwoven over a supporting substance, and also from plaited peeled bamboo. Hats of a very superior appearance and make are made up here from sinamay cloth. Long strips of the cloth, neatly colored or white, are made up and then sewed into overlapping component layers to make the hat. It becomes a very elegant looking article of apparel, and one is worth about 5 pesos. Hats are made in the town of Tabaco, from a fine straw, resembling panama straw, that are as beautiful in shape and elegant in workmanship as is the real panama hat. One was sent to the St. Louis Exposition.

All this work is done on a very minor scale, but were they manufactured as a regular thing in the towns where most the industry is characteristic, and spread throughout the province or even exported, there would be a large demand for the product. Straw hats of excellent fiber and shape are also made.

Little, decorative, and larger useful baskets are made from the spine of the individual leaves of the cocoanut branches. They are very beautiful and cheap, but the product is quite rare in the markets.

A very paying industry is the manufacture of ylang-ylang perfume from the flower of the tree of that name, which grows quite abundantly here. In the town of Guinobatan there is a still for the extraction of this perfume, and the manufacturer there sent a bottle of his product to the St. Louis Exposition.

From this province were sent a large number of articles of as varied an assortment as possible for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition. The time of the collection, however, was one of disturbance politically and interruption commercially here, so that it was difficult and slow work bringing together a representative collection.

Continuing manufactures, there are the simple drinks of tuba and its stronger spirited or alcoholic distilled offspring, vino (called "beno"), got from the juice of the tender middle shoot of the cocoanut palm. There are any number of little stills all over the province, chiefly owned by Chinamen, where this product is got out. It is probably all consumed in the province, but, nevertheless, drunkenness is very rare on this or any other account.

Fish nets are manufactured in great variety and extent in the coast towns, and also fishing tackle of superior quality. Fish lines that would make the American angler's heart happy are to be found in the town of Libog. Very handsome fishing rods are made from the bamboo that grows here.

Manufactures as such are awaiting the coming in of outside capital for development. Profitable ventures could be put in operation, but the great volume of the energy of the people is turned toward agriculture, and they only manufacture the most primitive and homely necessities. Whatever they want can be brought in and bought very cheaply. The thing to be done is to develop a few already well-defined lines of industry, and use the excellent native talent in the way peculiar to the workmen for manufacture of a few articles on a large scale that could be sent out of the province and also meet with a ready sale in this very province as well as in others and in the United States. It is certain that the mats and the earthenware and the hats and the paper and the cordage could thus be developed as standard manufactures for the swelling of the bulk of the business of the province and the variation of the mechanical skill and interests of the people, and the consequent broadening of business, increase of personal property, and increased happiness of the population.

SOCIAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL.

The population of the province of Albay, including both mainland and adjacent islands, numbers some 240,000 souls, which is an estimate, as the figures of the census taken here by the United States Government in the six months from January to July, 1903, are not yet available. The Chinese is the only foreign race that figures to any extent in the make-up of the population. There are 3,000 or 4,000 of them in the province. As is well known, they form the bulk of the merchant-trading class, all the tienda business being in their hands. They quickly spring up in new places where there is any recognizable sign of business opportunity. They outdo the native every time in this wide-awake capacity for store-keeping, and, at any rate, time and usage has given them such a hold on business of this kind that there is no competition in it from others than his own fellow tradesmen. The native calmly leaves it all to the Chinese and takes to some other means to make a living. The Chinese are the great middlemen, the commercial brokers, for the Filipinos. The Filipinos themselves are at the two extremes—the hemp plantation proprietor—that is, the producer and the professional man at one end and the laborer of all grades at the other.

The element in the population next prominent in number is the American, which, as it has been largely increased by the military, now numbers some 700 representatives. There are about 50 or 60 civilians, the larger number of whom are representatives of the government in one capacity or another, and a few of whom are business men.

The settlement of the military in a permanent post in Albay, called Camp Daraga, has been the great feature of the year in the effect it has had on the general conditions on the society of which they now form a part. A description of the post follows, as is warranted by its importance.

Daraga is a town $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Albay toward the interior. However, the camp as it is popularly called, is situated entirely within the town of Albay, touching on the limits of Daraga. It is an eight-company post, consisting of two battalions. The regiment is the Fourth Infantry. There are about 600 officers and men in the post, which is commanded by Col. P. H. Ray. It embraces an area of about 200 acres, all of which is not yet cleared. The conditions have been found to be very healthy, being considered more healthy than most posts in the United States. There is an excellent supply of water. There have been erected about 45 buildings, and it is the intention to construct 65. This construction work has been done almost entirely by Japanese labor. It has a water system, pumped from a spring near Daraga into a reservoir that is being built on the hill, the water being piped in the post. The houses are built on American plans and of American lumber and will no doubt serve as models of simple American architecture to those of the natives who might like to construct similar houses. It has been found that these buildings are equally as cool as the native houses, being roofed with rubberoid. This is the only permanent station of regular troops on the east side of the Island of Luzon. The behavior of the troops has been excellent in every way.

The post is a central point of diversion for the people of the nearby towns, and the evening concerts of the band help to destroy the dullness of life in these simple localities.

It was about the 1st of June, 1903, that it was decided to make this a permanent post, and in the early part of the fiscal year the work of construction was begun. The troops that were formerly at Nueva Caceres, province of Ambos Camarines, and at the towns of Sorsogon, Bacon, and Bulan, province of Sorsogon, have almost all been brought in here, and by the first of August the whole of the troops will be here.

The relations between the civil government and the military have been and are most cordial, and there has been no friction of any kind between the military and the citizens, which is a matter of gratification to both representatives of the different spheres of authority.

American ideas, in home and social life, get a good introduction through the presence here of a number of American families, as represented by the army officers and their wives and children. But their presence is especially gratifying to the few Americans who were here before and who found the opportunities for social intercourse with Americans so limited as to feel continually the strangeness of their position and, for that reason, the dullness of life here.

The society as it exists here is a great plastic mass, ready to respond to all such external forces as might be brought intelligently to bear on it for its proper development. It lends itself readily to imitation, in which we find one of the surest signs of progressiveness in a people. The avidity with which American ideas are absorbed will soon produce a fundamental change in the character of the people; and it is safe to predict that the little ones who are now the object of the especial care of the schools and in whom American methods and the spirit of American institutions are finding ready lodgment are going to give an impetus to the country in the next generation, and in accordance with American standards, which it has not felt in hundreds of years before. Education and intercourse naturally are the chief means of promoting good will and understanding among peoples; and, as these are the methods adopted here, they are doing their full share in the development of these desirable attitudes of heart and mind. The people themselves, as a matter of fact, demonstrate their hearty appreciation of American principles, institutions, and ideals by the efforts they make to have their children educated in accordance with these standards; many of them having sent their sons to the United States to receive such education as will be most thoroughly representative of all that is characteristic of America as a people and as a nation. Very thoroughly is the deep solicitude of the government for the interests of the people appreciated here, and the utmost confidence is felt in all measures adopted by the government for the regulation of public concerns. Free from apprehensions as to the high consideration in which their interests are held under the new order of things, their energy is not diverted into unwholesome channels, but the full current is turned into the development of personal and business interests, and a widespread prosperity is the natural result. Lawbreakers are looked on with the greatest intolerance by the people; and if the unsettled conditions of four years ago caused to be left and brought over into peaceful times an element of lawlessness that was to be the thorn on the flower of peace that had blossomed, its removal was sure to be speedily brought about, as it really has been, under the new system, the spirit of the people themselves contributing to the ultimate harmony of things. This mutual sentiment of the government and the people that law and order should prevail even in the remoteness of the hills could not fail to crystallize into the adoption of measures for the cutting off of this troublesome excrescence, thus leaving the people free to the fullest enjoyment of the benefits of their new found inheritance into which they had been adopted under the American Government.

The aspect of society—the people as a whole—therefore, is very encouraging, and full remuneration has met all measures of the government for its improvement. Here class distinctions are not marked. If the universal differences in station produced by the contrast between wealth and poverty, gentle birth and low birth, exist, they are rather less distinguishable here than in many other countries of equal or higher enlightenment and modern attainments. There is very little arrogance exhibited by the rich toward the poor. The country is primitive, and needs and encourages all its best men without regard to social status. If there ever was in existence here a system of repression of intellectual advancement, it disappeared with the coming of the American Government, which has put a premium on intelligence and rewards liberally all those who adhere to the standards of progress.

It is very gratifying to state that, even among the very poor and ignorant, woman is respected and life is morally pure. This condition is the more gratifying to state in view of the crowded condition under which the people live and the freedom with which both sexes meet in the homes and fields and on the highways of living and labor; for among the lower classes the woman is as universal a worker as the man; and yet there is exhibited toward them a certain gentleness and respect which is certainly apt to be lost under such conditions. All through the mountains we find little settlements and scattered houses

wherein it is safe to say there is present an observance of the canons of morality and a prevalence of the natural forms of social etiquette and of hospitality that is most admirable.

The principles by which cohesion and concert of action among the people are secured are, of course, founded on tribal affiliation, here as everywhere else in the archipelago, and this, no doubt, operates to the general disadvantage. But within the districts where each tribe predominates, meaning, generally, distinct provinces, the impulse all being one way, there is no lack of public spirit for the promotion of public interests. The people here are all of one tribe—the Bicolos—and therefore tribal distinctions and jealousies can not operate to retard the interests of the province. There are only a few Igorrotes in the hills, around the town of Malinao, and they are very peaceful, and are not, further, of the kind of tribes that interfere with government and existing conditions for ambitious motives; they desire no other emoluments and distinctions than free life in the hills, devoting themselves to agriculture.

The mass of the people, the lower classes, show a spirit of intolerance toward strangers from other parts of the Orient; but this really is but a superficial attitude, and a good illustration of what provincialism means. The Chinese have forced their way in and have become a necessary element of the population in an economic sense; for they are very useful factors in the community, ministering to the diverse material needs of the people. The complacency with which he is viewed is due largely to long settlement among the people.

Gambling is a vice so general and withal so mild in its effect as a producer of disturbances and of the breaking of police regulations that it occupies a peculiar position in the catalogue of violations of the law. It is a vice that is very undermining to the moral tone and economic prosperity of any community, but in these islands its outward aspect is not that abhorrent, turbid evidence of a social disease that produces as a consequence of its presence violent quarrels, shootings, suicides, and mental and material ruin among the people, as usually is the case in the Western world. It is a means of diversion that has grown up among the people and taken such deep root that it must be exterminated gradually. It should be regulated in a severe manner, looking toward its extinction as a vice; it can hardly be banished at a word by prohibitory measures.

The great need of the people is means of diversion. If there were proper transportation facilities so that troupes of actors, exhibition enterprises, circuses, etc., could conveniently travel and exhibit in the different towns at seasons there would be abundant remuneration to the proprietors for the amusement afforded.

The character of the people is made up with a very large vein that carries what may be named love of diversion, which is exhibited in the frequency of balls and dances and the avidity with which wedding and baptism celebrations and town fiestas are attended. The first two are the means in the private life of the people offered as outlets for the gratification of their love of amusement; the second is the only public means at their disposal. There are no other public channels into which it could be conducted and held, and the satisfying of it made another source of wealth as an added element in the universality of interests which constitute every highly organized form of society. The life of the native is very narrow as it is. There is enough money and a sufficient responsiveness of spirit to enterprise here to make possible the broadening of living conditions by the introduction of new forms of diversion among the people.

As an instance of the eagerness with which the people seize opportunities to divert themselves may be mentioned the great celebration of the 4th of July, this calendar year, 1904. This was held in the capital at Albay and in the neighboring town of Legaspi. Popular sports were offered for the amusement for the people during the day; stands had been erected in the public plaza; there were present large gatherings of school children, who sang patriotic airs in English, recitations by young men and girls advanced in English, ordered by Father Juan Calleja, the parish priest of Albay, who spoke in English; there was a barbecue and a public dinner, a speech from the governor, and a ball in the governor's residence at Legaspi. People came from all over the province to take part in the festival. Of course, the moving cause in this was the patriotic sentiment among the people, but it is safe to say that had it been anything else than a celebration where joy was to be unconfined and the dance brought on, not half the number would have attended.

Crime is not especially prevalent among the people, and the percentage of criminals—taking out the extraordinary number of bandolerismo cases the last year and considering only those confined in the provincial jail (there being very few confined in the municipal jail)—is only about 1 per 1,000 of population.

The leading social characteristic of the people is a love for amusement. He who will properly supply the means for the gratification of this fulsome tendency will receive high compensation in the shape of profitable returns for his trouble.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

R. F. SANTOS,
Governor, Province of Albay.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES,
Nueva Cáceres, December 31, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with the law, I have the honor to transmit the following report for the period ending December 31, 1903.

Having been honored with the appointment of governor of this province to succeed honorable Governor Ross upon his promotion to the office of supervisor of fiscals, I arrived in this city on June 29, 1903, and having taken possession of the office on July 7 I had the immense satisfaction of seeing that everything had been cleared for the compliance with my first duties by the labors of my two worthy predecessors and the valuable cooperation of the no less worthy members of the provincial board, particularly that of the provincial secretary, Señor Enrile, all of the work connected with the administration of the province commended to each one of these gentlemen being in a flourishing condition.

When I began my labors there were 41 duly organized municipalities in the province, but this number was subsequently reduced by an act of the Philippine Commission to 35 through the consolidation by annexation of 6.

During the calamitous period covered by my report I personally visited nearly all of the pueblos, and although a most enviable condition as to peace, good order, and tranquility everywhere reigned, I was pained to observe that the majority of the inhabitants were plunged in the greatest misery as the result of the presence of malarial fevers, which appeared in all of the pueblos of the province in epidemic form, scarcely had the cholera subsided. The situation was aggravated by famine, which existed principally among the laboring classes consequent upon the failure to plant rice, the only crop raised by a large part of the pueblos of this region, that had been unable to grow the highly prized hemp since the rinderpest carried off their work animals three years ago. This deplorable state of affairs caused such an increase in mortality as to paralyze agricultural work because of a shortage of hands. To such an extent did this prevail that in spite of the great improvement in the public health since the latter part of 1903 there is still a considerable number of convalescents in the pueblos, and, unfortunately, a few deaths caused by relapses, which are due to insufficient nourishment.

In order to alleviate these evils in a measure the provincial board voted an appropriation of \$1,500 Mexican, from provincial funds as a first relief to suffering families in exchange for labor performed on the different wagon roads of the province, and at the same time, upon the recommendation of Dr. Shannon Richmond, the president of the provincial board of health, an order for medical supplies was placed in Manila that on several occasions sent them here, where they were distributed gratuitously among the sick under my personal supervision and with the assistance of Doctor Shannon, who accompanied me in my visits in order to put into practice measures calculated to arrest the evil. The success which attended our efforts I have the satisfaction of believing was due to the energy and activity with which the municipalities performed their share of this humane labor.

So many repeated misfortunes, producing consequent misery and hardship, have had the effect of once more chastening the spirit, long suffering and patient, of these peoples, but have been unable to in the least influence normal conditions as to the peace and good order enjoyed by the inhabitants, for though it is true that some crimes against persons and property have been committed, nearly all have been of no more importance than those which were wont to occur in these parts in times comparatively prosperous.

During my recent visits I traveled in nearly all parts of the province without arms or guides and everywhere found nothing but kindness and good will on the part of all classes of society. This is because the people of this province, content with the civil government established in this archipelago, have full confidence in the honor and justice of the American Government and people, and do not doubt that in the future their prosperity will be looked after and their rights and interests safeguarded. In this conviction they confidently expect a bright future for the Philippines under the wise control of the Government that rules their destinies. For this reason all are devoting themselves to their usual pursuits without in the least hindering the workings of the government, eager to achieve success in recuperating, in so far as possible, the prosperity lost to them, as a consequence of past disturbances and recent public calamities, and are willing, at any cost, to maintain complete peace, so necessary for the success of their patriotic purposes. I can assure you this opinion is shared by all who have had an opportunity to follow, step by step, the course of events in this province.

CONSTABULARY IN THE PROVINCE.

Upon taking charge of the government of this province I found that there was a captain of constabulary, Mr. Harry A. Porter, and three lieutenants, Mr. John Arthur, Señor Deogracias Buenaventura, and Señor Simeon Lara, with 148 men, including noncommissioned officers, distributed among five detachments, to wit, Nueva Cáceres, Indan, Buhi, Iriga, and Tigaon.

Nothing of importance occurred during July, August, and September, during which time I frequently visited nearly all of the pueblos in the province where there were detachments, accompanied by Capt. Harry A. Porter. The greater part of this time the constabulary at Tigaon, Iriga, and Buhi, together with the volunteers of Nabua and the two last-mentioned pueblos, exercised the greatest vigilance over the ladrón bands of this province and Albay, who frequently appeared in the outlying places and barrios of the pueblos of Buhi, Iriga, and Bato. On October 9 they had a fight with a band of ladrones near Buhi, and during the entire month a hard campaign was waged against the bandits under the leadership of Tito Sáculo. One ladrón was killed.

At Ragay there were also some expeditions which brought about one encounter with Avila's band, but without results. In November and December other expeditions were made to the hills of Ragay, Labo, and Guinayangan, also without satisfactory results.

Upon the pacification of the province of Albay the work of the constabulary diminished, but toward the end of December strenuous efforts were made to run down the ladrones under the leader Avila. Excellent services were rendered by the new senior inspector, Lieut. Richard Griffiths, who succeeded Captain Porter, and by Second Lieutenant Fawcett, in following the trail of the perpetrators of the robbery of the provincial treasury, on a clew furnished by the provincial fiscal, they having captured the robbers, one of whom, Mariano Villar, having been killed.

The efficiency and loyalty of the constabulary in this province are worthy of special mention, all of the inhabitants having the greatest confidence in them. The majority of the constabulary located at Nueva Cáceres are on duty at the provincial building and act as guards of the provincial jail.

TOPOGRAPHY AND HYGIENE.

With the exception of epidemics that appear from time to time, and whose ravages are felt throughout the islands, the province of Ambos Camarines, both on account of its topographical situation and the customs and manners of its inhabitants, as well as the influence of a mild climate, is a healthy place. If the mortality was greater during the period covered by this report than usual, it was on account of the causes already mentioned.

Nueva Cáceres, the capital, situate on the banks of the Bicol River, with a population of 18,052 inhabitants and a territorial area of approximately 12,000 hectares, now includes the old pueblos of Camaligan and Canaman, which are annexed to it. It is the headquarters of the provincial government, the court of first instance, department of education, and the provincial constabulary force. It has some important buildings constructed of solid materials, such as the provincial building, the municipal building, the Episcopal Palace, the Paulist Seminary, Santa Isabel School for Girls, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, the Cathedral, the San Francisco and Peña-Francia churches, and several handsome private buildings on the principal streets of the town. There are the public primary schools and a normal high school where English, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, etc., are taught. It is a municipality of the first class.

The province is at present divided into four districts, named Bicol, Rinconada de Iriga, Lagonoy, and Daet, formerly called Camarines Norte. The first includes Nueva Cáceres, Pili, Milaor, Minilabag, San Fernando, Pamplona, Pasacao, Libmanan, Sipocot, Lupi, Ragay, Magarao, Calabanga, Tinambac, and Sirona; the second, Bula, Baao, Nabua, Bato, Iriga, and Buhi; the third, Tigaon, Sagñay, Goa, San José, Lagonoy, and Caramoan, all of which are situate north of Mount Isarog; the fourth, Daet, Indan, San Vicente, Labo, Paracale, Mambulao, and Capaolonga. All of them are municipalities of the third class, except Nueva Cáceres, which, as I have already said, is of the first class, and Daet, Nabua, and Iriga of the second class.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In spite of the fatal epidemic of malarial fever, which lasted from May to September, the schools have made greater progress than ever. The largest enrollment for

1902 was 2,400, and at the end of December, 1903, it reached some 7,000, a figure which is constantly increasing.

It has been demonstrated at Nueva Cáceres that the provincial school is exceedingly popular and has given the most satisfactory results. The principal, Mr. Crone, and his assistants have won the regard of the scholars on account of their treatment of them and their untiring efforts to advance the interests of education. The attendance at the primary and secondary schools is growing daily, due to the assiduity and tireless energy of the division superintendent, Mr. Freer, and the American teachers in diffusing a knowledge of the English language.

In view of the great attendance at the public school of Daet a provincial high school has been established there under the supervision of Prof. W. A. Wedgworth, which obviates the necessity of poor scholars desiring to continue their studies having to come to Nueva Cáceres. The municipality of Daet has contributed greatly to the establishment of this school by giving up the *casa tribunal*, which was adequately prepared for the purposes of the school at the expense of the municipal funds. Moreover, it has greatly contributed to the development of education in other ways, for which reason I regard Daet as one of the pueblos where education is most advanced.

Nearly all of the pueblos are clamoring for American or duly qualified Filipino schoolmasters to teach English, but unfortunately their number is too small to cover all of the pueblos; moreover there are six or seven municipalities that formerly had American teachers that are now without them, they having left for America or for other provinces. It is a pity that children who have learned a certain amount of English will have to forget it.

For this reason I desire to recommend an increase in the number of teachers in order that pueblos having relatively a large number of school children may be provided with teachers. I am quite sure that the attendance at the public schools will continue to increase unless the malarial fever puts in its appearance again, it having arrested the spread of education more than any other cause.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal sources of wealth in this province, as in the rest of the archipelago, prior to the year 1900, were undoubtedly agriculture and stock raising. The former consisted in the majority of the pueblos of Ambos Camarines, especially those of the district of Bicol, of rice produced in sufficient quantities to permit of exportation to other provinces, but unfortunately the rinderpest carried off about 95 per cent of the work animals, and planters have since then been unable to cultivate more than a fifth part of the fields. This produced a scarcity, and consequently an increase in the price of this staple, and brought about a crisis that the farmers at the instance of the government endeavored to overcome by plowing and sowing their fields, making the most extraordinary efforts along this line. But a long-continued drought, which lasted more or less during the past three years, brought failure and made more difficult still the deplorable situation of the rice planters. When the savings of the planters were exhausted and the laboring classes were without work, except such as they could find to do in local improvements and in the line of industry and commerce, famine began to make itself felt, so that the people were compelled to emigrate to other pueblos of the province and to Albay to make their livelihood in the hemp fields. At first it was thought that the situation could be remedied, but all hope was lost with the appearance of the cholera epidemic, subsequently followed by malarial fevers, which caused a great many deaths among the impoverished people of the pueblos.

However, notwithstanding these deplorable conditions, the government, under my charge, in compliance with orders received from the superior authorities and upon its own initiative, knew how to meet them. I consider it unnecessary for me to repeat here the sanitary measures adopted to arrest the evil, it being sufficient, in my opinion, to say that in order to remedy, if not completely at least partially, the effects of the famine, energetic measures were adopted to compel the pueblos of the province to plant rice, corn, sweet potatoes, and other food plants of quick growth, and that nearly all of the pueblos responded so that the results obtained, if not completely satisfactory, owing to the ravages of the crops by a plague of locusts, were considerably so.

In the face of all these misfortunes the people have never lost courage. Such pueblos as Siroma, Calabanga, those annexed to the latter, and Magarao, Pili, Bula, Bato, and Minalabag, formerly exclusively rice-producing, have recently turned their attention to planting hemp and cocoanuts, and if this movement does not result in failure this province will soon reach the level of its neighbor, Albay, as regards the production of this highly prized textile, especially when it is taken into account that

Ambos Camarines has the advantage in having an immense amount of land very well adapted to the cultivation of hemp.

The experiment made with Japanese rice, 200 sacks of which were ordered sent here by the honorable Philippine Commission, did not give the desired results in view of the fact that the seed scarcely grew in the seeding plats, making transplantation impossible. This may be due to the fact that a different process is employed in Japan for the cultivation of this cereal that the natives of this province do not know, or perhaps it may require a certain season and climate for its development. On the other hand the vegetable seeds sent by the bureau of agriculture have given good results, and I have hopes that the plants will grow well here, especially in land not subject to overflow.

As there are immense tracts of land that are uncultivated, owing to the scarcity of draft cattle, and their owners are daily becoming more hard pressed for money with which to purchase the animals that the government has so liberally offered to sell at cost price, the idea has suggested itself to me of organizing an agricultural bank in the province with private capital, subsidized, if possible, by the government with Congressional relief funds, in order that these landowners may raise the necessary amounts upon their property to be able to reestablish their estates, loans to be made at a moderate rate of interest. I can do no less than to recommend so laudable an idea to the government for its consideration.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the short time I have been in office the health of the province has been fair, but few cases of cholera accompanied by deaths having been recorded in the municipalities of Nueva Cáceres, Nabua, Baao, Iriga, Magarao, and Daet. The malarial fevers were effectually combated by the sending of adequate medicines and the relief furnished in rice to the different pueblos in exchange for labor. Deaths resulting from the fevers may be attributed as a rule to want of care, which is very necessary in this sickness during the period of convalescence.

Local boards of health have been organized in the following pueblos: Nueva Cáceres, Señor Candido Amador, president; Daet, Dr. Narciso San Agustin, president; Iriga, Señor Epifanio Villafuerte, president; Tigaon, Señor Victorino Guinto, president; Goa, Dr. Francisco Imperial, president; Buhí, Señor Adriano Trinidad, president.

The balance of the pueblos should also have boards of health, but a lack of funds has prevented them from attending to this important branch of the administration.

Vaccinations.—According to figures furnished to this office by municipal presidents, 83,000 persons of both sexes were vaccinated during the year.

The province has some 88 demented persons, for whom there is no asylum.

The leper hospital is in charge of Señor Julio Tuason, a practicante in medicine, and contains some 25 patients. There are some 75 others scattered throughout the province who might be better off in the hospital, considering its conditions.

The town of Nueva Cáceres and adjacent pueblos, on account of their low situation, are periodically subject to floods, and therefore unhealthy. During the rainy season the majority of its streets and all low places are often under water for several days at a time.

To these unhealthy conditions must be added the lack of good drinking water, all that for domestic purposes being taken from the river, which is not as clean as might be desired. If it is wished to improve the water-supply system it will be necessary to lay a pipe line from the upper part of the pueblo.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The preservation of public buildings and provincial roads demands that they be immediately repaired and the expenditure of appropriations made for the purpose. During the short period that I have held the gubernatorial office the following public improvements were carried on at the expense indicated below:

Wall, 2 feet 3 inches thick and 85 feet long, built on the premises of the provincial building; cost, \$2,167.99.

Repairs to provincial jail: Fixing furniture, whitewashing, and repairs to roof; cost, \$507.16.

Work on road and bridge between Nueva Cáceres and Quipayo: Cost, \$2,013.65 Mexican and \$3,698.82, Congressional relief fund.

Construction of 25,970 feet ditching and repair of two bridges, 8 and 10 feet, between Nueva Ecija and Iriga: Cost, \$2,762.11, provincial funds; and for repair of 5,000 feet road and six bridges, 8 to 50 feet, and nipa roof for one 45-foot bridge on same road; cost, \$3,697.02, Congressional relief fund.

Repair of 5,280 feet road between Nabua and Iriga: Cost, \$428.18, Congressional relief fund.

Repairs between Iriga and Buhi, 1,500 feet: Also with Congressional relief fund.

Clearing highway between Lupi and Ragay: Cost, \$98.75, Congressional relief fund.

Improvement and dredging Bicol River to allow passage of three steam launches making daily trips, distance 6 miles: Cost, \$1,280.38, Congressional relief fund.

All of this work was done under the intelligent supervision of the provincial supervisor, Mr. Edward P. Shuman, and several efficient foremen, both Americans and Filipinos.

COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, AND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

The commerce of this province consists in the exportation of hemp fiber, which is produced in nearly all of the pueblos, to take the place of rice, which can not be cultivated on account of a lack of draft cattle. The production of hemp is becoming more important every day.

Copra, ilang-ilang (in small quantities), split bamboo, pearl shells, balate, lumber, firewood, and gum mastic are also shipped out of the province.

Between June of last year and the same month this year 174,708 piculs of hemp, 45,670 piculs of copra, 18,265,140 pieces of split bamboo, and pearl shells, lumber, gum mastic, balate, and cocoanut oil in considerable quantities were shipped out from the port of Daet.

Nueva Cáceres shipped 218,676 piculs of hemp, 36,283 sacks of copra, 502 tins of cocoanut oil; Lagonoy district, 193,850 piculs of hemp and other articles. This port imported rice in large quantities, anisette wine, flour, and other foreign manufactured articles.

During the same period of time Daet imported 54,750 piculs of rice, 8,500 arrobas of native liquors, 145 quintals of flour, and a large quantity of other merchandise.

Nueva Cáceres imported during the period mentioned 358,971 piculs of rice, 19,540 tins of petroleum, 6,793 sacks of salt, 5,833 sacks flour, 6,097 demijohns anisette, and a considerable quantity of other merchandise.

Several steamers call from Manila twice a week at the ports of Lagonoy, Daet, and Nueva Cáceres, besides other vessels carrying freight.

The ports of Pasacao and Ragay are also visited by vessels of all descriptions.

There are the steam launches at present navigating the Bicol River that carry freight and make two or three trips a week.

The lack of dredges to deepen the channel and bar at San Miguel Bay makes it impossible for large vessels to make Nueva Cáceres.

There are wagon roads connecting nearly all of the pueblos, but some of them can not communicate with the provincial capital except by very bad roads, scarcely suitable for vehicles or horses. This is especially true of the towns in the districts of Daet and Lagonoy.

FORESTRY WEALTH.

The Tinalmud Mountain chain, extending through the districts of Ragay, Lupi, Sipocot, and all of the southern part of the province, contains forests where the following valuable species of woods predominate: Aranoja, mangachapuy, *duñgol*, *ipil*, calantas, tindalo, and barayong, and, as of the second group, palo-maria, batitinan, molave, narra, lanaan, banoy, malanijat, and baticulating.

In the central chain—that is, the foothills of Mount Isarog—lying within the districts of the pueblos of Bato, Bula, Nabua, Baao, Minalabog, San Fernando, Pamplona, and Libmanan the following species predominate: Anajoan, hapnit, ogao, carogcog, teadean, woods generally used for building purposes, and also molave, narra, mangachapuy, barayong, and batitinan, that are woods of considerable value on account of their good quality. There are also the woods such as taloto, malapaya, matanguaco, polotan, putat, tabog, and ubad, which are of so inferior a quality as seldom to be utilized.

The forests of Caramoan, Siroma, and Tinambac are rich in the most highly prized species, such as molave, narra, mangachapuy (yellow), tindalo, batitinan, and guiño. Though not in abundance, doñigon, malasinero, barayong, and yacal are also to be found. The district of Daet also contains the best class of timber in its forests. In its mangrove swamps firewoods of the following species are found: Tanogan, bacanan, culasi, langaray, tongag, dayon, and pagatpat.

In the district of Lagonoy, on the spur of Mount Isarog, narra is cut in good sized lengths. The following woods are also lumbered to quite an extent: Lanan,

anajaon, danlog, teadean, catmon, bulala, and on a small scale guijo, carogcog, palomaria, barayong, balnot, aga, anabe, barin, betis, camagea, balete, bagtugnin, buluy, butihan, hanaya, hinguis, magney, malobago, mayquidit, napus, nito, olas, oyango, pandan, pifa, saba, samorong-pula, samorong-puti, tanag, tindoc, and all kinds of bamboos, of which the variety known as malapayo yields the balao oil, are to be found in the forests of Ragay, Lupi, and Sipocot.

Many medicinal plants are known: Samo in abundance, calingog or wild cinnamon, the wild fig, hagonoy, macabuhay, ditá, anunang, and many others.

FORESTRY STATISTICS.

Consumption in the province, 138,955 cubic feet, valued at \$7,767.87; firewood, 6,959 square meters, value \$1,114.31. Shipped to Manila: Lumber, 103,351 cubic feet, value \$13,184.24; firewood, 1,086 square meters, value \$217.25. Free cutting, 343 cubic feet, value \$1,901.35, making a total of 242,649 cubic feet, valued at \$22,853.46, and 8,044 square meters of firewood, valued at \$1,331.56.

POSTAL SERVICE.

There are 11 post-offices in the province: Nueva Cáceres, Libmanan, Pasacao, Pamplona, Calabanga, Magarao, Iriga, Nabua, Tigaon, San José, and Daet.

Mails leave Nueva Cáceres twice a week for all post-offices in the province except Pasacao and Pamplona, where they are sent once a week. Mails for Daet leave by every steamer.

The mails are carried by the municipalities, with the exception of Nabua, Iriga, and Daet.

To Nabua and Iriga they are carried by the launch *Bicol*.

During the year 1903 1,249 sacks of mail were received by the Nueva Cáceres post-office and 835 sacks dispatched; registered letters, 1,016; registered packages, 553.

Nueva Cáceres is the only money-order office. Issued in 1903, 1,597; paid, 248

ELECTIONS.

The last elections in the 35 pueblos of this province were held on the first Monday of this month. Protests from 23 pueblos were received, which the provincial board set right. The majority of the protests against the results of the elections arose from party questions of small importance and had relation to irregularities on the part of electoral boards.

The provincial board devoted most of its sessions during the month of December to the settlement of these questions, more than 45 sessions having been held and 13 reelections ordered.

In said elections 6,140 duly qualified electors voted. Thirty-three pueblos swore in their municipal officers.

Revenues and expenditures of the provincial treasury of Ambos Camarines during the year 1903.

REVENUES.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
		<i>Pfs.</i>
Balance in cash December 31, 1902	P1,094.38	30,151.49
Registration of property	251.25	108.92
Supplies sold to municipalities	331.69	2,045.09
Industrial tax	9,914.70	40,949.07
Cedulas	534.94	38,084.00
Stamps	385.69	2,279.03
Cart taxes	40.64	1,165.55
Land tax	20,766.76	42,622.08
Municipal tax	1,188.06	5,733.31
Forestry tax	8,661.51	9,580.24
Revenues (internal)	450.08	643.92
Sales for nonpayment land tax	350.60	594.28
Total	44,020.80	173,956.91

Revenues and expenditures of the provincial treasury of Ambos Camarines during the year 1903—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
		<i>P/s.</i>
Payments to municipalities	₱838.08	102,072.56
Roads and bridges	2,092.43	9,569.17
Repair of normal school	7.20	150.00
Supplies	4,498.85	4,846.15
Expenses of court and jail	2,616.44	4,152.89
Transportation	8,890.09	775.31
Rents	167.77	1,200.00
Cost of sales for nonpayment land tax	726.60	594.26
Repairs to buildings	2,519.05	611.43
Provincial board of health	1,441.88	2,467.96
Salaries of employees	18,175.18	27,381.44
Traveling expenses	851.26	4,018.85
Volunteers		1,827.50
Commissions, sales of cedula		26.70
Inoculation of locusts	55.00	
Balance in cash December 31, 1903	11,645.48	14,262.72
	44,020.80	178,956.91
Balance in cash December 31, 1902	1,094.88	30,151.49
Total revenues during the year	42,925.92	148,805.42
	44,020.80	178,956.96
Total expenditures during the year	32,374.82	159,594.18
Balance in cash December 31, 1903	11,645.48	14,262.72

GENERAL.

During my term in office all matters, both municipal and provincial, have been adequately administered, and I can say that no complaint has come to my knowledge before or after my recent official visit to the pueblos, which demonstrates the satisfactory conditions of the province. The provincial board has made but one investigation of a municipal president—that of Moises Sayson, of Bato—on the charge of neglect of duty upon the occasion when his pueblo was invaded by the ladrones last July, which fact I mentioned in my telegram of the 14th of the said month. In this case the board was regretfully compelled to suspend this officer and recommend his removal.

In all of the branches of the provincial government I have observed that all employees have discharged their duties with integrity, probity, loyalty, and in good faith, they being worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the government, and it is a source of satisfaction to me to here set forth the high qualities that adorn these officers and to acknowledge the debt of gratitude owed them by the province I govern.

Respectfully submitted.

JUAN PIMENTEL,
Governor, Province of Ambos Camarines.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

NUEVA CÁCERES, July 15, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit the following report, as the acting governor of the province of Ambos Camarines, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Hon. Juan Pimentel, the provincial governor, having been appointed an honorary commissioner to visit the exposition at St. Louis, I was appointed acting provincial governor on April 28, 1904, and assumed the duties of the office on May 12, 1904. Under date of December 31, 1903, Governor Pimentel submitted a full report for the calendar year ended that day, in accordance with the law then in force, and consequently in this report I shall not reiterate details fully covered in his report, the conditions not having materially changed since his report was made.

COMMERCIAL.

The exports of the province are hemp, coprax, and bejuco. Of these, hemp is the only product exported in any considerable quantity. The imports are rice and articles for general domestic consumption, the chief article imported being rice. The culture of hemp and other products of the province could be greatly extended were it not for the lack of means of transportation. Transportation and commerce are so interdependent that they must exist together or not at all. The income from the road tax is hardly sufficient to keep in repair existing roads. New road in this province costs at least ₱6,000 per mile, and the project of adequately supplying new roads is so vast and expensive that it can not be considered. The question before us then is what, if anything, can be done to ameliorate existing conditions until such time as capital can be enlisted to build railways.

The Bicol River runs through the central portion of the province from the Albay line to the Bay of San Miguel. On its banks and its tributaries and estuaries are situated 15 municipalities, which can all be reached by baroto or canoe, which is practically the only means of communication they have now. One small stern-wheel boat and a small launch now navigate the river proper, but during the dry season it is difficult and dangerous. I think with the expenditure of a sum of money comparatively small as compared with the building of roads, this river and its tributaries and estuaries could be made navigable for river steamers at all seasons. Were this the case the province could then devote its available funds to the work of building roads from the river into the country, thus opening new areas to cultivation and increasing the productiveness of the province. This work, however, should be undertaken by the insular government, and your attention is respectfully called to its urgency and necessity. A tramway to be operated by animal power is now being built from Mercedes, the port of Daet, to the municipality of Daet. It is believed that this will prove successful and will be the beginning of improved means of transportation.

ECONOMIC.

The economic condition of the province is poor, but may be said to be very slowly improving. The great scarcity of animals for agricultural work is the principal cause of the present condition. In Camarines Norte and the Partido of Lagonoy, where hemp is the principal product, the people are in a fairly prosperous condition. In the central portion of the province, where rice was formerly the principal product, the people are very poor. The number of carabao is slowly increasing. The disease that has been killing the carabao has recently reappeared in two places in the province, but in each case was promptly checked by means of inoculation. The surra has recently reappeared and is rapidly reducing the small number of horses which survived the previous epidemic.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Philippine currency.	Local cur- rency.
Balance on hand, provincial and municipal, July 1, 1903	₱4,261.40	P/s. 29,900.16
Land tax:		
Provincial	19,435.34	22,812.84
Municipal	24,312.64	29,419.10
Registry of property	366.25	25.08
Miscellaneous provincial revenue	3,548.30	2,336.83
Industrial tax	24,920.67	23,669.96
Cédula tax	12,635.10	26,162.37
Stamp tax	969.32	721.76
Cart tax	464.96	323.73
Miscellaneous municipal taxes	3,357.13	3,972.86
Total	94,261.11	139,344.69
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant		
Forestry taxes refunded	14,967.33	
Payments to volunteers refunded	2,219.66	
Exchanges of currencies	76,832.13	47,830.79
Total receipts	188,280.23	187,175.48

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Philippine currency.	Local cur- rency.
		<i>P/s.</i>
Salaries of officials.....	₱19,087.65	8,946.69
Salaries of clerks and permanent employees.....	15,219.69	4,198.49
Provincial grounds and buildings.....	8,052.26	270.10
Furniture and office supplies.....	7,154.81	827.81
Miscellaneous.....	26,045.28	9,708.98
Expenditures for roads and bridges.....	5,740.56	2,768.12
Exchanges of currencies.....	42,454.47	86,982.08
Transferred to municipalities.....	54,709.83	51,055.26
Balance on hand, provincial and municipal, June 30, 1904.....	14,815.73	27,928.06
Total.....	188,280.23	187,175.43

The receipts are sufficient for the ordinary provincial expenses, but there is not sufficient surplus for needed public improvements.

There has also been received from the Congressional relief fund ₱14,983.80 and 4,743.77 p/s., which has been expended in road and bridge work and in building temporary schoolhouses in the municipalities which needed them the most.

A provincial school building is badly needed, and it is hoped that aid for that purpose may be had from the insular government.

The new revenue law will probably not materially change the revenue of the province.

INDUSTRIAL.

No manufactured articles are exported from the province. About 60 per cent of the area of the province is forest land and nearly all of the timber valuable, but the difficulty in transportation from the forest to tide water restricts the output.

POLITICAL.

The municipal elections were commented upon in the report of Governor Pimentel, and I will not touch upon that subject. There have been no disturbances of consequence. On the border of the province between Tayabas and Ambos Camarines a band of ladrones has long existed, but the constabulary prosecuted a vigorous campaign against them and their leader is believed to have been killed. At all events they have given no trouble for several months. On the Albay border a similar band still exists, and it is hoped that the constabulary will succeed in capturing them. One José Raldon, coming from the province of Tayabas, appeared in the central part of the province in the month of May and attempted to organize a force, but without success. He only gathered about him a few ignorant workers in the hemp fields. As a rule the municipal officers in the municipalities in which this man attempted his work were active and efficient in giving information, and the constabulary were at all times advised of his approximate whereabouts, although they were unable to capture him. He has since returned to Tayabas.

CONCLUSION.

The provincial officers are zealous and efficient in the performance of their duties, and it gives me great pleasure to report that all departments of the Government in this province, both insular and provincial, are working in perfect harmony and nothing has occurred to disturb the pleasant relations, both official and social, that exists between the several officials.

Very respectfully,

J. Q. A. BRADEN,
Acting Provincial Governor.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE,
San José de Buena Vista, July 15, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with Act 1044 I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The government of the province of Antique has within its scope 11 municipalities, that being the number to which the 21 pueblos that formerly made up the province were reduced by virtue of the provisions of Act 961; they have a total population of nearly 134,000 inhabitants.

The consolidation of the municipalities has increased the extent of territory governed by each of the municipal presidentes, but it has also resulted in offering a better opportunity for the selection of capable men to harmonize the opposing interests of the consolidated pueblos and to solve the many problems of municipal administration.

As a consequence of this fusion we are glad to be able to state that we now have better municipal officials, who have so far shown that they have a better knowledge of their powers and duties than their predecessors, and hence the municipal governments have been more properly conducted along legal lines. This being the case the action of the provincial government has not met with delays or oppositions to any great extent, and the civil government inaugurated in this province on April 13, 1901, has steadily improved. At the present time the province has no interpreter, the provincial board has also abolished some clerical positions, and the provincial jail has been placed under the custody of the constabulary.

The financial condition has not been as good as it should owing to the scarcity of product, brought about by the series of misfortunes to the province, and because the taxpayers were unable to meet their obligations until the last quarter of the fiscal year. However, the appointment of municipal treasurers as deputies of the supervisor-treasurer in their respective municipalities under the provisions of Act 999 will, it is believed, bring about an improvement in the financial condition of the province and relieve it in the future from financial stress.

CONSOLIDATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The proposition of consolidating the municipalities was not as a general rule well received by a majority of the officials of the pueblos, as they harbored the fear that with the fusion those pueblos that were not selected as the seats of the new municipal governments would be entirely neglected, as the officers of the newly organized pueblos, however great their activity might be, would be unable to look after the needs of the many barrios included within the jurisdiction of the new municipalities. It is my opinion, however, that something has been gained by this change; a better class of municipal officers has been selected to administer the new municipalities, as a general rule, and they have demonstrated that they are men of a higher intelligence and of a more extensive knowledge of their duties than the officials of the old pueblos.

The success of this measure would have been more complete if the municipal police had been furnished with more and better arms and placed under the supervision of the inspectors of constabulary in so far as discipline is concerned, but left entirely under the control of the municipal presidentes in all other things, the latter being under the direct supervision of the provincial governor. I strongly recommend this measure in the interests of the pueblos themselves. On the other hand, it is believed that the administration of the pueblos should be left entirely in their own hands and that responsibility should be exacted from them for faults committed. It is logical, if such responsibility is exacted from them, that they should be given an opportunity to comply with their duties, among these to preserve good order and public safety; but an unarmed municipal police force can not hope to obtain the respect of malefactors and enemies of the public order, its services can be of little or no value for safeguarding the interests of the pueblos, and it simply becomes a decorative appendage of the municipality. That the municipal police have not demonstrated up to now that they are a disciplined force and for this reason it is believed dangerous to trust them with rifles, is a question that can be solved in the first place by the bonds exacted from municipal officials, and in the second place by the senior inspector of constabulary of the province who can detail an officer properly to discipline the members of the municipal police force. With an efficient corps in each one of the pueblos some of the detachments of constabulary could be reduced, thus saving useless expenses to the insular government.

MALEFACTORS SURRENDERED, PARDONS FOR SAME.

The province of Antique can pride itself upon being one of the most peaceful provinces of the archipelago. It has enjoyed an Octavian peace since the Bantolos were captured and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in January, 1903. These individuals had been a source of trouble for a long time to the central part of the province. Santos's band and other ladrones also surrendered to me about the same time, manifesting their willingness to live within the pale of the law. More recently the notorious bands under Ompong and Agustin, numbering 230 men, presented themselves with their arms on June 22, 1904, at Pandan; they had been a nightmare to the pueblos of the northern part of the province, especially Pandan and Sebaste, the field of their depredations. With the presentation and capture of the bandits mentioned it can be assured that there is now no gang of bandits in this province with the exception of one under Bitoc, which has found refuge in the fastnesses of the forests of Capiz, near the Pandan and Culasi hills; this band operates usually in Capiz.

These outlaws presented themselves trusting that they would not be molested by the government for their past misdeeds, and I would suggest that they be pardoned, believing that the arrest and prosecution of any of them for past offenses would be sufficient to make all the rest return to the hills and under the spur of hunger to renew their operations against the neighboring pueblos. I believe that it would be preferable to relegate to oblivion the past actions of these men if their prosecution would jeopardize the tranquility of our province.

DANGERS TO PEACE.

In spite of the fact that we are enjoying complete peace here, the great fear is that disturbances may grow out of the religious strife between the followers of Aglipayans and those of the Roman Catholic churches, as there has been a recrudescence of the hostile feeling between them during the past fiscal year. This strife is not the result of the desire on the part of either of them to have the ascendancy over the minds of the people, but is due to the intervention of the friar element, which, aside from its religious character, is here considered as a political and social evil, the mere presence of which embitters the minds of the masses and produces general ill-feeling. In Bugason a friar named Vaquering produced such a state of affairs upon his arrival in that pueblo; the same thing is passing in Pandan where there is another friar. The friar, Domingo, was recently received in Dao with a shower of stones, and it can be safely asserted that any other pueblo will receive friars in a like manner should it have the misfortune to be visited by them. The mere reason that there is not an enlightened Filipino in the islands who is in favor of having the friars here is, in my humble opinion, sufficient motive for the Government to adopt measures to prohibit the entrance of this prejudicial element in the archipelago in the same manner as the entrance of Chinese into the United States is prohibited. Without the intervention of the friar the religious contentions between Aglipayans and Roman Catholics were of no importance whatever.

RICE, ITS QUALITY.

The financial condition of the province was seriously affected by a series of calamities which destroyed nearly all agriculture since 1901. During the year 1903 the cholera epidemic and fevers made their appearance in the month of May and were at their height during the season of sowing, for which reason less than one-half of the plantations was set out and of what was sown, which did not grow well on account of the drouth lasting from the latter part of July to the beginning of August, one-third was badly cultivated, due in the first place to the fear of the people to go out in the fields during the cholera epidemic and in the second place to the lack of carabaos. On the top of all these misfortunes it happened that during the harvest season in December it rained so hard that the quality of the rice was spoiled so that the Antique article is not at present well received in the market; there is, however, a sufficient stock of this cereal in the granaries of the planters to feed all of the inhabitants of the province until some months after the next harvest. As there was but little sale, although we do not fear famine we will, however, suffer from a lack of money. Fortunately the end of the fiscal year appears to smile upon the farmers, the rains from April to July having been very favorable to the crops so that if they continue to fall as they have done up to the present time, brighter prospects may be cherished of an abundant harvest during the coming fiscal year.

HEMP IN PLACE OF SUGAR; OTHER PRODUCTS.

Until 1896 sugar was the principal product of this province but subsequent to this date the destruction of machinery during the revolution, and more recently the death of draught animals, have contributed to the decline of the sugar industry, which may be said to have received a death blow, ruining the sugar planters and producing a monetary crisis in the province, which was aggravated by many calamities like locusts and rats in 1902 and the beginning of 1903, besides the epidemic diseases. At the present time the production of sugar is almost nothing. Many of the planters profiting by this severe lesson, and encouraged by the high prices for hemp, decided in 1902 to plant hemp instead of sugar. The former grows well throughout the entire province, especially so in the pueblos of Pandan and Culasi. During the past fiscal year large plantations of this textile plant have been made in Pandan and Culasi as well as on a smaller scale throughout the other pueblos of Antique with the exception of San José de Buena Vista whose lands are not suitable for its cultivation. It is certain that after five years the province of Antique will figure as one of the hemp-producing provinces of the archipelago.

The principal product of the province is rice, which is grown in sufficient quantities not only for local consumption but also for shipment to Iloilo, Capiz, and Mindoro, even during bad years.

While hemp grows luxuriantly in the interior, even on the sides of the mountains, cocoanuts are best adapted to the seacoasts, and it is expected that in ten years from the present time one of the principal products of Antique will be copra.

Cocoa and coffee grow well in all of the pueblos of the province. The cocoa of Barbaza, known commercially as "Antique cocoa," is much sought after and brings a high price in the market of Iloilo; however, the production of these two articles is scarcely sufficient to satisfy local consumption at present. I have greatly wondered why it is that cocoa and coffee being of a quality superior to that of Lipa, they are not grown in quantities sufficient for export. This is a problem which I shall submit to the consideration of the municipal officers and try to get them interested in encouraging the people of their respective pueblos to take up this very profitable business.

The province also produces the mango and a large variety of vegetables and small fruits which might be made an element of its wealth if we had rapid and easy means of communication with the large centers of population in the island of Panay.

THE NEGRITOS.

Besides the Christian population there is a certain number of Negritos of Aetas who live on the sides of the mountains and in the neighborhood of streams; their number is approximately 500 souls, including men, women, and children. They are savages, but could be grouped together under a suitable government of their own.

Besides these there are mountain tribes who number over 2,000 in all of the municipalities of the province. These people have no connection whatever with the Christian population, have superstitious beliefs, and hide themselves in the fastnesses of the most inaccessible forests.

Their grouping, if possible, under a separate government would be more advantageous to their own interests and to those of the province. They should not be subjected to any sort of taxation for some years.

Before finishing this report I regret to state that insuperable difficulties have prevented me from sending photographs which it was my desire should accompany it, but the lack of a camera has made the realization of my wish an impossibility. For that reason I considered my report incomplete.

Finally, I have the satisfaction of saying that as a general rule the employees of this government are efficient and I am complying with a duty in stating that the officials are perfect gentlemen who have extended to me valuable assistance in carrying on the public administration.

Efficiency can only be obtained by experience, and the people of Antique, as time goes on, are demonstrating that they are beginning perfectly to understand the liberal institutions of the American people. The partisans of education are each day more numerous as is eloquently shown by the great increase in attendance at the public schools.

Respectfully submitted.

L. FULLON,
Governor of Province of Antique.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BATAAN.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BATAAN,
Balanga, July 12, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the provincial act, as amended by Act 1044, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, accompanied by ten photographic views:

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

The principal articles of commerce in this province include sugar, lumber, fresh and salt fish, and, in a relatively unimportant amount, rice. During the period embraced by this report the principal article of commerce was fish; of rice there has scarcely been sufficient produced to cover the necessities of the inhabitants of this province. With relation to sugar, the production of this article, which constitutes the basis of the commercial wealth of the province in general, has been very much less than last year, due, according to the general opinion, to the competition of foreign sugars entering the Philippine market.

Lumbering to a certain degree has been profitably carried on; it may be stated that this industry and fisheries are the only two which have increased in commercial importance, adding to the provincial wealth. It is worthy of note, however, that the lumber output at Mariveles has during the period of this report been very limited, due to the fact that the naval reservation at that place occupied the majority of the best forests constituting the source of revenue of the pueblo. However, by virtue of the recent provisions of the superior authorities, the larger part of these forests has reverted to the municipality as a consequence of the reduction of the naval reservation, and the pueblo's revenues have thereby been increased.

Nearly all of the commerce of this province with the outside world is carried on by river and sea transportation, but as none of the pueblos are provided with wharves transportation is both difficult and costly, causing great harm to business in general as well as to private interests. In order to give life and vigor to commerce and industry, the construction of wharves is as urgently necessary as the building of roads, ports, and public buildings. Among the roads most needed are one from Balanga to Bagac and another from Orani to Olongapo, crossing the mountains in a straight line. From a commercial as well as from an administrative and political point of view the construction of said roads would be of utility and benefit, and it is highly desirable that the necessary appropriation for this work be made from the Congressional relief fund.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The series of disasters which has afflicted this province during last year and the second six months of the fiscal year, among them the cholera, the rinderpest, the locust plague, and several fires in the pueblo, has profoundly affected its economic condition. These untoward events, though past, have left their natural consequences and brought about the poverty now felt, but, thanks to the rice donated by the Government to this province, the situation has been alleviated and will continue to improve so long as this article of food is distributed among the laborers on public works in Bataan.

The initiative taken by several residents of this province in making plantations of hemp and maguey, which grow abundantly in the forests, promises in the not far distant future to be of great benefit to the inhabitants.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

In spite of the disasters mentioned taxes have been paid with a fair degree of regularity, but few taxpayers being insolvent last year as compared with this. The fact that the majority of the taxpayers are delinquent at present is perhaps due to the last harvest being what was left of the destruction caused by the locusts that desolated this province. The demand at this season for rice and sugar being almost nil is also a reason for this.

Since the arrival of Treasurer E. R. Yundt to this province taxes have been collected with comparative ease; the provincial treasury is well able to meet the ordinary expenses of the province and has just repaid to the insular treasury, in spite of the disasters referred to, ₱5,000 loaned to it.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Fishing is an industry which has been followed by the inhabitants of nearly all of the pueblos that in the majority are coast towns, by means of weirs located on the seashore and also by nets handled by squads of men in vessels of large and small draft. This industry brings large and sure returns, as the majority of the fish is transported in the same boats or by steamer direct to Manila or adjacent provinces, where it is sold at a good price. In some pueblos, like Orion, warehouses are located, where the fish is salted and dried, to be afterwards sold in Manila and the nearby provinces. It is a business yielding constant returns, interrupted only by stormy days.

In some parts of this province fish hatcheries are located where the species named in the vernacular bangus is propagated in great abundance, being an article of general consumption. The bangus fish are caught by the natives of Bagac and Morong in nets made of the sinamay textile and transported in earthenware jars on the shoulders of bearers to the different pueblos of the province. This method of transportation is the only practicable one on account of the ruggedness of the country and bad roads. Some of these fish hatcheries are supplied from Manila, where the fry is brought from Taal, Batangas.

Salt making is also an industry in the majority of the coast towns, which take advantage of the fact that large areas of land are subject to the overflow by the sea. The majority of these coast pueblos are also engaged in the cultivation of bacauan, a small tree which grows abundantly on marshy land, subject to overflow by the sea, much sought after and esteemed for firewood. All of the industries mentioned have been self-supporting rather than gaining during this period.

The cultivation of indigo on a small scale has been carried on in a few pueblos of this province, but it appears that at present it is no longer so or that its importance is insignificant.

The most important and principal productive industry of the province is undoubtedly that of sugar obtained from cane. Large plantations of cane exist in all of the pueblos, and there are many sugar mills operated by animal power, water, and steam, though these latter are very few. There are no refineries. As already stated, the importance of this product has diminished rather than increased.

Another industry which may be said to be derived from that of sugar making is the distillation of alcohol from molasses. However, in the entire province there is only one distillery, located at the provincial capital, and its profits have diminished on account of the competition of foreign spirits. A few primitive stills formerly existed in some of the pueblos, but they have all disappeared with the exception of one operated in the municipality of Orani. In this latter pueblo a soap factory is in operation. The raw materials are brought from Manila. Its output nearly satisfies the local demand. Two potteries for the making of clay cones, used as packages for sugar, also exist. The ancient methods of manufacture used by this industry demonstrate that it was introduced from China, all of the tools having Chinese names.

A plant for the distillation of ilang-ilang perfume is running in the municipality of Samal, lately consolidated with Orani. The flowers are gathered from trees scattered in different places, where the virgin natural wealth of the soil produces this product in abundance.

The manufacture of nipa roofs is carried on exclusively in the municipality of Orani, the raw materials used being the leaves of the nipa or nipa palm. The output is consumed in that province, but at certain times two-fifths is sold in the adjacent provinces.

The lumbering industry is relatively untouched, and it would be a praiseworthy act to encourage it, for the immensity of the lumber wealth of the virgin forests of this province is incalculable. One of the principal means of favoring this industry would undoubtedly be to provide easy means of communication between the lumbering centers and the mills. It has been the lack of roads which has held back the development of this industry in Bataan, and it may be stated that, in spite of the enormous timber resources of the province, owing to lack of transportation, they have as yet remained untouched. Brigandage still exists in the province, though it is infrequent, and has been relegated to the hills and isolated pueblos, where there are a few marauding bands. Fortunately, thanks to the services rendered by the insular constabulary and municipal police, this evil tends to disappear rather than to increase. Its existence at the present time, in connection with the other evils from which this province has suffered, has had the effect of discouraging the inhabitants and of delaying the time when public tranquillity shall have become an accomplished fact.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Compared with last year education has felt a great and favorable influence, although the attendance of children of both sexes in the public schools is not entirely satisfactory. It is only at Balanga, Orión, and Orani that the attendance is large. In these pueblos the progress in the English language, which to a certain point is remarkable in comparison with the other pueblos, and that made in the elements of arithmetic, geography, and history has been noted.

The small attendance at the other public schools in the province may be attributed to the lack of American teachers and to the want of a compulsory school law, which shall oblige the attendance of all children between 7 and 12 years of age not only in this province but throughout the archipelago. The need of such a law is apparent from the apathy of heads of families with regard to the education of their minor children or wards.

The great interest taken by Hon. Tomás del Rosario in securing the establishment in this provincial capital of a secondary school and a school of arts and trades has resulted in the province having secured a high school, where many young people who are unable to broaden their knowledge in the educational centers of Manila can to-day continue their studies to their own satisfaction, no less than to that of their parents, who can send them to this provincial capital at a much less expense.

In case that the provincial treasury is unable to bear the expense occasioned by the establishment of a college or school of secondary instruction or of arts and trades it will be necessary to appeal to the insular treasury, under the conditions prescribed by law for such cases.

The provincial government is at present directing its efforts to enlightening the non-Christian or Negrito tribes in this province and give them the experience necessary to establish local popular government. The provisions of section 1 of the act of the Commission relative to this matter has been put into practice, subject to the restrictions of sections 2, 3, and 4 of the said act, with some show of success.

Crimes and acts of violence have been very rare, as is proven by the records of the court of first instance of this province and of the justice of the peace courts, demonstrating that the people respect the law and know how to comply with their duties. There are at present but 14 prisoners in the provincial jail at this capital serving sentences for minor misdemeanors. Civil suits are likewise very few, indicating good faith in the transaction of business and the fulfillment of contracts during the year 1903 and the first six months of 1904. In the court of first instance in 19 cases judgment was awarded, 72 were dismissed, 17 are pending, and 4 were disposed of by prohibition.

Since the latter part of April, when I took charge provisionally of the office of governor of this province, I have observed that the force of constabulary here is an excellently disciplined corps under the skillful management of Senior Inspector Capt. H. Knauber. His temporary transfer to the province of Cagayan has apparently wrought no change, as Inspector Clarke has continued the untiring pursuit of the few bandits still marauding in the hills, thus contributing greatly to the maintenance of order and public tranquility. The work of Messrs. Heartt, Baltazar, and Rodriguez, inspector of constabulary, clerk of the court, and president of the municipality of Mariveles, respectively, in capturing Artemio Ricarte, is of incalculable benefit, and these gentlemen have made themselves deserving of the reward which they received.

I have also observed that all of the employees, insular, provincial, and municipal, with whom I have come in contact by virtue of the office I hold temporarily, comply with their duties with good sense, judgment, and intelligence, and the tranquility of the province is due to this valuable combination in connection with the ability of the people to understand, and their earnest efforts to adapt themselves to the new institutions that the Government of the United States has given them in the ample autonomy which they enjoy in municipal and provincial government. These conditions have firmly established a state of peace and order that neither the public disasters which for years have afflicted the province nor any other causes have been able to shake, and it is this spirit which has operated greatly to diminish all sorts of crimes and conflicts so frequent and inevitable during the calamitous periods of transition.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARO PASCUAL SEVILLA,
Acting Governor, Province of Bataan.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BATANGAS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF BATANGAS,
Batangas, September 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the conditions prevailing in the province of Batangas:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I have just visited the 15 municipalities which to-day constitute the 22 pueblos formerly existing in this province. I have stopped in each of them sufficient time to hold popular meetings and give public lectures and to interview the most influential people in each locality with the end in view of inculcating in all of them a love for work, for education, and for peace, the only roads leading to prosperity and true progress. I have in each instance endeavored to show the importance of agricultural improvements, local industries, and the development of education, and departing as much as possible from politics, in view of the fact that politics is the subject of endless intrigue and conjectures for the future on the part of certain elements, while I believe that the leaders of the Filipino people, if truly anxious, conscientiously and with sincere patriotism, to labor in the interests of their fellow citizens, ought to concentrate all of their efforts, energy, and intellectual power to bring about the reconstitution, improvement, and stability of prevailing conditions without bothering themselves a great deal about the future, for the future will take care of itself, being but a natural development of the present. I have devoted all of the time necessary to inspect and carefully examine the divers manifestations of the life of a municipality. I have unreservedly placed myself at the disposition of everyone having some complaint, protest, claim, or suggestion to make, and the general impression which I have received is that the pueblos of this province, with very rare exceptions, are in a really satisfactory state. In the first place, because of their zeal in the compliance of their duties and the perfect harmony and fraternal assistance which prevails between the provincial and municipal officials, as well as between the civil and military elements, that are bound by the closest ties of sincere regard, as is demonstrated by the petitions sent through me to the superior authorities by those municipalities, no sooner do they become aware of a prospective transfer of a military post or station, because of the good disposition generally shown by taxpayers of all sorts in their willingness to share municipal and provincial burdens than the exigencies of progress impose, because of the great enthusiasm animating all classes in favor of the dissemination of popular education, and, above all, because of the indomitable energy and heroic love of work made so patent by the people of Batangas that it is impossible for us to fail to see it. In the rude struggle for existence the natives of this province are well fitted to survive. Nothing terrifies them; nothing discourages them. If year after year their lands are invaded by clouds of locusts, one and all, including the smallest child, hasten to exterminate them; if their animals are carried off by the rinderpest, they, confiding in the strength of their arm, with a piece of iron, with their own nails, they rend the earth and wrest from it the nourishment they require; if nature denies them the rain of heaven, torrents of the sweat of their brows fertilize their desert lands; with an indomitable and invincible spirit, with head erect, proud of their self-reliance during this struggle against the cruelties of nature, they only bend the head to kiss and bless the generous hand of America and render to it unconditional adhesion and infinite acknowledgment for the splendid gifts that it has showered upon the people in days of sorrow, misery, and hunger. In general terms, complete peace prevails. A peace undisturbed by a single symptom of religious strife, the disastrous consequences of which history and experience teach us consist in making deep dissensions, enervating energy, and constituting an eternal obstacle to real progress. It can be affirmed that there is not officially one single active Aglipayan in any part of this province; so that if any slight incident does sometimes occur it is due to questions of a personal character which originate rather more from the idiosyncrasy and individual manner of conduct of the actors in such events than from uncompromising sectarianism. With regard to the prohibition of funerals when the body is carried in an open casket, which gave rise to so much talk in the sensational newspapers, this is a technical problem of the exclusive jurisdiction of the bureau of public health, which I presume will soon have the last word said about this matter. On the other hand, in the hearts of the inhabitants of this province there is day by day taking deeper root a profound love for peace and good order, which they unanimously recognize as the only true, solid basis of their regeneration, welfare, and progress, all of them feeling consequently a hatred

no less profound against the criminal disturbers of the peace. And here we have a great question.

This scum of past periods of turbulence is nothing more or less than an aggregation of incorrigible criminals, monstrous abortions of evil, jailbirds, in short, the residue left by the revolutionary wave when the storm had subsided under the influence of the magic wand of peace. These people have not an atom of anything resembling a political ideal, nor do they even possess the madness of the dreams of an Utopia. There we find a hotbed of crime and a blindness that leads to annihilation. They are the prey of remorse, and being outcasts among their own people they rove over the mountains like veritable wild beasts. No other measures are possible with them except that of extermination. In the pueblos the inhabitants are active in the pursuit of these wild beasts, and whenever they are in reach they do not hesitate to hunt them down.

AGRICULTURE, LOCUSTS, RINDERPEST.

This is essentially an agricultural province, and formerly, during the period of its greatest splendor, it owed everything to agriculture, as all of its sources of wealth emanated from it. I believe that it can be affirmed without great risk of falling into error that the Batangas region has in the past demonstrated the highest capacity for agricultural production, due as much to the marvelous perseverance of the inhabitants in their labors as to its soil of great variety and inexhaustible fertility. In better times Batangas was truly one great model farm, where it appeared that nature had made a magnificent display—a most dazzling exhibition of all those products made in the mysterious and innermost recesses of its sacred bosom. But the blast of misfortune and calamity was felt, and that enchanted Eden was changed into something like a desolate and lugubrious panorama. Ten years of locust plagues, the loss of its most valuable product—coffee—the rinderpest, which exterminated all of the draft animals, the destruction left in the wake of the war, and two years of drouth left this province almost in the throes of death. However, this year, thanks to the establishment of peace and the generous protection of the American Government and the imponderable activity of its inhabitants, its condition is slowly but surely improving. This year there was a new invasion of locusts, believed to have come over from Mindoro; but the people, encouraged by the succor extended to them by the civil commission, which placed 1,000 piculs of rice at their disposition for this purpose, and the indefatigable zeal of the provincial and municipal authorities, have been able to exterminate, in the short period of two months and one-half, nearly 15,000 sacks of young locusts, thereby succeeding in saving of all their plantations. There was a new outbreak of the rinderpest from January to June, which caused the death of 56 horses, 54 cattle, 75 carabaos and 1,595 hogs, the disease being especially severe in Lipa, where in two months it killed off 50 animals. It is a sight to see the poor farmers doing the work of animals because of the scarcity of the latter. However, from data at hand, all of the pueblos have this year cultivated larger areas of land than during former years, some of them, like Taal and Baian, having increased their sowings to four times more than in other years. Lipa, San Juan, Santo Tomás, and Batangas have increased theirs to double, while in the balance of the pueblos the increase has been from one-half to one-third over that of former years. And thanks to the timely and copious rains, if no other disappointments overtake the farmers it is everywhere expected that an abundant crop will reward their efforts. All of the farmers are exceedingly anxious to substitute their old crops, which are always at the mercy of the weather, of the innumerable plagues and the lack of draft animals, with other and new ones not subject to such contingencies. The mind is comforted and faith in a prosperous future is renewed in the contemplation of the extensive plantations of hemp, maguay, cotton, oranges, coconut trees, pineapples, mulberry trees for the cultivation of the silk-worm, ilang-ilang, cocoa, and even a few coffee trees. However, it is impossible to get along without the cultivation of rice, the basis of our food, and sugar cane, and for this reason it is necessary seriously to think of the manner of replacing the cattle and carabaos lost through disease by other means and methods for tilling the ground, such for instance as steam plows, and this is a problem at present in the mind of the largest land holders, to which I have the honor to call the attention of the Government. Such new and progressive methods and the much wished-for agricultural mortgage and loan bank to prop the unfortunate farmers who have been fleeced by usurers and suffered other calamities, are the only solutions of the problem which will save our agriculture from its present condition of anguish.

In all the labors connected with this important branch and many others of a diverse and general character which weigh upon the provincial board nearly the entire work falls upon the shoulders of the provincial secretary, Mr. Caedo, a model

functionary on account of his high endowments and upright character, who, at the head of his efficient force during nearly four years, has daily performed, in an assiduous and most worthy manner, an immense amount of work. In a very few months, aside from the multiple and unforeseen work connected with the provincial board and the provincial board of health, he has been able to complete with the most brilliant success the work connected with the new board of revision, extermination of locusts, relief boards, reorganization of municipal police, electoral census, construction of the high school, convention of presidents, with several governmental investigations, interrogatories to the municipalities relative to road taxes and the maintenance of roads, to agricultural and industrial production, statistics, reports, surveys of barrios, etc., besides the immense accumulation of records, reports, circulars, and the great mass of documents received from the different bureaus of the government.

* FINANCIAL CONDITION.

With the exception of three or four municipalities that on account of their small size have suffered financial straits, all the rest have their treasuries in a condition of brilliant prosperity, being free from the anxieties of a prospective deficit, while some may be even said to be swimming in the abundance of a copious surplus. Thanks to the wise measure adopted by the civil commission relative to the redemption of delinquent personal registration taxes of former years by five days' work, this tax has been collected with more regularity and much less trouble. Much the same thing may be said with regard to the land tax; some errors having been corrected, excessive assessments reduced, and all of the complaints of property owners having been attended to by the new board of revision, these taxes, formerly so odious and looked upon with so much aversion, are now paid, relatively speaking, with general satisfaction, especially so as the people have become convinced that these taxes are the pillars which sustain the public works (schools and roads) that modern civilization, which America has brought to us in its highest development, demands. Such is the prosperity of some municipalities like Lipa, Batangas, Taal, and Bauan that they have permitted themselves the luxury of renouncing the one-fourth of 1 per cent, which corresponds to them for general expenses, in order to somewhat alleviate the hardships that the landowners have had to bear. If the financial condition of the municipalities continues in this wise, we hope that in less than two years the most populous of them at least will have their own markets like that of the provincial capital, municipal buildings, and public schools, and, if local exigencies demand it, their own nonsectarian cemeteries. With this purpose in mind we have joined our efforts to those of Mr. Blanchard, our most worthy treasurer, who has been four years in the discharge of his arduous duties with the most pronounced efficiency, he being distinguished as an official of exceptional merit, great intellectual powers, and a philanthropic heart; he is a perfect paragon of a treasurer.

According to data existing in the office of the provincial treasurer, there has been collected: For personal registration certificates or cedulas, ₱52,456.65 and \$20,465.51 Mexican; land tax, ₱41,175.20 and \$13,025.57 Mexican; industrial tax, ₱18,592.11 and \$4,880.51 Mexican; fisheries, ₱5,059.97 and \$3,520.33 Mexican; concessions and others, ₱6,598.22 and \$8,239.40 Mexican; municipal licenses, ₱11,086.43 and \$3,784 Mexican; cattle, ₱2,692.40 and \$4,073.37 Mexican; fines, ₱1,840.25 and \$1,041.03 Mexican; registration of property, ₱212 and \$11.50 Mexican.

CONSTABULARY AND MUNICIPAL POLICE.

As I have already indicated, there is a lofty public spirit of courageous solidarity to exterminate and annihilate the criminal disturbers of peace and order which is strongly in evidence. The brilliant and energetic corps of constabulary and scouts greatly contribute to its maintenance and development. I might say, in like manner, but not to so great an extent, the same thing is true with regard to the municipal police of recent organization in this province. The head of the constabulary corps in this province is the young and courteous Capt. Charles E. Manison, whose prestige is great in the corps, as in less than two years he has cleaned the extensive and troublous island of Mindoro of ladrones, captured over 70 rifles, and is a worthy successor of the never-to-be-forgotten Captain Griffith because of his activity, energy, and tact displayed in the discharge of the delicate duty of exercising control over the municipal police. If evidence is desired to prove the existence of that lofty spirit to which I have referred, it is only necessary to recollect the events which occurred in Santo Tomás, Tanawan, Lipa, Rosario, Bauan, and Nasugbu, where defenseless rustics and unarmed tenientes de barrio, defying the ire and facing the vengeance of savage tulisanes, availing themselves of a thousand artifices and stratagems, as strength they had none, were successful in capturing the enemies of good order

and the infamous despoilers of their persons and property. How often has such bravery met with death, kidnaping, and with martyrdom! The sad situation of these poor rustics who are, so to speak, between the sword's point and the wall, is worthy of the most humane attention and gives rise to many bitter reflections better suited to a sociological article than to an official report. The municipal police of Santo Tomás, Tanawan, Lipa, and Taal, who are provided with good arms and uniforms, labor to the extent of their power under the orders of their worthy presidents and the direction of the constabulary inspector; and they have captured many rifles, revolvers, and other arms from the bandits, the police force of Santo Tomás being specially remarkable on account of the many successes which have crowned its efforts. With the exception of those pueblos that on account of their proximity to Cavite and Laguna suffer from time to time from the deplorable effects of brigandage, the other pueblos of the province enjoy the most perfect tranquility, especially Batangas, San Juan, Bauan, Taysan, Ibaan, Lobo, Calatagan, Calaca, Tuy, and Balayan, from where not even the least disturbance has been reported to me. There are constabulary posts at Batangas, where the headquarters is situated, at Lipa, Tanawan, Taysan, Taal, Calaca, and Tuy, and of scouts at Nasugbu, Bayuyungan, Talisay, Ambulong, and San Juan. I think that a good system of telephones uniting all of the pueblos would add to the rapidity of action and efficacy of operations of the constabulary and scouts.

In order to contribute somewhat to the extermination of brigandage, the greatest desire guiding all of my actions, I have proclaimed to all of the municipalities that I will pay out of my own pocket from 5 to 10 pesos for each revolver and from 10 to 20 pesos for each shotgun or rifle presented to me, as I believe that in order to be successful the principal thing to be done is to deprive them of their arms, and I am already obtaining some results. I shall consider myself fortunate the month when the 375 pesos I receive from the province are all used for this purpose, for I shall have returned its money to the province in the form of added tranquility and welfare by annihilating those accursed instruments of disorder and crime.

HIGHWAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

There are two great wagon roads, one from Batangas to Calamba, passing through San José, Lipa, Tanawan, and Santo Tomás, and another starting from the same point and running through Bauan, Taal, Lemery, Calaca, Balayan, Tuy, and Lian.

I was over these roads during the rainy season (June and July) and found them in the best possible state of preservation, thanks to the incessant industry of the supervisor, Mr. Westerhouse, a most expert engineer and a veritable prototype of indefatigable activity, who may be said to always have an eye on the roads in order immediately to repair any damage that the elements might cause. I would make bold to petition the government that it deign to fix its attention upon the roads uniting this provincial capital with Ibaan, Taysan, Rosario, and San Juan. The supervisor is making superhuman efforts to repair these roads, but in a provisional manner and by sections, so to speak, as a lack of funds does not permit him to undertake a definite and lasting work such as has been done on the other wagon roads. And as it is this part of the province that is precisely the least cultivated and where the greatest misery and poverty reign, the rinderpest and other diseases and calamities having been more cruelly and harshly felt in this region than in any other part of the province, I believe that the government would be performing a work of charity if it would grant an appropriation to construct a good wagon road from Batangas to San Juan, passing through the pueblos mentioned. This part of the province, moreover, does not expect to get the benefit of the advantages of the railroad, as it is off the proposed line. It is also by all means necessary that work on the wharf at Batangas should begin soon, this being a concession promised some time ago.

What would be truly the renaissance of the province is the laying of a line of railroad. This would act as a revivifying fluid, generating new habits of activity in diffusing itself through all of the organisms of this impoverished region; it would awaken new energies and at the same time attract new elements of life. All of these immense benefits we expect from the promises that from the highest spheres of the Government have been received in our hearts as a consoling blessing which will bring forth love and eternal acknowledgment of the magnanimity of the American Nation.

A mail service is in regular operation and very well organized.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Batangas counts 2,612 scholars in the 3 schools of the town and the 15 in the barrios. Bauan 1,037 in 2 schools in the pueblo and 16 in the barrios. Lipa 1,227 in 2 schools

in the pueblo and 8 in the barrios. Nasugbu 783 in 1 school in the pueblo and 5 in the barrios. Taal 632 in the 2 schools in the pueblo and 8 in the barrios. Cuenca 623 in 1 school in the pueblo and 1 in the barrio. Balayan 456 in 1 school in the pueblo and 4 in the barrios. San Juan 444 in 1 school in the pueblo and 4 in the barrios. San José 350 in 1 school in the pueblo and 2 in the barrios. Rosario 183 in 1 school in the pueblo and 1 in the barrio. Calaca 150 in 1 school in the pueblo and 1 in the barrio. Santo Tomás 143 in 1 school in the pueblo and 6 in the barrios. Lobo 68 in 1 school. Ibaan 60 in 1 school. Which makes a total of 9,368; and if to this is added one high school, one of arts and trades, and another of agriculture in the provincial capital and the intermediate schools in Lipi, Bauan, Taal, Balayan, and Tanawan, and the night schools in all of the pueblos where the entire municipal governments, including presidents and justices of the peace and the most prominent people in the town attend, are taken into account, an approximate idea of the magnificent level reached by this most important branch of the government will be had, which is greatly to the honor of the superintendent, Mr. Buck, who carries forward his sublime mission of diffusing popular education with veritable fervor and the zeal of an apostle. He is one of the most valuable Americans and has the greatest affection for this country. He is a living example of the value of self-help, and for that reason, better than anyone else, he is capable of Saxonizing our children in the fullest and highest acceptance of this word. Nearly all of the presidents are assisting him to the extent of their ability in this noble work, and in connection with this matter I would state that the president of Batangas has distinguished himself in the extreme in this work.

Batangas is, on the other hand, a model municipality from every point of view; admirable, because of its resourceful initiative, and meriting mention among all the rest in the province because of the fact that it appropriates ₱6,000 for educational purposes from its general funds. The president and other municipal officers of Tanawan have renounced the privilege of receiving the maximum of their salaries in order to maintain the barrio schools with the money thus saved. At Bauan the president and councilors are canvassing the barrios in order to raise a small contribution so as to get funds with which to maintain the rural schools. The municipality of Santo Tomás is also engaged in the work of raising voluntary subscriptions for the construction of schools. The president and headmen of San José distribute monthly prizes among the students. Lipa, not to be outdone, has made donations of supplies and land for school purposes and has raised subscriptions in its barrios for the same purpose. San Juan and Nasugbu have done the same thing. In fact, all of the pueblos, in spite of the general crisis through which this country is passing, are willing to go to any sacrifice when the interests of education are involved. Carried away by this general and widespread enthusiasm prevalent among all of the inhabitants, I have instituted many prizes in different pueblos on my own account, in order to encourage the scholars. The provincial treasurer maintains a few poor students. In this provincial capital a school of agriculture and classes in manual training have begun operation, and we trust that the results from these centers of learning will give a new course to education, making it of a more practical character.

Besides the official establishments there are some Catholic schools and a few colleges connected with the Manila centers of learning—San Juan de Letran and Liceo de Manila.

PROVINCIAL JAIL—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The provincial jail is a handsome building, uniting good sanitary conditions with perfect security. It is situate in an isolated place outside of the town and is swept by the salubrious sea breezes. Some of its departments are used as barracks by the constabulary detachment in this provincial capital, they having guard over the place. When I took charge of the provincial government one of my dearest wishes was to improve the situation of the unfortunate prisoners. They are now uniformed, which fact to a certain extent is a safeguard against the formerly frequent jail breaks. They are provided with plates, cups, and other necessary utensils. The jail is provided with a good infirmary under the charge of the municipal doctor, and also with a department for women. The prisoners are taken out on public works under the immediate inspection of a deputy of the provincial supervisor, with 6 armed guards, and all sorts of precautions are taken to avoid escape. There are at present 150 of them, of which number 86 are awaiting definitive sentence, but we hope that within a short time this number will diminish, owing to the activity, which is really admirable, that the provincial fiscal, Mr. Diego Gloria, assisted by a personnel which, though small, is capable and diligent, is displaying in the preparation of causes and the interest he is taking in their prompt disposal when court next opens. He is an official who deserves all sorts of praise, being active, upright, and inflexible in the

compliance of his difficult duties. He has been nearly four years zealously serving the government in the laborious task of prosecuting crime.

The justice of the peace courts are not, as a general rule, badly administered, and up to the present time not a single case of prevarication has been recorded. However, I adhere to the suggestions so often made by various entities relative to the making of radical reforms in this important branch of the administration of justice—such, for example, as the aggregation of the present municipalities into districts presided over by justices of the peace who are learned in the law and will be able better to discharge the duties of their office. They should be well remunerated.

PUBLIC HEALTH—INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The public health could not be better, according to data furnished by the efficient provincial department of health. There has been a very large increase of births over deaths and no epidemic disease has presented itself for some time past. Nearly 38,000 vaccinations have been made, Doctor Roxas, president of the municipal board of Lipa, having especially distinguished himself in this work. Malarial fevers have diminished—in fact, they have almost disappeared—this being attributed to the fact that former large tracts of untilled lands have been plowed up and drained. There are municipal boards of health established in all of the pueblos, there being 1 doctor, 8 licentiates in medicine, and some practicanes, and 11 pharmacies to attend to the sanitary needs of the province. Doctor Losada, one of the most distinguished Filipino physicians, is at the head of the provincial board of health. He is a man of superior education and graduated at the head of his class in the University of Manila, afterwards completing his educational career in the most famous schools of Europe. In all of his official acts a most unusual anxiety to organize the different branches of the board of health in this province as perfectly as possible has been noted. Owing to all of these favorable circumstances relative to the excellent sanitary conditions of the province, a notable increase in the population has been observed. In less than a year it has amounted to 5,100 inhabitants. These eloquent figures bring comfort to our soul and makes us hope that within a short time we shall have recuperated the 100,000 inhabitants that an overwhelming series of terrible misfortunes and calamities took away from the formerly wealthy, flourishing, and populous province of Batangas.

CONCLUSION.

Honorable sir, I have reached the end of my modest report, written very hurriedly and without any pretensions, but only with the desire to comply with a duty that the law demands of me. It will be noted that it is rather of a descriptive character and very sparing in its recommendations. As a matter of fact there are many and serious problems floating before our vision that look upon us with the scrutinizing gaze of an implacable sphinx; but in these critical moments of transition through which we are passing, and in the midst of the vacillation of the policy of experiment in which we are hovering, it would be an excess of folly and of arrogance to offer a definitive solution after scarcely five months, a time insufficient to have appreciated the importance of many things, with nothing more to base it upon than dogmatic formulas and the luminous abstractions that the science of sociology and that of political economy might inspire in the obscure recesses of a private office. Perhaps this report may also be accused of indulging too much in personalities, but in dealing with the officials of the various departments which make up the provincial government, which I believe is the best way of giving an idea of the condition of the province, it is perforce necessary to speak of the main wheel which transmits the power and is the mainspring of the governmental machine; therefore no course is left open but to examine it, for upon its good or bad qualities the general workings of the government depend. It is unnecessary for me to assure you that in everything concerning the personnel of this government I have been guided by the most strict and dispassionate impartiality. Finally, the requiring of reports from officers of the administration is one of the most efficacious procedures of the American system; it is a most efficient manner of keeping them alive at all times to the importance of the compliance with their duties, and it obliges them further to concentrate all of their energies, attention, powers, and activity in carrying out the charge intrusted to them by popular vote or by the confidence of the government.

Respectfully submitted.

GREGORIO AGUILERA SOLIS,
Governor, Province of Batangas.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGUET.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BENGUET,
Baguio, P. I., June 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the period ending June 30, 1904, the general prosperity and contentment of the people of the province of Benguet, and the conditions of the province.

CLASSES.

There are three distinct classes of people to be considered in the government of this mountain province, namely: The natural heir of the country, the Igorrote; the white resident, who adopts this as his home; and the tourist or visitor, the "stranger within our gates."

GOVERNMENT.

The local government of the townships of the province is entirely in the hands of the natives, under the supervision and inspection of the provincial governor. This gives the native a sense of responsibility, to which, I am pleased to report, he is now in every township responding willingly and with pride, not in himself, but in the prosperity of his section.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The public improvements in the towns consist of tribunals and roads. New buildings for public use are being erected in many towns, in others old ones are being repaired, and in all towns road work is continuous. The natives themselves in every township passed an act requiring fifteen days' work from all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 60 on public works in their respective townships, and in consequence the footpaths are gradually becoming rideable trails, and the old trails are assuming 2-meter proportions in width and being changed from impassable grades to easy ones. However, owing to the precipitous character of this mountain province it will be some years yet before the bicycle tourist will find much pleasure in a wheeling trip through Benguet. Two years ago one could not ride to half the towns in the province; now one can ride a pony into every barrio. In their town government the Igorrotes are very considerate and just, and on the whole conduct the business of the town intelligently and wisely.

PEOPLE.

Most estimates of the Igorrote are based upon observations, made on the trail, of the polista class, but as with most peoples there is here also another class—a higher, richer, cleaner class—whose individuals think and study somehow and from somewhere glean valuable information, and to this class all other classes render implicit faith and obedience. All of these natives are satisfied and contented with our American Government, which protects them in their rights as men and in their property interests, and which gives them ready access to courts of justice, making them feel that in their home province at least they are accorded equal rights with all other men.

PRODUCTS.

That they are prosperous will be shown by the following comparative table of products and possessions:

1901.

Cattle	number..	1,961.0
Coffee	cavanes..	697.0
Rice	do.....	2,120.0
Gold	ounces..	38.0

1902.

Cattle	number..	3,045.0
Horses	do.....	516.0
Coffee	cavanes..	852.0
Rice	do.....	3,043.0
(No gold reported.)		

1903.

Cattle	number..	4, 437. 0
Horses	do.....	670. 0
Hogs	do.....	4, 753. 0
Goats	do.....	326. 0
Coffee	cavanes..	1, 447. 5
Rice	do.....	3, 487. 5
Gold	ounces..	226. 2
Camotes (sweet potatoes)	cayabanes..	1, 161, 564. 0

A "cayabane" is more than one-half bushel.

COFFEE.

Two years ago all the native officials and the Igorrote chiefs were instructed to advise their people to plant coffee, with the result that now in every barrio in Benguet there are young coffee trees which will soon begin to bear, and, as a consequence, Benguet will take a prominent if not a fore place in the archipelago in the production of coffee.

INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the public works being carried on by the insular government in Benguet Province, the Igorrotes have plenty of money with which to go to the coast and buy stock according to their ambitions, for the Igorrote is never a rich man (or Boconong), no matter how much money he may have, unless he has animals to show for it. So the ambitious convert their hard-earned cash into hogs or cattle, and possessors of such may take a place among the counselors of their race. This traditional custom will make these people wealth producers instead of consumers, and as they have a thorough appreciation of the protection of property afforded them by our American Government, they will become valuable allies in pushing our methods of progress still further over the mountains among our natives not yet wholly tamed.

INSPECTIONS OF ACCOUNTS.

The inspection of township accounts, made by the provincial governor in May, showed every township in a prosperous condition, with enough cash on hand for all legitimate expenses, and most of them with comparatively handsome balances with which to start further improvements next year. In every case the cash was in the hands of the presidente, and counted out correctly to the cent.

AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS.

As there are 16 towns in Benguet and no money can be paid out of their treasuries without the approval of their governor, there is required a system of auditing these accounts each month and settling them promptly. This keeps the head of the province in perfect touch with all his territory, as this monthly report not only shows the cash account, but also the public labor account of the different towns, the deaths, births, marriages, and divorces, and to that official, at least, is worth all the labor involved though it be no small portion of his many duties.

DUTIES LESSENED.

But while the office work of the province has increased, and the necessity for careful, watchful work among the Igorrotes has become more apparent, the duties and obligations resting upon the provincial governor and the white residents of the province have materially lessened and become more pleasant through a division of responsibility with the judge and officers of the court of first instance of the mountain district with headquarters at Baguio.

WHITE CITIZENS.

There are many white citizens here—squatters, they may be called—having good success with vegetables, who are waiting for young coffee plants to come to bearing age, expecting then to reap the fruits of their labor, but the greater number of white residents are prospectors who are searching for gold.

GOLD.

There is no longer any doubt but that Benguet is a great field for low-grade producing ore, but the prospector is looking for the high grade spot which he thinks is sure to exist in such a field. Several old miners and men of experience are content to settle down on their present discoveries, and, by development open them up to a distrusting world. The fact that the Igorrotes washed out 226 ounces of gold last year is proof conclusive that these men are not being led by a "will-o'-the-wisp," and it is safe to predict that as soon as transportation is available for heavy machinery, several strong corporations will establish extensive mining plants in this mineral district.

BENGUET ROAD.

Within the past year the Benguet road, through the indomitable perseverance and extraordinary energy of Maj. L. W. V. Kennon, U. S. Army, the officer in charge of this construction, has been pushed from Dagupan to a point about 8 miles from Baguio, over which wheeled transportation is available. From this point connection with Baguio is made by a good mountain trail over which one may safely pass on horseback or be carried in chairs by the Igorrote carriers. The opening of this route to and from Baguio affords the public a glance at, and gives a hint of, the stupendous amount of work necessary, as well as money required, to put into effect this great engineering plan. Upon the opening of this road as a transit line, the annoying trouble incident to polista (Igorrote carriers) service will cease. But until then the visitors to these "delectable mountains," the "enchanted ground" of the Philippines, must maintain their souls with patience, with the further assurance that the provincial authorities will do all that they can consistent with their official obligations to assist them in securing transportation, and they will be accorded a cordial welcome.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM F. PACK,
Provincial Governor, Province of Benguet.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BOHOL.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BOHOL,
Tagbilaran, August 20, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the report corresponding to the fiscal year ending June 30, last, regretting that I am unable at present to send with it any photographs of interest to the government, for the reason that there is no photographer in any part of the province who could provide the provincial board with these pictures.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

In looking back over the history of the island of Bohol during the past three years, the peace and tranquillity in which the natives have lived are strongly in evidence, and I do not hesitate in also saying the same thing with regard to their complete submission to American sovereignty. This submission is without a doubt the result of the policy of conciliation adopted by the honorable Commission in these islands, which, adhering strictly to the instructions of the late President McKinley, has developed a system of government which has satisfied the most radical Filipino ever in arms against America. In this work of pacification the military have contributed largely, as well as the American employees and teachers, the provincial officials, and the native municipal authorities, who have been successful in inculcating the masses of the people with the real purposes of the American Government upon its acceptance of responsibility for these islands.

The people of Bohol, convinced of the just purposes of the government of the sovereign country, have not hesitated to place their entire confidence in it and in its promises of securing the welfare of the inhabitants of these islands and of teaching them the secret of self-government.

Moreover, these people understand that the basis of the progress of any country is tranquillity, and for this reason have made secure the tranquillity of this province. Should any malcontent attempt a disturbance of the public order he would immediately be denounced to the authorities, and if necessary the people themselves would take up arms to help to restore peace, a peace which they desire at all costs to preserve for their greater felicity.

As a matter of fact the natives of this province are by nature a peaceful lot, and were it not for a few outsiders living in their midst the constabulary force would be superfluous.

The provincial employees comply with the duties imposed upon them by law; make justice prevail and follow a line of conduct in their relations with the people which adheres most closely to the strictest morality.

In the same manner the municipal officers have always given a true interpretation to the laws; have diffused education, contributed to the advancement of agriculture, directed the action of the police and the collection and distribution of taxes, and have guaranteed public order and personal security.

PUBLIC ORDER.

The only thing which can be feared that is capable of disturbing the tranquillity of this province is that the bad people camping in the mountains of the neighboring island of Cebú might pass over to those pueblos which are of easy access, for the reason that their inhabitants, being accustomed to live without fear or anxiety of any sort, give themselves up entirely to the delights of a relatively happy and tranquil existence, neglecting everything connected with the security of their persons and property until surprised by the depredations of these people of evil lives and by the robbery of their carabaos and cattle. But such occurrences are so rare, owing to the active work on the part of the local police in each district, that it is not apprehended that it will be necessary to call upon the constabulary for help or intervention in order to arrest their growth.

It is so notorious as to be proverbial in this province, that in a pueblo where many people of the neighboring island reside morality and order are, if not a chimera, a myth.

The pueblo of Ynabanga, notorious for the murders and bloody quarrels which frequently occur either in the pueblo itself or in the various islets within its boundaries, the majority of whose inhabitants are Cebuans, is a good example of the result of the poison which is characteristic of the blood or the result of the evil customs of those people.

The balance of the pueblos adjacent to the island of Cebu will result in becoming contaminated if, as in the pueblo of Ynabanga, the Cebu population should multiply in them. If the powers of the provincial governor should include that of being able to expel without the necessary investigation, or at least to impede the avalanche of people of suspicious origin to his province, the undersigned would not be the first to take such measures, as prior to this time, and a long time prior, his predecessors in the government of this peaceful, industrious, and cultured province of Bohol would have done so for the good of the public order, the morality and security of the inhabitants.

It must not be interpreted from the above that it is my desire to attribute all of the virtues to the masses in this province, in the midst of which—though in an embryonic state, if I may be permitted to use the expression—it is true there are bands of persons who, if not actually discontented with the present state of affairs, have a propensity for revolting against the government and its representatives. Fortunately, however, the social grade of people constituting these bands is the rudest and most ignorant, under the leadership of a few ex-revolutionists who call themselves the defenders of the people's interests and who surreptitiously labor against the local and even the provincial authorities that in their judgment may be an impediment to their work, which they have called that of regeneration, when in reality it merely tends to an exploitation of the ignorance of deluded people.

In order to deal these people a severe blow, especially the leaders who call themselves their defenders, this provincial government is counting upon the efficacious cooperation of the presidents of some pueblos in accumulating data and proofs which will be sufficient to take a decided step in the matter.

In the meanwhile I improve the opportunity afforded by my visits of inspection to the municipalities of the province to tell the people who are gathered together to show their respect for the government I represent; among other things, what the true intentions of certain persons are in organizing these bands of ignorant people—no other than to satiate their voracious ambition to accumulate wealth under the pretext of patriotism and at the cost of all sorts of sacrifices on the part of those unfortunate people who allow themselves to be deceived and then be abandoned to poverty and misfortune after the ends of their self-constituted “redeemers” are satisfied.

So great was the fear harbored by the people that in the near future there would be another uprising in this province that before my visit of inspection to the pueblos the municipalities of Bilar, Batuan, Carmen, Sierra-Bullones, and others were little less than deserted, because their inhabitants, frightened by the cost to them of the

late insurrection, had so little confidence in the continuance of peace and tranquillity in this province that they did not dare to reconstruct their old homes in the towns, but preferred to continue living an almost nomadic life in the density of the forests.

TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISION.

The old territorial subdivision of the pueblos of this province was so well regulated that the influence of the government extended to the farthest boundaries of this province, and the natives were easily afforded all of the protection to which they were entitled.

The difficulties encountered by the said municipalities consisted solely in that they were unable to give due attention to their needs on account of the smallness of their revenues, for which reason the honorable Philippine Commission adopted the political measure of consolidating the pueblos as a means of mutual support but without altering their old boundaries, so as to avoid the useless expense to the provincial treasury and for the purpose of respecting, as was just and advisable, their traditional habits, time-honored customs, love of native land, and that enviable sympathy mutually professed by people born in the same pueblo. But the policy adopted by the provincial board of this province of supporting vicious petitions from the wealthy natives of some of the barrios, asking that they be organized as independent new municipalities, and of others to be annexed to another pueblo, has offset the benefits of this political measure of the Philippine Commission, for, instead of securing a good administration to the pueblos, it has proved an obstacle to it, and instead of improving the financial condition of the same it has resulted in making it worse than what it was.

The municipality of Ubay, in a written petition presented by it to the provincial board, asks that it be consolidated with another pueblo in view of the fact that its present revenues would not any longer permit it to live as an independent municipality. In the same manner the municipalities of Loon, Cortes, Corella, and Sierra-Bullones presented petitions setting forth their desire to be consolidated with the municipalities of Maribojoc, Tagbilaran, Baclayon, and Carmen, respectively.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In the last annual report, for the fiscal year 1902-3, ex-Governor Clarin set forth the eagerness with which children of both sexes in this province studied the English language.

The method of instruction, different from that of the Spaniards, put into practice by the American teachers, has been very successful, and for this reason has won the regard of the people of Bohol, who, desiring to respond to the generous efforts of the government of these islands for the education of the Filipinos, in order that they may become free citizens, capable in the future of forming an intelligent people able to govern themselves, have put up school buildings in each of the barrios and pueblos, which, though constructed of light materials, combine the necessary conditions as to sanitation and adequacy. In these barrio schools children of both sexes are taught their first letters in Spanish by Filipino teachers paid by the residents of the barrios, in view of the fact that the smallness of the revenues of the municipalities of this province has not permitted them to comply with this obligation. However, some of these teachers receive a part and sometimes one-half of their monthly salaries, as in the case of two or three municipalities whose finances are in a better condition than the rest.

All of the barrio teachers have received preliminary instruction in English, as well as in the methods which they must follow in teaching in their respective schools, at the normal school situate in this city, which is open two months in the year, from the 15th of May until the 15th of July. Classes are open for this purpose every night except holidays. The results of the work done by the normal school are very satisfactory to the teachers, who return to their respective barrios with the laudable purpose of educating their scholars in those matters taught them during the two months mentioned.

In view of the great interest demonstrated by the citizens of this province in the education of their children in the English language, and the figures furnished by the division superintendent of schools of Bohol to the provincial board, showing an enrollment at the normal school of 555 teachers, which did not include teachers in the pueblos of Mabini, Carmen, and Ubay, and an enrollment in the secondary school of 157 students of both sexes, and the fact that there is no school building in this locality with a sufficient capacity to accommodate the above number of students or adapted to school uses, the members of the provincial board of Bohol passed a resolution asking the insular treasury for a loan of ₱20,000 to be expended in the construction of a building to be used as a provincial high school, said sum to be

returned to the insular treasury without interest as follows: On the 1st day of December, 1905, ₱4,000; on the 1st day of December, 1907, ₱4,000; on the 1st day of December, 1908, ₱4,000; on the 1st day of December, 1909, ₱4,000; the building in question to be constructed on plans to be drawn by the chief of the bureau of architecture, approved by the general superintendent of education and the secretary of public instruction and under the supervision of the provincial board.

The inhabitants of this province, being convinced of the benefits to be derived from education and of the importance and utility of the study of the English language, have not ceased in their purpose to have their children educated by American teachers, as the successful results which crown the efforts of these teachers have led heads of families in pueblos where no American teachers are detailed to complain that they had not been given a competent teacher for the education of their children. During my visit of inspection to the pueblos of the north and interior of this province I found that petitions had been filed with some of the municipal councils with regard to this matter, and I was asked by the latter that American teachers be provided, in order to satisfy the just desires of the citizens. In view of this I addressed an official letter, on June 11, to the general superintendent of education, asking for 20 additional teachers for schools that have been under the charge of the Filipino teachers up to the present time, as these latter are in the majority of meager education, and therefore unable fully to comply with the desires of fathers of families with regard to the education of their children.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Notwithstanding the straitened circumstances in which the natives of this province, who are humble and submissive people, have been living during the past three years; notwithstanding the fatal and mournful consequences of the war, rinderpest, and other calamities which have weighed upon them, taxes of all descriptions—property, industrial, commercial, and others—though not paid punctually, either because of lack of funds or because the taxpayers live at a great distance from the municipal building of the pueblo and are not aware of the presence of the provincial treasurer or his deputies in the municipality, have been collected with fair regularity, bringing into the treasury of this province an amount more than sufficient to cover all of the obligations which the provincial government has to meet.

From January 1 to May 31 of the present year the following provincial revenues from various sources were collected:

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Industrial tax	₱6,719.93	Pfs. 6,672.25
Personal cédulas	7,624.00	21,880.28
Sale of stamps	429.67	492.85
Land tax	4,441.44	8,467.06

As may be seen from the above table, the largest source of revenue to the province is the personal registration tax or cédula. An equally large amount, if not larger, should be collected from the land tax, but this will not have the importance which would be desired until the pueblos burned during the revolution shall have been completely rebuilt, as at the present time the houses built to replace those burned during the revolution are so small and poor that they scarcely deserve the name, while the agricultural lands that are so fertile and yield such large returns when properly cultivated, if not actually abandoned by their owners in view of the impossibility of tilling them, are assessed upon a very low valuation.

Taking the collections for the year 1903 as a basis, it can be safely estimated that the following collections will be made for the province during the year 1904:

	June.		July.		August.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Industrial tax	₱1,101.84	Pfs.	₱1,577.31	Pfs. 480.26	₱1,000.00	Pfs. 1,500.00
Personal registration certificates or cédulas	2,552.00	5,752.60	1,571.00	2,499.97	1,000.00	1,500.00
Sale of stamps	83.70		150.13	5.87	50.00	50.00
Cart tax			9.00	3.80		30.00
Land tax	13,037.41	1,768.73	764.87	.45	10,000.00	

	September.		October.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
		<i>Pfs.</i>		<i>Pfs.</i>
Industrial tax.....	₱1,000.00	1,000.00	₱2,000.00	2,000.00
Personal registration certificates or cédulas.....	3,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Sale of stamps.....	150.00		150.00	
Cart tax.....			150.00	
Land tax.....	700.00		2,000.00	
	November.		December.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
		<i>Pfs.</i>		<i>Pfs.</i>
Industrial tax.....	₱200.00	200.00	₱1,500.00	
Personal registration certificates or cédulas.....	500.00		2,000.00	
Sale of stamps.....	75.00		75.00	
Land tax.....	2,500.00		1,500.00	
Forestry tax.....			1,000.00	

Among all the taxes and imposts above specified, the cheapest and easiest to collect is that of personal registration certificates, not so much on account of the punctuality in payment, but because of the undeniable success of the system of collecting same, which is very different from that followed in the collection of other taxes by the provincial treasurer or his deputies. The municipal treasurers are the persons authorized to issue cédulas in their respective municipalities.

Of the efficiency of these municipal officials I think it is unnecessary for me to speak, in view of the fact that act 1097 regulates their appointment and employment.

The disbursements of the provincial treasury for traveling expenses of deputies of treasurers represent a respectable sum which the government might save if, instead of collecting other taxes and imposts in accordance with the system followed up to the present time by employees of the provincial treasury, this duty were delegated to the municipal treasurers.

If this were to be done as suggested, the journeys made at present by the deputies of the provincial treasurers, which, having to last two weeks or more every half year in each municipality, cause the provincial treasury an expense of thousands of dollars, would take but very little time, inasmuch as the duties of the provincial treasurer or his deputies would be limited to examining the books and accounts of each municipal treasurer and to take up the money corresponding to the province.

When the present system of collecting taxes, which besides being very costly to the province offers other objections that it would be superfluous to enumerate, is done away with, the extravagance of the office of the provincial treasurer in connection with the number of employees would cease and thereby cause a saving to the provincial government, which needs money to carry out several works in project which it has been unable to even commence under present conditions.

PUBLIC WORKS.

This important branch of the administration which, as you are aware, can contribute to the advancement of commerce and the development of industry and agriculture in this province, thereby making the beneficent influence of the administration and of the government felt, and even develop civilization—for all these things are dependent upon good means of communication, which draw together the pueblos and make more close their social bonds as well as allowing them commonly to participate in their industry, arts and sciences, and even their prosperity, and furthermore, which tend to give them that unity which is the result of a similarity of habits, wants, and custom through the frequent intercourse which commercial relations establish—is in a state of neglect, especially the roads and bridges from Tubigon to Guindulman, in the northern part of the island. I will not speak of the roads and bridges existing between Loboc and Sierra-Bullones or Ubay, as the survey party which the honorable Philippine Commission was pleased to send to this province in response to the petition made by the provincial board in February, 1904, has already commenced its work of surveying and of investigating the probable cost of a road across the island.

With regard to the roads in the southern part of the province, though in a bad state of repair they are passable for vehicles, but I can not say the same thing with

regard to the bridges, as since this government was constituted the provincial board has only been able to repair one bridge in the pueblo of Loay and two in that of Calape. As to the bridges in the pueblos of Dimiao, Valencia, and Garcia-Hernandez, the repairs of which correspond to this provincial board, they were made by the inhabitants of the pueblos mentioned, who, understanding the necessity of having good highways of communication, were not patient enough to wait until the provincial government had the time to repair same. All of the other provincial bridges except those above mentioned are completely ruined.

The present system of constructing and repairing roads and bridges is, in theory, good and worthy of the government which rules over the destinies of these islands—a government that in the enactment of laws draws its only inspiration from the principles of equity and justice. However, the experience that this provincial government has acquired during the years of its existence has demonstrated that this system in practice does not produce the results that the government purposes to obtain, for it finds insuperable difficulties which it is unable to overcome on account of the insufficiency of the appropriations made for this purpose, owing to the magnitude of the public work the province has to perform. For this reason I am taking the liberty to suggest that the following system be adopted, which in my opinion would give better results:

1. That the money collected for the construction and repair of bridges and roads be declared municipal funds, and be expended for this purpose by the president and the municipal council under the direction of the provincial supervisor and with the knowledge of the provincial board.

2. If it is found that these sums are not sufficient properly to perform the obligations of the municipal government, a law should be enacted compelling all male citizens without exception, who are able to work, from the ages of 18 to 50 years, to labor upon the construction and repair of bridges and roads for a period of two days each year, or to redeem such labor by the payment of ₱1.

3. This assistance that able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 50 years shall give in the construction and repair of bridges and roads of this province will cease when they shall have all been constructed and repaired, the maintenance of which shall be done with the funds set aside for this purpose from the amount collected for the land tax.

4. In order to avoid a corrupt administration of these funds, which under the Spanish Government made this tax hateful to the Filipino people, it should be provided that all work undertaken shall be carried on under the direction of the provincial supervisor, who shall ask in writing the municipal president of the pueblo in whose jurisdiction the work is to be done for the number of laborers necessary. Without this form of petition of the provincial supervisor, the municipal president shall be unable to make use of this help from the people.

5. As above stated, this labor can be redeemed by the payment of ₱1, which sum shall go into the municipal funds as a road tax, a receipt therefor being given in each instance signed by the president and treasurer of the municipality.

The undersigned believes that with the adoption of this system the provincial and municipal bridges and roads, which at present are in a deplorable state, as above described, will soon be repaired and constructed.

PORT.

The channel of the port to Tagbilaran, capital of this province, offers unsurpassable conditions of security to vessels, as it is well sheltered from the winds. The improvement of this highway of navigation would certainly contribute to the progress and development of the commerce of this island, as sailing ships and steamers, instead of having to pass round the island of Panglao, which is very dangerous on account of the strong current and the banks and reefs existing there where a good many sailing ships and steamers unable to stand the fury of the elements have been wrecked, will prefer to make use of this channel even though they are obliged to pay for the privilege, as it is a very much shorter road, offering no danger of any sort, besides being a sure place of refuge in case of storms.

From an administrative standpoint the work for the improvement in question may be considered as public work, as it will serve to facilitate transportation and shorten the highways of communication.

The obstacles in the way of a free passage for ships through the channel referred to are to be found only in the isthmus uniting the two pueblos of Tagbilaran and Dausis and the point of land called Totolan, on the northern side of the island of Panglao, in the jurisdiction of Dausis, where the water is very shallow, though beyond there is a depth of from 8 to 10 fathoms.

These obstacles which compel steamers to anchor 4 miles from the wharf occasion expense to the government and to merchants, in that it is necessary to lighter goods from ship to shore, or vice versa, in small cascos and other light-draft boats.

With what I have stated above, the necessity of improving the port referred to is demonstrated. This improvement, I believe, would not greatly increase the appropriations of the insular government, as I estimate that with \$5,000 the channel could be made free for navigation in less than one year.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

The stagnation in agriculture owing to the lack of its principal factor, the carabao; the ravages of malarial fevers in many pueblos of this province, the victims of which, if they do not succumb, last through a convalescence of nine long months, during which time it is impossible for them to devote their energies to any sort of work; the adoption of a new currency which has caused disarrangement of business: the taxes; high prices of domestic and foreign products, the domestic owing to their scarcity and the foreign on account of the heavy customs duties; the scarcity of work and the commercial crisis; all of these have produced the lamentable economic state of this province. The remedy for this evil afflicting the Philippine Islands is in the hands of the Government which rules over the destinies of the inhabitants of this archipelago.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

The commerce of this province, like that of others in the archipelago, is languishing. All of the merchants complain that their sales are small, their expense large, and that bankruptcy stares them in the face.

La Sociedad Mercantil, of the pueblo of Jagna, found when it balanced its books for the past fiscal year that it had a loss of ₱8,000.

Imports are ten times as much as exports. Sailing ships and steamers leave the ports of this island, some with a small amount of hemp and others entirely empty, and return here with cargoes of rice and textiles which it takes them months to unload.

But I need not dwell on this particular. The clamor is general, and the chambers of commerce of Manila will have informed you already of the present state of commerce in these islands.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

This province, though it has not advanced in industry because the natives have made no efforts to perfect themselves in this art, produces, however, if not a great deal, sufficient to cover their necessities.

The principal industrial products of this province are the following:

Saba sinamay.—This is manufactured in nearly all of the pueblos of the province, especially in those of Baclayan, Loboc, Dimiao, Valencia, Garcia-Hernandez, Jagna, Duero, and Sevilla. It is estimated that throughout the province 35,000 pieces (of 3 varas to the piece) of sinamay are woven weekly. The majority of this product is exported to the adjacent provinces.

Pinay sinamay.—This fine product of industry is manufactured only in Tagbilaran. Owing to its scarcity it costs ₱4 a piece.

Ugpac.—This textile is manufactured of the fibers of hemp. It is used for the lining of skirts and for making nets. This province, besides consuming a great quantity of this article, makes shipments of it to neighboring provinces.

Cotton.—The natives manufacture cotton napkins, tablecloths, and skirts. Formerly quite a large quantity of these products was shipped to other provinces. However, at present the natives have nearly given up this industry.

Trog mats.—These mats are manufactured in Talibon in fairly large quantities for consumption within the province and shipment to the neighboring ones.

Buri mats.—The buri mat is made in many of the pueblos of the province, but not in sufficient quantities even to supply the local demand.

Baliw mats.—The products of this industry are consumed only in the interior of the province.

Saguran.—This product is manufactured in the pueblos of Alburquerque, Loboc, Cortes, Calape, Tubigon, and Ynabanga. A portion of this product is shipped to other provinces.

Fisheries.—Fish weirs, nets, and other devices are used for fishing and providing the markets of this province, and even those of the neighboring ones.

Hats.—Hats are also manufactured of bugang, ticog, buri, amorsecos, cane, and straw.

There are many other small industries out of which the natives make a living.

AGRICULTURE.

From this veritable fountain of wealth nothing can be hoped at present if the deplorable system of cultivation followed in this province is not improved. It is a vicious system, because it does not allow the best results to be obtained from such a climate as we have in this country, combined with the advantages which might be obtained from the proper distribution and utilization of irrigation.

Owing to the defective system of cultivation used in this province and the lack of carabaos, I take the liberty to suggest to the honorable Philippine Commission the advisability of introducing into these islands the system of cultivation in vogue in the United States of America, as well as agricultural tools, which would without doubt result in encouraging farmers. Many of them who possess many hectares of land have said that they would form companies to pay for the said agricultural tools if they were imported here. It is sad to see large tracts of land which prior to the rinderpest were cultivated now in a state of complete neglect.

In order to improve the condition of the farmers of this province, who, even had they the proper tools, would not obtain great benefits as the result of their work because of the lack of the culture necessary to enrich the ground and make it fertile, I would take the liberty, honorable civil governor, to suggest the necessity that this provincial board shall, with the consent of the honorable Commission, send three young men, at least, to Manila to acquire modern knowledge of the art of cultivating the ground, so that after their studies are finished they may instruct their coprovincials in the knowledge that they have acquired, as without this means progress and advancement in agriculture can not be obtained, and agriculture is the source of wealth in every country and of every government, as with progress and advancement in agriculture, industry and commerce would also develop. Furthermore, to cultivate the ground with profit one must work more with his head than with his hands.

And therefore taxes would not be so oppressive to the farmer if he were able to take out of the ground by means of the knowledge and methods above indicated the greatest possible advantage, and the tax which he to-day finds excessive would seem to him insignificant.

Hemp.—Hemp is cultivated in the pueblos of Garcia-Hernandez, Jagna, Duero, Guindulman, Anda, Candijay, Mabini, Loboc, Carmen, Sierra-Bullones, Balilijan, Antequera, Calape, Tubigon, and Ynabanga. The cultivation of this fibrous plant is increasing in this province, due, first, to the good price at which it is quoted in the markets, and, second, to the loss of carabaos. Moreover, the cultivation of hemp yields better returns than that of cereals to the farmer. During the past year this province produced over 20,000 piculs of hemp, and taking into account the amount of land planted to it at present, in two or three years it will produce triple or quadruple this quantity. The class of hemp produced in this province is equal to that of Leyte.

Corn.—As the cultivation of this grain does not require much preparatory working of the ground, the carabao being not altogether necessary, it has greatly increased, for where formerly this province produced 100,000 cavares, to-day more than 200,000 are harvested.

Sugar.—The cultivation of this plant is deficient in this province. During the past year, according to the information furnished by municipal presidents to this office, only 1,193 piculs were produced by the 13 pueblos where sugar is raised.

Magney.—This plant grows well on different kinds of land in this province. Very few of the natives, however, avail themselves of its fibers.

Copra.—During the past fiscal year the province did not export a single picul of copra, when formerly it exported from 60,000 to 70,000 piculs. I can not explain the cause of this phenomenon. The cocoanut trees yield abundantly, but the fruit when the size of an orange, falls to the ground, which is sad to see.

Tobacco.—There are no large tobacco plantations in this province, but from 4,000 to 5,000 quintals a year being gathered.

Sheep and goats.—In this province very few people are engaged in wool raising, owing possibly to the ignorance of many of the farmers of the profits from this business. What few sheep are raised are for their mutton. The same thing may be said with regard to the goat, which some natives keep only for their milk.

Cattle, carabaos, and horses.—Stock raising is without doubt the most solid basis of agricultural prosperity, because manure is a great fertilizer and a sure source of wealth. Moreover, the present price of stock, not only in the markets of Manila, Cebu, and other provinces of the archipelago, where these animals bring twice as much as they do here, but also in the markets of this province, each cow used for breeding purposes costs ₱50, and the largest bulls ₱80; each head of carabao suitable for plowing, ₱100, and each carabao cow from ₱60 to ₱80; carabao calves from ₱20 to ₱40;

good horses cost from ₱150 to ₱200 and the best from ₱250 to ₱500. At the present prices stock raising would be a very profitable and sure business.

This province has extensive plains which are adaptable for stock raising.

Before the war and the rinderpest this province supplied the markets of Manila, Cebu, and adjacent provinces with cattle and horses.

At the present time the number of cattle and horses raised, even in those pueblos where stock raising is the principal pursuit of the people, is very small, at least 80 per cent of the cattle having died from the rinderpest. The municipalities of this province have passed ordinances strictly forbidding the slaughtering of cattle, even those used only for breeding purposes, and of carabaos, which are still useful for draft purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

SALUSTIANO BORJA,
Governor of Province of Bohol.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BULACÁN.

PROVINCE OF BULACÁN, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Malolos, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the province of Bulacán for the fiscal year 1903-4:

POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

During the fiscal year 1903-4 not a single act against the sovereignty of the United States has been committed by any of the inhabitants of this province, an eloquent proof of its adhesion to the constituted government.

The condition of public order in the province is an enviable one, the inhabitants enjoying complete tranquillity and being engaged in their usual pursuits.

Considering the spirit of the inhabitants of this province and the good sense with which the alluring promises of the Government are being worked out in the labor of regenerating the Filipinos leading to the goal of their aspirations, I believe, and may say am convinced, that it would be impossible for the uncompromising element, the enemy of the progress of the Philippines, to use its arts and be successful in winning sympathizers in this province.

Proof of this is found in the fact that Ricarte's profusely distributed proclamation found no echo in this part of the islands. On the contrary, all of the pueblos of Bulacán, upon learning of it, stood ready to repel the least movement calculated to result in the disturbance of the public order in their respective districts.

An instance of this is the pueblo of Bulacán. When León Villafuerte, most likely one of the followers of Ricarte, had scarcely begun the organization of a handful of unwary men at Guiguinto, the police of that pueblo fell upon the band at its meeting place and completely broke up the gang. Some of these men were captured, as well as three rifles, several bolos, and some articles of wearing apparel. Although it is true that in a small barrio near the bay of this same pueblo two secret service men were murdered, it can not be taken as a stain upon the edifying conduct of the police, for the reason that it was not an act of rebellion against the Government, but simply the result of the enmity existing between one of the secret service men and the perpetrator of the crime.

The municipal police of Angat, assisted by the constabulary, no sooner learned of the existence of a band of thieves in its district, which lies close to the hills, than it went out and fought them, capturing some of their number, together with a few rifles and documents. This gang probably came over from the province of Cavite or Batangas, whence it had been expelled.

The inhabitants of Paombong, working with the municipal police of that town, were also able to catch some tulisanes and capture their rifles. These robbers had been committing depredations in the vicinity for some time, and preyed upon the river traffic between this province, Malabon, and Manila.

In short, I have observed that all of the pueblos in Bulacán have endeavored to avoid any disturbance of the public order within their respective jurisdictions, and have tried to live up to the laws, showing for each other that mutual respect which all good citizens should have for one another.

Although the consolidation of the municipalities was a matter of serious preoccupation, apparently, to many people, it was carried out without difficulty or opposition when its obvious advantages and beneficial results were made manifest; after this, with the people

referred to, the idea of opposition to the measure was substituted by that of winning out in the municipal elections under the consolidated government.

The municipal governments work very satisfactorily. I have observed that municipal officers are fully cognizant of their duties and powers by virtue of their office, as is borne out by the regularity with which the councils hold their meetings, the resolutions passed, and their efforts on behalf of the prosperity of the pueblos. I may say that I am fully satisfied with the progress made by the municipal governments. The municipalities are to-day united by telephone.

The political conditions of the province being such as I have described them, I am sure that the inhabitants are marching on the road of progress, and it is a source of great satisfaction for me to state in this report that they have thus shown their good sense and loyalty to the constituted government.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The development of education in this province has been remarkable, as has been proven by the opening of the normal school in this capital, and the selection of a number of advanced students as teachers in the public schools of the pueblos. Some of the children are so advanced in their studies that they are able to read English fairly well, can converse a little, and understand the explanations given them of their lessons in that tongue. I am sure that in the not far distant future the spread of education in this province will have reached the extent to be desired on account of the excellent methods employed by the teachers, and more especially of the zeal displayed by the division superintendent of schools, as well as the interest shown by the inhabitants in general, and the support lent by the municipal councils in the enactment of ordinances tending to favor the cause of education.

Some of the pueblos have built schoolhouses in the center of the town, among them Malolos, Bulacán, and Paombong. Many towns have started to build houses of strong materials for this purpose, including nearly all of the pueblos and barrios where there are a considerable number of children of school age.

The report of the general superintendent of education shows an enrollment of 9,712 and an average daily attendance of 6,720.

AGRICULTURE.

Thanks to the extraordinary efforts of the provincial board for the extermination of locusts, and the efficient assistance of the inhabitants of the province, the crop of 1903 was saved from destruction by that plague. Although the crop was not a large one, owing to the fact that large areas of land were left uncultivated through the lack of draft cattle, and that the season was unusually dry, I believe that there is a sufficient stock of rice in the province to last until the next crop.

There is also a fairly large stock of sugar which is not moving on account of a lack of demand and low prices. In spite of this fact it is observed that the farmers of the province have returned to the cultivation of the cane, which they had given up for rice on account of latter requiring less capital and much less care.

Some of the pueblos of this province, particularly those lying close to the hills, are planting coconuts, maguey, and the famous ilang-ilang tree. The desire of the inhabitants of Bulacán to widen the field of their agricultural labors is everywhere manifest.

Notwithstanding all this the old methods of farming have undergone no change, the same rudimentary ones being still followed.

I believe that it would be advisable for the government to give practical demonstrations of the use of modern agricultural machinery, especially steam plows, in this province in order to change the present primitive practices. I also think it advisable to make a study of the province with a view of furnishing it with an adequate system of irrigation, which, I think, could be easily done by using the waters of the Angat River, that could supply all of the pueblos of the south and east, those of the river Quingua for the pueblos of the west, and those of the Bulo River at San Miguel for the pueblos of the north. As this province is essentially an agricultural one a good system of irrigation would be highly beneficial and would place agriculture in a flourishing condition beyond the uncertainties of weather conditions.

The lack of capital has been a serious setback to the proper development of the agricultural resources of this province, and I can do no less than reiterate my recommendation, contained in the report for 1902, relative to the establishment of agricultural banks by the government or private citizens, where property owners can borrow money on real estate security.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

As indicated in the preceding section of this report, the province of Bulacán is essentially agricultural, and there is but little commerce, and that conducted on a small scale, principally in unshelled and shelled rice and in sugar. In spite of the crisis through which the province has passed business has increased somewhat during the fiscal year 1903-4.

There has also been a small increase in the manufacturing industries of a few pueblos, which consists in the making of cane hats and baskets, buri mats, textiles of jusi, piña, and silk, and cane and rattan furniture. On the other hand, the rice mills and distilleries have done very little or no business.

With the opening of the branch line of the Manila and Dagupan Railway to Cabanatuan the prospects for better business are bright.

It is my desire and I believe that, with the whistle of the locomotive crossing the northern part of this province, commerce and industry will receive a great impetus.

Summing up: The commerce and industry of this province at present can not be said to be in a very bad condition.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

The province is financially in a highly prosperous condition. Bulacán in this respect can be compared to the richest and most important provinces of the archipelago. The work of collecting the taxes has been so thoroughly done that the province has responded to the call of the government even though at a sacrifice, on account of the crisis through which it has passed, and thus the obligations of the administration have been met and all of the improvements planned have been carried through.

The economic condition of the province is due not only to the financial condition of the province, but also, and largely, to the intelligent administration of Mr. Richard W. Goodhart, the provincial treasurer.

The province was able to meet all of its obligations during the fiscal year without going into debt and is now building a provincial house out of an appropriation made for this purpose.

I have the honor to accompany this report with a statement of the financial condition of the provincial treasury.

The financial condition of the municipalities of this province is excellent, and I am sure that their estimates of expenditures for the present year 1904 will be covered without difficulty.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the fiscal year just passed many public works have been completed in the province, among them the construction and repair of bridges and roads, both municipal and provincial.

The province has good roads and bridges and the facilities for transportation between the pueblos are ample, with the exception of the municipality of San Miguel, the road to which place the province is unable at present to put in order and practically reconstruct on account of the great cost of the work.

Work on the construction of the new provincial government building is quite advanced, and I hope will be finished very soon.

A detailed report of the work done by the province in this line is attached to this report. The same was furnished by the provincial supervisor.

HEALTH.

The health of the province during the last fiscal year has been satisfactory, it having been observed that the municipal boards of health and municipal councils have taken great interest in all matters relating to the sanitation of the pueblos and have enforced the ordinances of the provincial board of health.

I am very well satisfied with the results of my inspection of the sanitary conditions of the pueblos. Though it is true that the smallpox broke out in an epidemic form in one or two of the pueblos of the province, there have been comparatively few deaths.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The pueblo of San Miguel is surrounded by lands of such fertility that it is undoubtedly the greatest rice-producing pueblo in the province.

Northeast of the pueblo there is a large area of rice land which is completely under water during the season of heavy rainfall. Owing to this fact this land can not be cultivated during a portion of each year and nearly every season the rice crops are destroyed by water.

It would for this reason be of great utility to construct a canal capable of draining this land and that could be used for navigation. Such a canal should start at the Salangan River, pass under the bridge at Garlang, and thence in a straight line to Finac de Camdaba.

There can be no doubt that if this work were to be put through it would be of great benefit and give positive results to San Miguel, increasing its crop of rice more than 25,000 cavanes. San Miguel would also benefit by having water connection with Pampanga, Bulacán, and Manila, and the Salangan road would be saved from destructive washouts.

Great benefits would also be derived from the building of a canal between the river running through the barrio of San Vicente and the Atlag River.

In the first place, the river flowing through Malolos would be cleansed by the building of this canal, and it would serve as drainage for the rice lands situate to the northeast of the town on the road to Quinigua, and would serve as a means of navigation for small boats coming from surrounding towns, which could bring their products to the new market recently constructed here. The present state of the river is filthy and insanitary, especially during the dry season, on account of its shallowness and lack of current.

If these recommendations and the one relative to the system of irrigation made in another part of this report were to be approved and the work done, this province would see the realization of one of its dearest hopes.

Respectfully submitted.

PABLO TECSON,
Governor Province of Bulacán.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

EXHIBIT A.—*Annual report of the office of the supervisor of the province of Bulacan.*

PROVINCE OF BULACAN, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR.

The most important piece of work from an engineering standpoint has been the construction of the Hagonoy drawbridge and the Malolos-Hagonoy road.

The Hagonoy drawbridge, now under construction, consists of a circular center pier 14 feet in diameter, resting well below river bottom on a foundation of 25 to 30 foot wooden piles cut off well below water level, and 12 to 30 foot concrete piles extending into the pier. The pier consists of a thin sheet-iron shell filled with gravel concrete (1 cement, 2 sand, 4 washed gravel). The weight of the pier is estimated to be 90 tons. On this pier rests a small turntable purchased from the Manila and Dagupan Railway Company and a cast-iron rack cast in Manila. The turntable is rim bearing and the rollers run on a circular rail partly embedded in concrete. Yacal beams were used to properly strengthen the top of the turntable to sustain the estimated weight of the draw span, which is 100 feet long between end bearings and estimated to weigh, unloaded, 25 tons (500 pounds per linear foot); of course, only one-half of the live load is expected to be carried by the center pier. The level load was estimated to be 1,500 pounds per linear foot, which is very high for the location, but considering the possible deterioration and weakening of any part through neglect, a high factor of safety was used.

The draw span is a combination, which resembles a Howe truss in the web members, but differs from it through the inclined top chord.

This style of truss was adopted on account of its low center of gravity, which greatly adds to the stability.

The inclined tower post was used solely on account of its better appearance from an architectural point of view; the difference of stresses through inclination is very small.

The ends of the draw span will rest on cast-iron rollers, which, running up a slight incline on the timber approach pier, will give the necessary end-lifting effect. The approaches to the draw span rest on five 3-pile trestles, well braced, and are 60 feet long each; to save embankment and still allow small crafts to pass under the closed draw span they are on a 4 per cent grade.

All piles are to be incased in concrete to above the high-water line to prevent attacks of the teredo, which occasionally is found in the vicinity of this bridge. The lumber used is Oregon pine, except the loading beams, keys, and turntable strengthening, which are of yacal. All timber is to be painted with carbolineum, which has proven to be an effective preventive against white ants, providing it is properly applied and renewed every two or three years. The cost of this preservative as compared with other paints is in favor of paint, but the results obtained are greatly in favor of carbolineum.

The turning device for this bridge consists of a rack 13 feet 6 inches in diameter, 2 inches pitch and 4 inches high, in which engages a pinion connected to a horizontal gear by a vertical shaft; the pinion of this gear has a squared shaft on which fits a key, which, if worked with a lever, enables one man to move the bridge.

The locking device is the simplest, and was secured with the turntable; suitable arrangements will be made to close the approaches to prevent accidents when the bridge is open. A draw protection is contemplated and will be put in after completion.

The total cost of this bridge, when completed, will be ₱14,000; ₱10,500 of this were

appropriated by the municipal council, which put the planning and building of this bridge entirely under my supervision.

The ₱3,500 not accounted for above are a debt of the town to the insular government for supplies to be paid as soon as the amount is available.

HAGONOY ROAD.

This road runs through a very fertile part of the province and connects the towns of Malolos and Hagonoy, running through the town of Paombong. The road is about 4½ miles long, and the entire length of it runs on an embankment, in some places 10 feet above the surrounding country, this height being necessary on account of the annual flooding of the entire country through which this road runs. During the last heavy rains this has proven inadequate and parts of this road were under water.

The embankment was built last year, and, for reasons given in previous reports on this road, under the most adverse conditions. Nearly all of the material had to be hauled with bancas from the dikes used to separate the rice fields. The embankment was packed partly by the rains that fell last year and partly by rolling, and finally a layer of first-class gravel from 7 to 12 inches deep was put on in thin layers. This has made a very good road out of a trail, formerly only passable during part of the dry season and then under difficulties only. Eighteen wooden bridges were constructed in 1902, which have done very well. Eleven stone-arch culverts were built at the same time the road was constructed. Ten of these are 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, and one 12 feet. Material used was Meycauayan stone, the best available.

This road cost ₱28,078.77, the greater part of which was paid in rice.

PROVINCIAL BUILDING.

The original plans for this building were selected from competitive designs submitted.

These plans were changed considerably after acceptance, and finally the contract for the building was awarded to B. W. Cadwallader & Co. The contract price is ₱36,075.

The building is located near the Malolos Railway station, on land which, though apparently low, is quite as high as any land in Malolos. The water is dammed there occasionally by the high railway embankment. This will be remedied shortly.

The structure rests on a stone foundation 132 by 117 feet, 5 feet high, and is built of Oregon pine, excepting the floor, which will be of guijo and yacal laid alternately.

The building is one story high and has a veranda roof, supported by ornamental hardwood posts around the entire outside. Two inner courts provide light and air for the corridors inside. The offices are 16 feet 6 inches high, and there is plenty of room for any enlargement that can be anticipated for the next few years. The roof is covered with corrugated sheet iron and has a decorative ventilator tower.

A large pedament in front cased in hard wood will add greatly to the appearance.

The framing is a combination of American and native practices, some of the posts running into the ground (these are spliced at their lower end with molave), others are mortised into a sill bolted to the foundation. All connections of the trusses are bolted.

Partitions have 4 by 4 inch studding, and are sheathed on both sides, offering great lateral resistance, which is almost entirely lacking in native construction. All plumbing will be modern and the building will be lighted by electricity and be supplied with electric fans. For this purpose specifications for a small electric-light plant were prepared by this office, and contract was awarded to Henry D. Woolfe for a sum of ₱6,313.90. This electric-light plant also was designed much larger than needed at present, but as a provincial high school is contemplated this was taken into consideration.

The San Rafael bridge is a timber bridge consisting of two 38-foot king rod trusses supported on pile trestles. The stringers of this bridge rest directly on the bottom chords of the trusses and the floor is spiked on diagonally. Creosoted Oregon pine was used.

Schoolhouses were built by this office in Malolos and Paombong. In the former town also a large market shed was constructed.

The construction of these was undertaken upon request of the respective municipal councils.

The greatest drawback to all work was the question of transportation, which was somewhat relieved through the purchase of Chinese horses by the province. These have done exceptionally well.

The question of unskilled labor has never been of any concern here, there always being plenty available.

It is almost unbelievable, but nevertheless a fact, that there are hardly any natives here that can handle a shovel or spade properly. This is pure and simple ignorance.

It seems that if some shovels, or, for that matter, all tools, could be secured slightly smaller than usually used in the United States better results could be obtained.

The use of the wheelbarrow was given up almost entirely and a two-wheeled cart was secured, with which one native does exactly four times the amount of work that he can do with a wheelbarrow.

As a whole the laborers can be considered satisfactory if properly managed, but it is very difficult to secure a good, competent foreman.

Some furniture was manufactured, among it 500 school desks for barrio schools. These were sold for ₱2.50, which was 60 per cent of the lowest bid received. Lumber being cheaper, they can now be sold for ₱2.20.

A great deal of supplies was sold to the municipality, entailing a great amount of work on this office.

The amount of all supplies purchased during the past year by this office was ₱43,990.70 and \$4,001.12 local currency.

Ten thousand piculs of rice were handled and accounted for.

All public works done are mentioned in inclosed tabulated report.

Some work was done which would usually not be considered very good, but lack of funds made anything better impossible, so the best possible, with the funds available, was done.

I would suggest that experiments be made in these islands with oiled roads. From reports in engineering papers and unofficial information I made it a point to get it seems that the climatic and other conditions are very favorable for the successful introduction of this system of improving highways.

Recommendation in this connection was made to the provincial board, but only a very small appropriation was secured for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

H. THURBER,
Supervisor Province of Bulacan.

EXHIBIT B.

CREDITS.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Expenditures for provincial purposes general:		<i>P/s.</i>
Salaries of officials.....	₱8,189.54	9,653.44
Clerks and permanent employees.....	11,292.87	11,716.53
Provincial grounds and buildings.....	22,812.88	578.03
Furniture and office supplies.....	25,165.41	2,478.95
Miscellaneous.....	12,201.87	9,302.80
Expenditures for roads and bridges:		
Salaries and wages, temporary foremen and laborers.....	3,357.66	3,184.26
Materials and transportation of same.....	7,487.89	2,238.86
Tools and implements.....	3,813.18	95.21
Loans repaid.....	10,000.00	5,518.33
Loans to municipalities.....	10,000.00	5,518.33
Exchange of currencies.....	21,122.60	96,778.82
Miscellaneous, transfer to Congressional relief fund.....	808.89	
Transferred to municipalities.....	129,253.37	99,195.61
Balance on hand, provincial and municipal, June 30, 1904.....	73,564.55	326.85
Total.....	329,070.71	235,549.36

DEBITS.

		<i>P/s.</i>
Balance on hand, provincial and municipal, July 1, 1904.....	₱4,228.58	36,379.11
Land tax—		
Provincial.....	55,937.50	40,398.10
Municipal.....	59,784.17	43,533.26
Registry of property.....	274.60	145.43
Miscellaneous provincial revenue.....	23,862.61	3,648.92
Joint provincial and municipal taxes:		
Industrial.....	36,068.09	41,816.46
Cedula.....	33,345.50	14,779.76
Stamp.....	612.73	813.66
Cart.....	470.52	371.98
Miscellaneous municipal taxes.....	19,813.30	28,515.10
Receipts from Insular Treasury by warrant:		
Internal revenue refunded.....	22.05	247.32
Forestry taxes refunded.....	7,787.09	247.32
Loans, transfer from Congressional relief fund.....	532.90	
Loans to municipalities repaid.....	600.00	1,725.20
Exchange of currencies.....	85,411.07	23,375.06
Total.....	329,070.71	235,549.36

SUMMARY.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Provincial revenues:		<i>P/s.</i>
Balance on hand July 1, 1903.....	₱3,452.88	22,291.96
Received from all sources during the year.....	196,364.46	98,431.62
Disbursed.....	126,262.79	120,396.72
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	73,564.55	326.86
Municipal revenues:		
Balance due municipalities July 1, 1903.....	775.70	14,087.16
Municipal revenues collected.....	128,477.67	100,738.63
Municipal funds transferred.....	129,253.37	114,825.79
Balance due municipalities June 30, 1904.....	129,253.37	114,825.79

EXCHANGES.

		<i>P/s.</i>
Paid in exchange:		
To insular treasury.....	₱8.75	96,778.82
To municipalities.....	21,100.58	96,778.82
To the general public.....	13.27	96,778.82
Total.....	21,122.60	96,778.82
Received in exchange:		
From insular treasury.....	85,411.07	9.63
From municipalities.....	85,411.07	23,350.43
From the general public.....	85,411.07	15.00
Total.....	85,411.07	23,375.06

Balances of cash on hand in the municipal treasuries of Bulacán province on June 30, 1904.

[Amounts are expressed in Philippine currency.]

Municipality.	General fund.	School fund.	Total fund.
Malolos.....	₱5,276.19	₱5,867.33	₱11,143.62
Baliuag.....	4,322.22	5,457.62	9,779.84
Hagonoy.....	10,291.04	4,598.43	14,889.47
San Miguel.....	1,930.59	4,561.29	6,491.88
Quingua.....	4,815.17	3,531.80	8,346.97
Bocade.....	2,583.27	3,176.96	5,760.23
Polo.....	4,947.22	2,712.53	7,659.75
Bulacán.....	1,970.06	6,878.80	8,848.86
Calumpit.....	1,844.98	2,868.40	4,713.38
Meycauayan.....	4,024.90	4,858.15	8,883.14
Santa Maria.....	187.28	1,600.80	1,788.08
Angat.....	a 293.97	751.78	1,045.75
Paombong.....	2,179.37	1,448.95	3,628.32
Total.....	44,666.35	48,312.84	92,979.19

a A credit balance of ₱3,932.30 Philippine currency appears on the books of this office in favor of the municipality of Angat, which when transferred will increase the cash balance of that municipality to ₱4,978.05.

Approved.

RICHARD W. GOODHART,
Treasurer Province of Bulacán.

Annual report of public works, province of Bulacan.

Location or character of work.	Fiscal year 1904: Month.	Expenditures.						Work accomplished.				
		Native labor.	Cost.	Labor other than native.	Cost.	Material. Pesos.	Rents, freights, contracts, and other services not shown.	Miscel- lane- ous.	Total.	Miles road con- structed.	Miles road repairs.	Miles road light repairs.
Malolos-Calauate road, Malolos-Bulacan road, Matungao bridge, Mambog bridge, San Isidro bridge, Paombong school, Malolos-Calauate road, Barasoain-Quingua road, Pullian-Batuag road, Bulacan-Malolos road, repaired San Isidro bridge, Mambog bridge, Matungao bridge, Paombong school, jail, repairs road and bridge supplies and to the office pictures.	July	Days. 1,527	Pesos. 1,347.08	Days.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	843.15	476.08	
	August	4,040	3,252.60			841.93	1,546.00		5,641.13	1,603.30	3,207.33	
	September	7,840	6,464.62			705.30	1,184.15		8,294.07	1,074.90	4,430.62	2,018.50
Malolos-Hagonoy road, Paombong municipal road, Malolos-Santa Isabel road, San Miguel road, Pullian-Batuag road, Bulacan-Guiguinto road, Bocaue-Santa Maria road, Barasoain-Quingua road, Hahang-sa Arao bridge, Paombong school, Malolos market, repairs to tools.	October	7,212	4,629.20	16	64.00	744.52	376.02		5,813.74	1,603.02	3,189.62	62.34
	November	13,005	6,994.46	54	245.00	770.83	376.02		8,386.31	9,650.27	144.25	138.34
Malolos-Calauate road, Malolos-Hagonoy road, San Rafael bridge, Malolos-Hagonoy bridges, Malolos market, Malolos school, school desks, pound.	December	13,000	7,036.37	88	438.15	761.07	524.42		8,760.01	7,083.94		

Annual report of public works, province of Bulacan—Continued.

Location or character of work.	Fiscal year 1904: Month.	Work accomplished.						Agricultural ex- penditure.	Total.
		Bridges con- structed.	Bridges repaired.	Buildings constructed.	Buildings repaired.	Surveys.	Repair of and addi- tion to equipment.		
Malolos-Calauate road, Malolos-Bulacan road, Matungao bridge, Mambog bridge, San Isidro bridge, Paombong school.	July.....		275.43	563.37	98.12		180.33		2,436.48
Malolos-Calauate road, Barasoain-Quingua road, Pullan-Baling road, Bulacan-Malolos road, repaired San Isidro bridge, Mambog bridge, Matungao bridge, Paombong school, jail, repairs road and bridge supplies and to the office pictures.	August.....		356.41	181.37	98.12		191.60		5,641.13
Malolos-Hagonoy road, Barasoain-Quingua road, Malolos-Santa Isabel road, Malolos-Bulacan-Gulguinto road, Pullan-Baling road, Bocaue-Santa Maria road, Bustos-Angat road, San Miguel-San Ildefonso road, San Isidro bridge, Matungao bridge, Mambog bridge, Paombong school, jail, repairs to the office pictures and school desks.	September.....		340.22	181.38	127.87		120.58		8,294.07
Malolos-Hagonoy road, Paombong municipal road, Malolos-Santa Isabel road, San Miguel road, Pullan-Baling road, Bulacan-Gulguinto road, Bocaue-Santa Maria road, Barasoain-Quingua road, Halaug-sa Arao bridge, Paombong school, Malolos market, repairs to tools.	October.....		194.76	613.00			151.00		5,813.74
Malolos-Hagonoy road, Malolos-Santa Isabel road, Bocaue-Santa Maria road, Barasoain-Quingua road, Hagonoy municipal bridge, San Rafael bridge, Malolos market, Paombong school, school desks and repairs to tools, pound.	November.....	268.50		806.65			152.08	126.24	8,386.31
Malolos-Calauate road, Malolos-Hagonoy road, San Rafael bridge, Malolos-Hagonoy bridges, Malolos market, Malolos school, school desks, pound.	December.....	11.25	113.00	1,223.08			127.89	132.00	8,760.01

Annual report of public works, province of Bulacan—Continued.

Location or character of work.	Fiscal year 1904: Month.	Work accomplished						Total.		
		Bridges con- structed.	Bridges repaired.	Buildings constructed.	Buildings repaired.	Surveys.	Repair of and addi- tion to equipment.		Provincial pound.	Agricul- tural ex- periment.
Malolos-Hagonoy road, Barasoain-Quingua road, Malolos-Bulacan road, Baluaug municipal culvert, San Rafael bridge, part of the material arrived here for Hagonoy bridges and repairs road and bridge supplies, Malolos market, Malolos school, surveys, pound. Malolos-Hagonoy road, Barasoain-Quingua road, Malolos-Bulacan road, Hagonoy municipal bridge, Malolos market, jail, municipal supplies, pound, agricultural experiment. Malolos-Hagonoy road, improvement of provincial grounds, Barasoain-Quingua road, San Miguel road, Bustos-Angat road, Hagonoy municipal bridge, Malolos market, jail, manufacturing municipal supplies, pound, agricultural experiment. Improvement of provincial grounds, Malolos-Hagonoy road, Hagonoy municipal bridge, Bustos-Angat bridge, Baluaug-San Miguel bridge, road and bridge supplies, pound. Improvement of provincial grounds, Hagonoy municipal bridge, Baluaug-San Miguel bridge, contract for provincial building, regular supplies. Improvement of provincial grounds, Malolos-Hagonoy road, Baluaug-San Miguel road, Hagonoy municipal bridge, San Isidro bridge, contracts provincial building and provincial stable, repairs to tools, and carabao fund	January	785.47	86.25	2,082.23	1.50			6.25	550.00	11,008.67
	February	87.45		946.57	7.75		11.25	3.75	35.00	4,267.57
	March	356.00		413.32	214.61		6.25	1.35	33.30	3,628.27
	April	439.06		31.00			13.75	3.60		1,838.25
	May	515.55	304.73	8,000.00			386.52			9,974.55
	June	667.87	248.62	9,020.34			418.11	48.72		10,940.06
Total		3,231.15	1,919.32	24,072.31	546.47	1.50	1,729.34	321.91	618.30	81,589.11

I certify that the above is an accurate statement of the work done under direction of this office during the fiscal year 1904.

H. THURBER,
Supervisor.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN,

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN,
Tuguegarao, August 10, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit the following report:

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The province of Cagayan is situated in the extreme north of Luzon. It is bounded on the north by the China Sea, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the province of Isabela, and on the west by Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The undersigned, in making his tour of inspection of the municipalities of this province, in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the provincial act No. 83, has once more been convinced that the enviable peace and tranquility which have always reigned in them, and the unshaken support of the inhabitants of the constituted government, still exist.

The recent elections were the cause of deplorable dissensions between the partisans of the many candidates for municipal offices, as is usually the custom in each municipality. During my tour of inspection and visits to each one of the municipalities I have endeavored to unite these elements, making them understand that where peace and harmony is lacking progress is impossible, and that party spirit should disappear once the causes that gave rise to it no longer exist, and that it was the duty of each and all of them to cooperate for the welfare and prosperity of their pueblos.

In my opinion, the causes which have brought about the critical situation through which this province, formerly so rich, is passing, are many. I shall touch upon them when I treat of the subject of agriculture. Owing to these causes some of the municipalities of the province are in quite a bad condition as regards their financial state. If things continue as they are the municipalities of Gattaran and Pamplona will be unable to remain independent entities and it will be necessary to annex them to other municipalities.

With regard to the administration, although the number of employees is small, I believe that it is sufficient. Thanks to the activity of the provincial treasurer and his knowledge of the necessities of each municipality, he has been able satisfactorily to arrange this point when approving the estimates of municipal revenues and expenses.

In my visits to the municipalities my attention has been called to the small salaries paid municipal teachers, which are insufficient for their most pressing necessities. As these salaries are not enough for them to live upon, it is impossible for the schools to be attended to as they would be if the Filipino teacher's salary was such that it would be unnecessary for him to seek other employment in order to be able to live. It is true that some of the municipalities will be unable to pay larger salaries; but could not this deficiency be corrected and the situation of the municipal teachers referred to, who are as worthy of consideration on the part of the government as any other, in view of the important mission intrusted to them by society—the education of the youth—be improved by having the provincial treasury contribute a few thousand for this purpose?

The largest salary is paid by the municipalities of Aparri and Tuguegarao and amounts to ₱35, which sum, taking into account the great cost of living here, is insufficient for a poor teacher with a family. Now, if it is impossible for a teacher to live on ₱35 a month, how do those who receive ₱20, ₱12, and ₱10 live? Even with these small salaries some of them might be able to get along if they were allowed to remain in their own towns, but by following the system which has been introduced in this province, at least, of placing Filipino teachers in pueblos away from where their families live, it is impossible for them even with ₱40 a month, to make a decent living. Owing to this practice some teachers have been obliged to resign.

Another great defect which I have noted in nearly all of the municipalities is that they are not provided with all of the laws promulgated up to the present time amending many sections of the municipal code; hence the number of errors to be found in many of their resolutions. In view of this fact I would recommend that you be pleased to order the proper parties to furnish all of the laws amending sections of the municipal code to the municipalities.

If this province can be proud of anything it is, perhaps, of its morality. What are called houses of prostitution are unknown here, and the number of crimes recorded in the annals of the courts is insignificant in comparison to other provinces.

The only vice whose deplorable results are truly regrettable is that of cattle stealing. Unfortunately, it is quite common among the lower classes, who, in not a few instances, receive the support of prominent men in the pueblos. There are strong suspicions that these cattle thieves are protected by influential persons in the pueblos who no doubt share in no

small part of the proceeds of their robberies. These suspicions are founded on the fact that many men of good standing and reputation in the pueblos have often been known to defend cattle thieves from the action of the police and give bonds for their release when captured. With regard to this point, I am thinking of transmitting to the honorable Philippine Commission, through your good offices, a report suggesting the measures which I believe should be adopted to put a stop to this evil.

HEALTH.

The province of Cagayan is surrounded by a triple mountain chain of exuberant vegetation and has a milder climate than the other provinces; however, malaria is a very common disease here, though it very easily yields to treatment. Among the poor people its consequences are most serious, either because of their inability to pay for proper medical assistance or on account of the bad sanitary condition in which they live and the insufficiency of their food.

The smallpox broke out afresh about the month of May in the pueblo of Aparri, but thanks to the energetic methods adopted it was at once localized and stamped out.

Bronchitis, diarrhea and enteritis, consumption, and chronic rheumatism are common diseases here, though they do not cause many deaths. There is no doubt that one of the great factors favoring the development of these diseases and their fatal consequences is to be found in the manner of living among the natives of this province, particularly the poor and working classes.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIONS.

In dealing with this topic I must inform you that all of the municipalities of the province are provided with so-called municipal police, which in many pueblos are insufficient, especially in Aparri and Tuguegarao, considering the population of these towns and the extent of territory they cover.

With regard to its organization the municipal police leaves much to be desired. For this reason the provincial board passed a resolution at a session held June 22, 1904, to petition the honorable Philippine Commission by telegraph for the appointment of an officer of constabulary temporarily to take charge of the instruction and organization of the police in all of the municipalities. But as regards their administration and mobilization I believe that they should be under the control of the municipal presidents, as otherwise the latter would find themselves without a force to maintain order in the pueblos in certain cases, and it would be a restriction of their authority to have to be subordinate to any deputy of the chief of constabulary. And, moreover, these deputies are to be found in only a few of the pueblos of the province.

It is impossible for the municipal police as at present organized to comply as they ought to with their duties, as the majority of them are ignorant, uneducated men, without a knowledge of the duties expected of them; consequently, it becomes absolutely necessary that they should be reorganized and trained. I must call your attention, honorable sir, to the necessity of increasing the number of police, at least for the present, in the pueblos of Tuguegarao and Aparri, but according to information received from the municipal presidents of these towns it is impossible for them to maintain a larger number of police with municipal funds, for which reason it would be advisable that these pueblos be assisted for a while with provincial funds in order that the number of police absolutely necessary for the security of order and property may be employed.

It is also very necessary to increase the number of police in the pueblos of Tuao and Mauanan, in the district of Itaves, as these pueblos are always in danger of the depredations of the Calingas. These people are very fanatical and believe that it is necessary to sacrifice a Christian in order that the crops may grow well. They believe that the same thing is necessary at harvest time.

Owing to this fact three men fell victims to this strange belief of the Calingas last month, and as the latter always take advantage of the obscurity of the night it was impossible to learn who the authors of these crimes were.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Besides the municipal school there are at this provincial capital a normal school, a provincial school, and a school of arts and trades. Municipal schools are also established in nearly all of its barrios.

Besides these centers of learning there are others, such as the Colegio de San Jacinto, managed and administered by the Dominican friars, where primary and secondary instruction for the degree of B. A. is given; degrees of mercantile expert and agricultural expert are also given by this college. Lastly, there is another college established here known as

the "Asociación Católica," under the management of the parish priest, assisted by the Asociación de Damas Católicas, which is exclusively for girls. A careful and complete course of teaching is given in this school, which includes in its curriculum the study of English.

As will be seen, the province has a number of educational institutions where fathers of families can send their children, which accounts for the enthusiasm of the young people of Cagayan for education and the fact that these different schools I have just enumerated are filled with students eager to learn.

It is a great satisfaction for me to be able to state that within three years, owing to the efforts of the American teachers, the schools throughout the province will be under the direction of native teachers. This is explained by the enthusiasm and progress made by the young people of Cagayan in the study of the English language, they having demonstrated an aptitude and facility for learning it rather uncommon.

Unfortunately the other pueblos of the province are not as well provided at present with educational facilities as Tuguegarao. A great deal of neglect of education has been noted in them. Some of the pueblos have not yet seen a teacher since the organization of civil government. For this reason on the occasion of my visits of inspection I have earnestly requested the presidents and councilors of all the municipalities to give all of their attention to this important matter, and they have all promised me, in their own names and in representation of the people of the barrios, that they were disposed to lend me their assistance, the people of each one of the barrios or of several adjacent barrios promising to construct schoolhouses providing that they were furnished school-teachers.

For this reason I repeat my recommendation to you contained in my telegram, so that you may interest the honorable secretary of public instruction in order that at least each one of the pueblos of the province may be provided with a teacher. By so doing, the advancement of education will be assured and at the same time we will have satisfied the aspirations of the young people of this province and lifted the majority of the boys and girls living in the barrios from the lamentable state of ignorance in which they at present are.

HIGHWAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

At the present time the only highway of communication which can be used in the province is the Rio Grande de Cagayan. But this river offers the great objection that from the beginning of March until September it is unnavigable even for the smallest steamers and other light-draft vessels. During these six months of the dry season between the pueblos of Alcalá to Tuguegarao there are three or four places where navigation is impossible on account of the shallowness of the stream. This obstacle could be easily overcome by dredging. The entire river could be made navigable throughout the year if this were to be done, and the business of the province thereby greatly benefited.

In order to pay for the cost of this work every vessel might be taxed a small amount, and thus this very important improvement could be carried out without expense to the province.

Land transportation or travel is almost impossible, even during the dry season, on account of the bad condition of the roads. During the rainy season freighting is entirely impossible, while travelers find the roads extremely difficult and dangerous. In order to place them in good condition the province would have to expend an enormous amount of money, which it will be unable to do for a long time to come. The only work now being done by the province in this connection is the construction of some bridges in order that travelers may avoid the danger from alligators in fording streams. The province has already built 32 bridges and has 5 others under construction. According to information furnished by the provincial treasurer, about ₱20,000 have been expended up to date in the construction and repair of bridges.

AGRICULTURE.

Nearly all of the inhabitants of this province are engaged in agriculture. Tobacco, corn, rice, and in one or two pueblos cocoanuts, are the only products gathered in the province.

Thirteen pueblos derive their principal source of wealth from the cultivation of tobacco; they also raise corn. The balance of the pueblos cultivate rice.

Tobacco (*nicotiana tabacum*) belongs to the family of the solanaceae, genus *nicotiana*, and gives one crop a year. Since the year 1901 to date the production has been very small, due to various causes: (1) The lack of draft animals, which were decimated by the rinderpest and other diseases; (2) to the freshets and floods which inundate the lowlands used for tobacco cultivation, which causes a delay in planting and does not give sufficient time for the proper development of the growth of the plant; (3) to the discouragement of the

planters in view of the fact that the government of the sovereign country has failed to extend its protection to this product, and to the low price for it in the Manila market.

It is absolutely necessary that the government take some interest in the inhabitants of this province, formerly so wealthy, and to-day threatened with famine. Never before in their history have they been in such sore straits or experienced the want that they are now feeling. As above indicated, in the majority of the pueblos tobacco only is grown, and the proceeds of the sale of this product are not sufficient to cover all of their necessities. In order to do away with the poverty felt by these unhappy pueblos I can see but two means. The first, that the Government extend its protection to tobacco by lowering export duties and opening up new markets. At the present time the pueblos have only the Manila market and are obliged to sell in this province to two or three houses that have the control and therefore fix a price which is extremely low, but which they know the planters will be obliged to accept unless they wish to die of hunger. Second, to endeavor to make them cultivate other crops besides tobacco which will bring them in more profit. This latter method, however, requires a great deal of time and the condition of the inhabitants of this province will not brook such delay.

The seven other pueblos of the province are engaged in the cultivation of rice, and I have been informed by the municipal presidents of the pueblos of Claveria and Sanchez Mira that they will gather sufficient of this article to provide for the necessities of the entire province, but the difficulty of communication between these pueblos and the others of the province make it impossible to distribute this article.

To bring the rice down from these pueblos to Aparri and then take them up the Rio Grande it is necessary to employ carts and boats; from Sanchez Mira to Aparri it is impossible to transport this article all the way either by land or by water, as both methods of transportation have to be employed. At present, in order to place 100 cavares of rice in Tuguegarao from Sanchez Mira it costs not less than ₱150, so that if a cavan of rice in Sanchez Mira and Claveria is sold at from ₱3.50 to ₱4 it is impossible to dispose of it in Tuguegarao and other pueblos for less than ₱7 or ₱8 a cavan, which is the price of Saigon rice.

To facilitate transportation between Sanchez Mira and Aparri there is an easy and commodious means which could be utilized to the great advantage of the entire province and without costing it a great deal.

During the time of the Spanish Government work was started on a canal connecting the Linao River with that of Albulug. The pueblos of Sanchez Mira and Pamplona took part in this work, which cost the Spanish Government scarcely anything. The canal was almost finished when the revolution broke out, and as nobody has taken any interest in it since the canal is filled up and without water.

If it were to be reopened the shipment of rice to all the pueblos of the province would be very easy, and the price of this staple article would be materially cheapened.

I think that this is the most important work for the province to undertake and one which should be speedily completed. As I have stated, it would not cost the province a great deal if it carried it out, as from information obtained from the presidents of the pueblos of Sanchez Mira and Claveria, as well as that of Pamplona, all of the inhabitants of the said pueblos are disposed to give their labor free, as they are persuaded of the great benefits which would redound to them upon the completion of the work.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial condition of the province, as may be seen from the annexed table, is sufficiently satisfactory. After paying all general expenses, there is a surplus of ₱15,125.66 and \$29,700.88 Mexican, an amount almost equivalent to the surplus for the year 1903.

All of the land tax has not yet been collected, owing to the extension of time granted to September 30. It is my opinion that not all of the taxpayers will be able to pay this tax even during that month, because of the scarcity of money in the province. Cagayan has always been the best province in the payment of taxes, but at present the planters are so poor, owing to the causes above set forth, that many of them in order to pay the land tax have been obliged to mortgage their lands or sell their tobacco at a very low figure, the latter method being the one usually followed.

In view of the surplus which always exists in the funds of this province, it would be very advisable that two or three small dredges be provided to make the Rio Grande navigable during every season of the year. This would greatly favor the development of business in the province and would largely increase its wealth.

BATANES ISLANDS.

A municipality situated in Basco and another one in Calayan (Babuyan Islands) were organized by Mr. Thomas R. Manus, an American, deputy of the provincial treasurer, who was commissioned for the purpose by the provincial board.

With regard to the administration of these islands, their condition is similar to that of other pueblos of the province, with the difference that in several of their towns there are schools presided over by Filipino teachers. I believe there is no one there capable of teaching English.

The financial condition of these municipalities could not be better, as they have sufficient funds on hand to make them self-supporting.

The principal business of these islands is that of stock raising and the cultivation of onions and garlic.

I have been unable as yet to inspect these municipalities, as it is impossible for steamers to reach them at this season of the year. However, I shall endeavor to visit them during March or April, the best season for navigating in these waters.

In order to complete this report, I have thought it advisable to append several tables dealing with the subjects indicated by their titles.

If this ill-constructed report and the recommendations therein contained are well received by you, honorable sir, the aspirations of the undersigned will have been fulfilled and the welfare of this province assured.

Respectfully submitted.

P. GUZMAN,

Governor Province of Cagayan.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Financial condition of the province of Cagayan.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Balance road and bridge fund, June 30, 1903.....	P 411.62	<i>Pesos.</i> 1,677.66
Balance general fund, June 30, 1903.....	19,859.84	24,059.45
Total provincial funds.....	20,271.36	25,737.11
Balance road and bridge fund, June 30, 1904.....	12,539.09	205.82
Balance general fund, June 30, 1904.....	2,586.57	29,495.06
Total provincial funds.....	15,125.66	29,700.88
Disbursed June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	49,287.94	28,724.66
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
DEBITS.		
Total balance, June 30, 1903.....	P 20,271.36	<i>Pesos.</i> 25,737.11
Received during year.....	37,557.20	40,786.69
Balance account of exchanges.....	6,585.04	.....
Total.....	64,413.60	66,523.80
CREDITS.		
Disbursed during year.....	49,287.94	28,724.66
Balance account of exchanges.....	.....	8,088.26
Total balance, June 30, 1904.....	15,125.66	29,700.88
Total.....	64,413.60	66,523.80

This table was furnished by the provincial treasurer.

Provincial administration of Cagayan—Public expenses.

Municipality.	Police.	Schools.	Salaries of employees.
Tuguegarao.....	24	P 12,092.09	10,884.00
Enrile.....	9	288.25	2,844.00
Solana.....	10	1,420.00	3,372.00
Tuao.....	11	600.00	3,504.00
Maunanan.....	6	346.50	1,938.00
Piat.....	7	475.00	2,388.00
Santo Niño.....	5	75.00	1,944.00
Iguig.....	6	1,424.10	2,139.00
Amulung.....	10	750.00	3,648.00
Baggao.....	9	100.00	3,000.00
Alcala.....	10	384.00	3,576.00
Gattaran.....	7	528.00	1,836.00
Lal-loc.....	11	2,650.42	4,344.00
Camalaniugan.....	11	240.00	3,978.00
Aparri.....	29	2,000.00	12,528.00
Abulug.....	11	1,164.00	2,086.00
Pampuna.....	10	1,058.25	2,856.00
Sanchez Mira.....	7	1,058.25	2,804.00
Claveria.....	11	895.00	1,789.00
Peñablanca.....	7		2,460.00
Basco.....	7		
Calayan.....	7		

Courts.—The expenses of the courts and their personnel are paid with insular funds.

Jails.—Expenses incurred in the maintenance of prisoners are paid out of provincial funds, consequently same: re included in the table of the financial condition of the province.

NOTE.—As the provincial treasury has not yet received the estimates of revenues and expenses of the municipalities of Basco and Calayan they do not appear in this table.

Political and social condition of the province of Cagayan.

Municipality.	Inhabitants.	No. of voters.	No. of students.	Public health. ^a				
				Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Other diseases.
Tuguegarao.....	14,303	618	490	527	168	85	460	301
Enrile.....	5,381	151	296	213	66	14	114	65
Solana.....	7,843	383	388	363	84	14	218	189
Tuao.....	7,154	110	498	265	64	12	40	84
Maunanan.....	3,365	73	498	7	64		1	84
Piat.....	4,407	125	293	153	14	5	19	84
Santo Niño.....	3,557	96	293	103	50	5	28	84
Iguig.....	4,076	276	293	255	43	53	28	88
Amulung.....	6,552	384	655	241	60	53	28	96
Baggao.....	3,552	114	655	90	49	53	15	85
Alcala.....	6,437	510	192	368	128	38	10	88
Gattaran.....	2,410	166	192	40	128	31	10	88
Lal-loc.....	6,773	185	266	270	39	214	7	88
Camalaniugan.....	6,333	149	87	224	86	371	37	117
Aparri.....	18,014	413	615	900	171	381	37	414
Abulug.....	7,670	153	741	336	65	257	38	335
Pampuna.....	3,860	244	208	66	35	82	38	335
Sanchez Mira.....	4,710	141	208	176	20	72	38	37
Claveria.....	4,878	89	208	141	50	26	38	17
Peñablanca.....	4,970	280	90	146	27	76	51	103
Basco.....	8,588	116	90					
Calayan.....	8,588	23						

Education.—There are only 24 schools in the entire province. Some pueblos have two or three schools counting those in the barrios, while others have none at all. There are 49 Filipino teachers distributed throughout the different pueblos of the province.

Morality.—There is only one jail in the entire province, situate in the provincial capital. At present there are 25 prisoners in the provincial jail.

^a According to data furnished by the provincial board of health, the annual average of deaths for the province is 25 per thousand.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF CAPIZ.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAPIZ,
Capiz, August 1, 1904.

SIR: Owing to the provisions of Act 1044, this report which I have the honor to submit, embraces a period of one year and a half from January 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

At the beginning of 1903 the conditions in the province were the same as those prevailing during 1902. There was famine in many of the pueblos, though somewhat relieved by the wages paid by the provincial government for work on the Sapián, Pilar, and Banga wagon roads.

Conditions as to health at the beginning of the said year had greatly improved, the cholera having passed the period of greatest mortality notwithstanding the fact that it still claimed numerous victims, with 71 per cent of deaths among those attacked during the first months of the year. (See p. —.)

The poverty and misfortune suffered by the province greatly affected the provincial revenues during the first half of the fiscal year, to such an extent that the provincial board was obliged to appeal to the honorable Philippine Commission for a loan of \$7,500 gold with which to pay its general expenses, the employees of the province having received no money for three months.

The storm which swept over Capiz on June 2, 1903, aggravated the unfortunate situation of the province and was particularly disastrous to agriculture and property. Its effects are still felt in the production of copra, hemp, and tuba.

In spite of the lack of carabaos, the farmers made use of every imaginable means for getting in their plantations of rice and corn, but at a time when the crops promised to be quadruple those of 1902 clouds of locusts from Masbate and Concepcion appeared in this province and desolated the plantations, destroying more than one-fourth of the standing crops. This occurred in the month of July and was followed by a prolonged drought and the appearance of certain worms known to the natives by the name of tagustus and great swarms of rats that destroyed another quarter of the crops, so that the amount actually harvested was half what it would have been without these evils. In spite of everything, however, the rice crop for 1903 was double that of the previous year.

In spite of the calamities above described, the spirits of the inhabitants of this province did not flag; on the contrary, the farmers redoubled their efforts and so far overcame all difficulties in their way that famine did not claim the number of victims that it did in 1902, and during the last four months of the year, when the harvesting of the rice crop commenced, every danger of famine completely disappeared. The crop was so abundant that in some of the pueblos, like Dumalag, one-half of the ears in bearing were left in the fields for lack of labor to gather them. The harvest was equally abundant in other municipalities, such as Dumarao, Dao, Jamindan, Mambusao, Sigma, and Panitan.

An evidence of the abundance of the crop of corn and rice was seen in the prices at which these products were quoted that year in comparison with the year before; shelled corn was worth ₱3.50 a cavan in 1902, this year it brought ₱1.25; rice sold for ₱4.50 a cavan in 1902, while last year and at present it is quoted at ₱1.75 a cavan in the pueblos of Dao, Dumalag, Mambusao, Jamindan, etc., and at ₱2.25 in this provincial capital.

The taking of the census and the sending to America of two native students of this province served not only to assuage the distress of the inhabitants of this province but also as a patriotic stimulus which encouraged them to hope for a brilliant future for these islands. The misfortunes through which the farmers passed and the many obstacles which their perseverance and tenacity overcame will undoubtedly contribute in the future to the greater material prosperity of this province.

The activity of the constabulary and the efficient help rendered by the people of the pueblos, resulting in the complete disappearance of brigandage in this province gave the farmer an opportunity to devote himself freely to his agricultural labor without fears of any sort, and this fact was one of the principal things which contributed to the very gratifying result of the crop of 1903.

At the beginning of 1904 the revenues of the provincial treasury were greatly increased as a result of the large harvest, so that now the provincial government has sufficient funds on hand to meet its most pressing obligations, the difference between collections for the fiscal year 1903-4 and the fiscal year 1902-3 being truly remarkable. (See table hereunder.)

Education during the year has made satisfactory progress, the attendance at the special schools of carpentry, gardening, and the normal schools as well as the public schools being double what it was last year.

I have above set forth the general conditions of the province and in the following sections will endeavor to demonstrate by statistics the increased revenues of the province, its trade and the great development of other branches of the administration such as public instruction, public improvements, etc.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Balance July 1, 1903.....	P 171.68	P/s. 3,263.49
Collections during the fiscal year.....	65,441.27	29,769.02
Expenditures.....	58,993.99	32,287.55
Balance June 30, 1904.....	6,618.96	745.56

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

Balance July 1, 1903.....	P 511.94	1,753.02
Monthly taxes collected.....	33,438.51	22,379.44
Municipal funds transferred.....	32,852.90	24,097.65
Balance of municipal funds on hand June 30, 1904.....	1,097.55	34.81

At the end of 1902 there was a balance of cash on hand in the provincial treasury of P 171.68 and 3,263.49 local currency; on the same day in 1904 there was P 6,618.96 and 745.56 local currency. As may be seen in spite of the many disbursements made by the provincial treasury during the past fiscal year, the balance on hand compared with the balance for 1902 is more than double, without counting the land taxes, the collection of which has been postponed.

This state of comparative prosperity is due to the increase in agricultural products and the activity displayed by the municipal presidents in assisting municipal treasurers in making collections.

At the time of the collection of taxes for personal registration certificates it was noted that the majority of the taxpayers of the poorer classes preferred arrest and five days imprisonment with hard labor on public works of the municipalities, to the payment of the 2 pesos corresponding to each certificate.

This is due to the fact that the pay of the ordinary laborer in this province is from 20 centavos to 30 centavos a day, so that by working out this tax at the rate of 40 centavos per day I found that the poorer taxpayers gained a great advantage. In order to avoid this in the future and that the municipal revenues should not suffer, it would be well to amend the law providing for fifteen days imprisonment instead of five; it is well to state that nearly all of those persons delinquent in the payment of this tax were well able to pay it had they desired to do so and were they not addicted to indolence.

Statistics of the number of cases and deaths from Asiatic cholera in the province of Capiz from the time of its appearance until the month of December, 1903.

YEAR, 1902.

	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
Cases.....	1,142	2,441	2,527	1,599
Deaths.....	762	1,513	1,547	1,238

Percentage of deaths, 65 per cent.

YEAR, 1903.

	January.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.
Cases.....	645	224	184	263	4	238	95	61
Deaths.....	455	165	142	204	3	152	76	38

Percentage of deaths, 71 per cent.

Table of products shipped out of the province during the fiscal years 1902-3 and 1903-4 from statistics taken from custom-houses at Capiz and New Washington.

No.	Products.	July, 1902, to June, 1903.	July, 1903, to June, 1904.
1	Rice.....cavanes.....	2,540	20,866
2	Copra.....piculs.....	11,457	12,851
3	Tobacco.....bales.....	112	173
4	Sugar.....piculs.....	9,289	2,800
5	Cocoanuts.....number.....	13,997	2,800
6	Cocconut oil.....tins.....	377	.....
7	Nipa wine.....barrels (150 liters).....	1,698	2,036
8	Nipa.....pieces.....	420,808	484,349
9	Hides.....number.....	1,865	.....
10	Hemp.....piculs.....	11,557	23,834
11	Sinamay (native textile).....cases.....	1,110	7,068
12	Pineapples.....sacks.....	41	75
13	Bayones.....packages (50 each).....	1,630,352	551,316
14	Mats.....packages (25 each).....	678	301
15	Nigul (dyewood).....boards.....	65,300	740,700
16	Lumber.....boards.....	337	100
17	Firewood.....pieces.....	846,354	135,900
18	Fagots.....	2,051,550	351,474
19	Mother-of-pearl.....shells.....	6	.....
20	Bonga nuts.....sacks.....	17	987

Analyzing this table it is at once observed that the amount and quality of shipments during the past fiscal year exceed those for the previous year.

No. 1 shows a difference of 18,320 cavanes of rice in favor of the past fiscal year. All of this product has been shipped from the port of Capiz, which corresponds to the municipalities of the district of Ylaya, or the eastern part of the province, the same as the port of New Washington corresponds to the district of Aclan, or the western part.

According to information furnished by persons who held office during Spanish rule in Capiz and whose duties were such as to make them familiar with the facts, the amount of rice shipped from this province during the period embraced between the years 1884 and 1890 reached the enormous quantity of 1,000,000 cavanes per year, to say nothing of the amount consumed locally. At the present time, according to information furnished by the municipal presidents, the entire crop for this year will scarcely reach 300,000 cavanes, which is hardly sufficient for local consumption. It appears anomalous that in spite of this scarcity and that the crop of rice was not sufficient to cover the local demand, 20,866 cavanes should have been shipped out of the province during the past year, but this is explained if it is borne in mind that at the beginning of 1903 rice was worth 4 pesos a cavan, while the Saigon rice sold in this market at ₱6.60 a picul, the pueblos of the western part or in the district of Aclan being large consumers of this rice. Besides this the poorer people fed almost entirely on corn, sweet potatoes, hube, gabe, mongos, cadyus, and other tubers that they had planted in great abundance, following out the strict orders of the presidents who stimulated this class of work in compliance with the wise instructions contained in the circular letter of honorable Governor Taft relating to the measures which were to be adopted in order to avert famine in the provinces. The imperious necessity of substituting the labor of the carabao by that of man has given the profitable result that the agriculturalist has come to understand that lands can be cultivated with a hoe and spade and the use of manual labor so as to yield satisfactory results; men and women who have used this class of labor have experienced that their sacrifices were compensated by mother earth with sufficient returns to satisfy all of their most pressing wants.

Another discovery made by the farmer during those days of trial consisted in his finding out that corn, which used to be planted but once a year, can be made to yield as much as four crops a year; corn will yield abundantly in this province providing there is not too much rain.

Moreover, the loss of carabaos has compelled the farmer to vary his crops. At present he appears to be devoting his special attention to cocoanuts, hemp, maguey, cocoa, and coffee.

No. 2 shows 11,459 piculs of copra shipped during the fiscal year 1902-3 against 12,851 piculs for the past fiscal year, showing a small gain for the latter.

If it had not been for the storm which passed over this province in June, 1903, the coconut plantations would have been of much greater importance, as in the past few years, especially since 1901, many thousands of new trees have been set out, a large portion of which will come into bearing in 1907. The 1,394 piculs in favor of the fiscal year 1903-4 do not signify an appreciable increase in this production, on account of old stocks held over in warehouses; we might rather consider it as a decrease due to the storm of 1902, which had the most disastrous effects on coconut plantations, many trees having been uprooted while most of

them had the fruit shaken down by the violence of the wind. The nuts gathered during the months following the storm were shrunken and full of milk, but lacking in oily substance. If to this is added the low price of copra in the Manila and Iloilo markets, it will be easily understood that large stocks of this article are held in the warehouses for better prices. This is the case to-day in Calibo, Ibajay, and New Washington, the districts which are the largest producers of copra.

The cultivation of cocoanut is extending day by day throughout the province. Six years ago this palm was cultivated on a large scale only in the pueblos of the district of Aclan. In the district of Ylaya—that is to say, the eastern part of the province—rice, sugar, and nipa wine were produced only. At the present time, however, all of the pueblos realizing the importance of copra, and being in a measure obliged from a lack of carabaos to cultivate this plant, have lain out large tracts of land to cocoanuts. The following statistics from the custom-house at Capiz relative to the copra shows the importance that the cultivation of cocoanuts has assumed in the pueblos that formerly did not produce a single picul of this article. The copra shipped from Capiz in 1902 amounted to 9,661 piculs, while in 1903, 102 piculs were shipped. So that of the 11,457 piculs of copra exported in the fiscal year 1902-3, as shown by No. 2, 9,661 were shipped from Capiz, the port for the eastern part of this province, and 1,796 from New Washington. In 1903-4 the opposite of this took place. Of the 12,851 piculs shipped, only 102 were shipped from Capiz, the balance being shipped from New Washington. These figures are significant, and indicate the commercial movement of the two custom-houses corresponding to the two regions into which we might divide the province, for while in 1903 New Washington shipped 12,560 piculs of copra and Capiz only 291, on the other hand Capiz shipped 20,866 canaves of rice to make up for the loss of its crop of copra.

No. 3 shows an insignificant amount of tobacco shipped. This product that in 1884 or 1885 figured as one of the most important articles produced in this province—dating from the time of the royal decree of the Spanish Government which declared the State monopoly on tobacco broken—was cultivated to a considerable extent in the pueblos of the district of Aclan, but since that time it has almost disappeared, for the reason that in order to successfully grow the plant the land needs to be carefully cultivated, and this can not be done without the aid of carabaos. This is the reason why many who formerly engaged in growing tobacco have given it up.

No. 4 shows 9,289 piculs of sugar shipped in 1902-3 against 2,800 piculs for 1903-4. These figures are insignificant, considering the importance of this crop during the years 1895 to 1897, when the shipments exceeded 250,000 piculs, and there were sugar estates like that of Jaboyana, in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Pilar, which produced in the year 1896 50,000 piculs, besides others like that of Rosario, Cabug-Cabug, Aranguel, Langtangan, Carmen, Curilang, Binontucan, Dulangan, and six more in the jurisdiction of Pilar and Pontevedra, all of which were provided with steam machinery for sugar making, and whose annual production fluctuated between 10,000 and 20,000 piculs for each estate. All of these sugar mills were destroyed with the exception of those of Lantangan and Curilang by the revolutionists in 1897 and 1898. The sugar lands lying within the municipalities of Pilar and Pontevedra are so fertile that they are superior to those of Concepcion and Oriental Negros, their product reaching 100 piculs per hectare, and having the great advantage over those in other provinces of being near good anchorage grounds, where steamers drawing from 12 to 15 feet of water can lie; besides this they are surrounded by a plentiful supply of excellent timber. These rich lands are to-day in a state of neglect, owing to the fact that their owners can get no funds from the banks with which to purchase the carabaos necessary for their cultivation. In time all of these fine properties will fall into the hands of the foreign merchants established in Iloilo, as they are all mortgaged for sums advanced on the crops of 1897 and 1898, when the revolution broke out and the entire crops were lost. A few weeks ago the beautiful estates belonging to Señor Alvaro Alcántara and brothers at Cabug-Cabug, Carmen, and Rosario were foreclosed by Mr. Wichof, of Iloilo, to whom Messrs. Alcántara owed a few thousand pesos Mexican. The value of these estates is approximately ₱100,000. The establishment of mortgage and loan banks would save the situation for these planters, and would place this province in a position to compete with Negros in the production of sugar, as wages here are one-half what they are in the island of Negros.

Nos. 5 and 6 show the number of cocoanuts and the amount of cocoanut oil shipped. During the past fiscal year the shipments have been insignificant compared with the previous year. The reasons for this have already been explained in our remarks relative to copra.

No. 7 shows that in 1902-3 1,698 barrels nipa wine (15 arrobas each) were shipped, while in 1903-4 2,036 barrels were exported.

The difference of 338 barrels in favor of the past fiscal year is very small, considering that formerly 500,000 arrobas of this wine were annually shipped.

Part of the distilled spirits made by the 10 distilleries of this province is consumed in

the interior of the province; the majority, however, is in the warehouses awaiting higher prices than the ruling one of ₱2.40 an arroba.

The only distillery which has shipped out any wine is that of Ayala & Co., of Manila, which has three distilleries in this province. It is also the only house that has produced distilled spirits to any extent. It fixes the price for nipa wine in this locality on account of being the largest manufacturing concern and having command of the market here.

No. 8, nipa. During 1902-3, 420,808 pieces of woven nipa were shipped, while the figures for 1903-4 show 484,349.

This product represents the industry of the poorer people inhabiting the nipa swamps. It consists in weaving the nipa around a section of cane in pieces 2 or 3 feet wide by 4 or 5 feet long, which are used for roofing houses. The market price here is from ₱2.50 to ₱4 per thousand.

No. 9, hides. With the disappearance of the cattle and carabao herds of the province shipments of hides have fallen off a great deal.

No. 10 shows 11,559 piculs of hemp exported in 1902-3, and 23,834 piculs in 1903-4. As will be seen, the difference for this fiscal year is double that for the one before in spite of the disastrous effects of the storm to this plant. It must be borne in mind that the fiber of hemp is used largely in Sinamay textiles, as well as in other sorts known by the name of birang textiles. It is also used in the manufacture of rope in this province, while a large portion of the hemp is shipped to Iloilo overland for the looms of that province as, for instance, all of that produced in the municipality of Tapaz, which the merchants of Iloilo come down to buy every week and take away with them at the rate of from 30 to 40 piculs on each market day, which is Friday.

During the last three years hemp plantations have become very important, the largest producers of this textile plant being the pueblos of Tapaz, Jamindan, New Washington, Libacao, Malinao, Ybajay, and Taft. Their prosperity is constantly on the increase, because of the high prices brought by this fiber in the Manila market. The balance of the municipalities of the province are making experiments in the cultivation of hemp, and within four years Sigma, Pontevedra, Pilar, Mambusao, Calibo, and Dumaraog will produce large quantities for shipment, their present production being consumed locally.

No. 11 shows that 1,110 boxes of Sinamay were shipped in 1902-3 against 7,058 boxes for 1903-4.

The increase for the past fiscal year of 5,948 boxes indicates the great importance of this home industry, the benefits of which are enjoyed by the women, and it can be stated that the relative prosperity enjoyed by the municipalities in the district of Aclan, where the rice crop was almost nothing, is due to this industry, and it is an admirable example of the result of the hard work of these women of that district. They have by their industry during hard times borne the family burdens, and in the pueblos of Ylaya—that is to say, the eastern part of the province—the women are engaged in weaving bayones (a species of burlaps), mats, and hats, many having lately learned this art from the women of Calibo, so that there is now scarcely a house without a loom for making these articles. Sinamay is sold at the following prices: For ordinary pieces of hemp fiber from ₱0.50 to ₱2 each when woven with pifa (fiber of pineapple plant), jusi or silk; the sinamay sells for ₱4 to ₱15 a piece; these textiles are highly prized in the province of Luzon, and a part of the products of the looms of Capiz is taken by the inhabitants of that island.

No. 12 refers to pineapples exported. The number is so small as scarcely to deserve attention.

No. 13, bayones. In 1902-3, 1,630,352 packages (of 50 each) were shipped, against 551,316 during the past fiscal year.

This is another one of the home industries followed to a large extent in the pueblos of the eastern part of the province, especially in Capiz, Panay, Yuisan, and Pontevedra. Of the 1,630,352 packages shipped in 1902-3, 231,300 packages passed through the custom-house of New Washington, and 1,399,053 through that of Capiz.

Of the 551,316 packages shipped during the past fiscal year 31,500 passed through New Washington and 519,816 through Capiz. As may be seen from these figures, the industry in both of the districts of the province is quite a large one.

The great falling off in the shipment of bayones is due to a shortage in the sugar crop in the provinces of Iloilo and Négros where these burlaps are sold. Many families find a means of livelihood in this industry whose welfare depends upon the price of sugar, which regulates that of the bayones; one hundred of these sacks woven of buri are worth at present ₱3, a good price in comparison with ₱2 that they brought until very recently.

No. 14, mats. The making of mats is a new home industry. They are woven of the tender leaves of the nipa palm and bring ₱20 per hundred in this province, while in Iloilo they bring ₱30.

No. 15 relates to nigui (species of dyewood). This product is the bark of a tree used for dyeing purposes; it is shipped only from New Washington and grown exclusively in the district of Aclan. During 1902-3, 65,300 packages were shipped, against 740,700 during the

past fiscal year. These figures indicate the importance of this product in the market, which it is hoped will constitute a source of wealth to that region, especially the municipality of New Washington, where it is grown extensively.

No. 16, lumber, shows that there were 337 boards shipped in 1902-3, against 100 boards in 1903-4.

As this province has no sawmills, shipments of lumber will amount to but little, in spite of the fact that it has an abundance of very valuable timber.

No. 17, firewood. Shipments of firewood have fallen off, owing to the low price of this article in the Manila market. New Washington, Pontevedra, and Pilar formerly shipped a considerable quantity of this article.

No. 18, fagots. During 1902-3, 2,051,550 pieces were exported, against only 251,474 during the past fiscal year.

The falling off in shipments of this article is due to the same reasons as set forth in regard to firewood.

No. 19, mother-of-pearl. Pearl diving in the bay of Bataan has been started by Mr. Alonso, resident of Manila, who has a small sloop and the necessary apparatus there. This business has just been started.

Last, we have the shipments of bonga nuts, which are relatively of so small importance as hardly to deserve attention.

The above is a detailed account of all of the shipments made of products of this province during the past fiscal year. It is gratifying to see that the most valuable articles are being shipped in larger quantities, and we harbor the hope that in the future this trade will increase year by year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The many deplorable vicissitudes through which this province passed from 1901 to the beginning of 1904 and the presence of the cholera, which lasted until December last year, resulted in a small attendance at the public schools, but since January all of the primary day schools have been well attended, and the same thing may be said with regard to the night schools, the normal schools, and the industrial and agricultural institutions.

During the first months of 1902 the municipalities, having more funds than during the previous fiscal year and with the assistance of rice donated by the central government, gave their best attention to education, constructing school houses where there were none or repairing those that were in bad condition.

During the first quarter of 1904 the attendance at the public schools has considerably increased; some barrios like Lactuban of this city having schools where more than 200 children attend. The school referred to is presided over by a Filipino teacher and there are other primary schools in this province which have not been large enough to accommodate all of the scholars. It is hoped that attendance during the year 1904 will be ten times as much as during 1903, owing to the special interest taken by the provincial government and the municipalities in the development of education in this province.

The following table indicates the condition of education during the year 1903:

School statistics for the Province of Capiz, for the fiscal year 1902-3.

Number of pueblos in the province.....	34
Estimated number of children of school age in the province.....	50,000
Number of English schools, day, night, and secondary.....	13
Number of teachers in the normal schools.....	9
Number of night schools.....	3
Number of pueblos without English scholars.....	26
Number of American school teachers in the province.....	10
Number of Filipino school teachers in the province.....	15
Number of pueblos having American teachers or superintendents.....	8
Number of schools taught by Filipino teachers under American inspection.....	15

Work accomplished.

Number of children enrolled in—	
Primary day schools.....	975
Secondary day schools.....	27
Industrial school.....	None.
Night schools.....	132
Normal schools.....	20
Total number of scholars enrolled in the province.....	1,154
Per cent of the population of school age.....	5

Number of children attending the primary day schools.....	722
Number of students attending the secondary school.....	24
Number of students attending the industrial school.....	None.
Number of students attending night schools.....	81
Number of students attending the normal schools.....	18
Total number of students in all of schools of the province.....	845
Average attendance per each American teacher.....	85
Municipal funds from the industrial tax set aside for primary day schools of the province.....	P10,000

ROADS, WAGON ROADS, AND BRIDGES.

During the past fiscal year work has been more actively prosecuted on roads and bridges, first by the supervisor-treasurer, Mr. Thornton, and at present by his successor, Mr. Chapman. With the balance of the loan of \$25,000 gold and the 5,000 piculs of rice granted to this province out of the Congressional relief fund, the important wagon road connecting this provincial capital with Panay, Pontevedra, and Pilar will soon be finished and give the town of Capiz easy access to the rich country in the eastern part of the province, where there are 12 large sugar estates, 4 of which are operating at the present time. The others have been completely neglected by their owners since their mills were burned down by the revolutionists in 1898. These estates are all provided with sugar mills of from 6 to 12 horsepower, which if repaired could immediately begin operating. This office has been informed that the planters, being encouraged by the great improvement wrought by the construction of this wagon road and the complete disappearance of brigandage that formerly infested that part of the country, will soon begin work again if successful in securing sufficient carabaos to till their lands. One of these planters is Mr. Wichof, of Iloilo, who recently acquired two estates in that district. The road started at Pilar, with Pontevedra as its objective point, has at present been carried as far as the boundaries of Libacao, which is very close to Pontevedra. After the bridges have been built on this road the entire distance will be ready for travel. At the same time that the work was commenced at Pilar the work on the road between Capiz and Panay and from thence to Pontevedra was also started, the work on the latter section being nearly completed, as but three bridges are lacking.

In the year 1902 the work of rebuilding the old wagon road between Capiz and Calibo, passing through the municipalities of Yuisan, Sapián, Jimeno, Baleta, Madalag, Banga, and a branch road to New Washington, was started. This is a wagon road of great commercial importance, as it will facilitate communication between the two most important regions of the province, which are the eastern part, known as the Ylaya district, and the western part, called the district of Aclan. The municipality of Sapián being on the boundary between these two regions, a wagon road should be constructed from that point to Mam-busao in order to connect the two districts of the province.

During this year the wagon road between the municipalities of Capiz, Yuisan, and Sapián was finished. Two bridges are now being built on the road from Sapián to Jimeno, 4 out of 17 having already been constructed. If the contractor complies with his agreement, before the end of the year 1904 the entire road will be opened up and there will be free and easy communication between the eastern and western part of the province.

A large force of laborers, under the direction of an American superintendent, is finishing the work on the road between Calibo and the important port of New Washington. This new road will soon be opened to traffic.

The road referred to, which should have been built with municipal funds by Calibo and New Washington, was built in accordance with the resolution of the provincial board out of the Congressional relief fund on account of its great importance to the trade of both towns, as all of the copra, hemp, and sinamay from Calibo will pass over this road, as well as all of the rice consumed in that region, and brought to New Washington from Manila.

The provincial board, understanding the necessity of uniting the consolidated municipalities of Tangalan and Macato, now the municipality of Taft, and that of Calibo, started work in October of last year at Tangalan repairing the road between Tangalan and Macato and has now finished that section, which is about two-thirds of the entire distance. The road as far as Calibo will be finished in a short time. As may be seen from the map, the roads already repaired are marked with a red line; roads under construction where bridges have not yet been put in are designated with red dots above a red line, while the old roads, upon which no work has been done, are traced out with red dots only.

It would be very advantageous to the prosperity of this province if the old roads, the majority of which need only bridges, were to be put into a state of good repair, as communication between the municipalities is very difficult, especially in the interior; but at the present time the provincial board can not undertake this work and will be unable to do so until the roads under construction are all finished.

I would also state that the funds destined for this purpose will soon give out and it will

be a great pity to have to leave the work uncompleted, losing the fruits of so much labor. If these roads are left without the necessary bridges being put in the people will go back to the old trails and leave the roads to become converted into thick forests of cogon, the bridges now finished being also lost. It would be desirable to have the bureau of engineering look over this work when our funds give out and undertake the completion of the bridges and most necessary sections of wagon roads in order that the work done by the province may be utilized and communication established between the eastern and western regions.

The wonderfully luxuriant vegetation of these islands is well known, and the ease with which the cleanest roads can become converted inside of a few weeks into thick forests of cogon would make it desirable, in view of the difficulty of the provincial board to overcome this obstacle, for the Philippine Commission to enact a law obliging the inhabitants resident in the municipal districts through whose jurisdiction a new road passes to look to its maintenance within their district, under a penalty not to exceed ₱25. or imprisonment not exceeding two months, or both, for each day's failure to labor on the said roads when required to do so by the councilor of the district, unless a reasonable excuse which shall be acceptable to the municipal council can be given for such failure. Persons exempted from labor in connection with the extermination of locusts by the law of the Commission might be also exempted from compliance with this proposed road law.

With such a law, the provinces would be able to better their roads, as the only expense which the provincial board would have would be to construct and repair the bridges and culverts.

Before leaving this subject I must express the profound gratitude of the inhabitants of this province to the honorable Philippine Commission for its having sent the party of engineers that is at present working on a survey for the railway between this province and Iloilo, all being convinced that the said line will be a regenerating force to these regions and will convert them into productive fields of all of the varied products of the Philippines.

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE OF CAPIZ DURING THE YEAR 1903.

One of the most remarkable events in the political history of this province was the taking of the census of 1903.

For the preparation of the municipal maps, owing to the errors contained in some of them due to the lack of expert personnel in some of the municipalities, it was necessary to engage two draftsmen, who were of great help in correcting and making up said municipal maps, as well as the general map of the province.

One hundred and eighty-two enumerators, 34 special agents, and 3 special enumerators of non-Christian tribes were appointed.

All of them discharged their duty with enthusiasm, in spite of the prevalence of the cholera, which made the work dangerous in places remote from the town. However, with the greatest valor and patriotism the work was carried out to the satisfaction of General Sanger, director of the census, all of the data having been turned over to him on the day fixed for the termination of the census. At the beginning the enumerators found great difficulty in the way of filling out table No. 2 relative to agriculture, as many of the inhabitants believed that the enumeration of the domestic animals, such as chickens, pigs, cattle, and carabaos, was being done by the government for the purpose of taxation. In this connection the following incident took place in the municipality of Loctugan: When the enumerators started to take the census of this place they were surprised to see that the majority of the poultry, pigs, and other domestic animals had disappeared, and in spite of all their questionings the natives persisted that they had died of the plague; but it happened that a rural enumerator of that district having gone one morning to enumerate the inhabitants of a certain barrio, followed by his dog, found a place where a great number of pigs, cocks and hens and other animals were hidden through the barking of the dog, and being surprised at this he investigated and found out that their owners had hidden them, fearing that the government was going to impose large taxes on these animals. The enumerator, after having explained the purpose of the law and published the proper notice, had no difficulty in afterwards filling out Table No. 2.

The special agents appointed for the municipalities of Tapaz, Jamindan, Madalag, Libacao, and Malinao, together with the special enumerators for the non-Christian tribes, met with great difficulties in enumerating the latter on account of their being nomads and the facility with which they changed their habitation from the mountains of Capiz to those of Antique and Iloilo, the central mountain chain of the island of Panay dividing these three provinces. This fact made it materially impossible to get a complete enumeration of these tribes. However, although the figures obtained are not exact, it can be assured that they are the most approximate ever obtained of these tribes. Such were the difficulties found by the enumerators and skillfully overcome by them.

It is my duty to pay tribute in this report to the memory of Señor Eugenio Alcalá Delfín, justice of the peace of Pontevedra and enumerator of that district, who died a victim of cholera, and who until the day before his death carried his enumerator's portfolio and discharged the duties of his office. He left a widow and several children.

STORM OF JUNE 2, 1903.

The oldest inhabitants in this provincial capital state that it is many years since they recollect having experienced so destructive a storm in this locality or having seen such disastrous effects as those produced by that of June 2, 1903.

This atmospheric phenomenon began with heavy rains accompanied by light gusts of wind about 7 p. m., everybody thinking that it was but a passing rainstorm. But about 11 o'clock at night, when the majority of the residents of this locality were about to retire, the wind blew with such force that everybody feared for the safety of their homes. From that time until 2 o'clock in the morning the fury of the cyclone increased and even houses of strong materials, with galvanized-iron roofs and masonry walls, such as that inhabited by the writer of this report, threatened to come down, for such was the force of the wind that the houses shook like a hammock and the galvanized-iron sheets from the roof were flying about like bits of paper. The storm was of such strength that wooden partitions, balconies, and doors were drawn from their fastenings, and there were even houses built of strong materials, like that of the provincial fiscal, the headquarters of the captain of the port, and others, that on the day following the storm were mere skeletons without roofs or walls. The greater part of the furniture of the customs officer was blown into the river, together with the galvanized-iron roof and rustic of his house.

Had the southern wind lasted an hour longer the ruin of this provincial capital would have been complete, as all of its houses would have been wrecked.

Of course it is unnecessary to state that houses built of mixed materials—that is to say, of boards and nipa and of cane and nipa—suffered greatly, not more than 10 per cent having escaped destruction, those remaining being unroofed and otherwise seriously damaged.

In the country the destruction was even more complete, the houses of the natives being piled up in a miscellaneous mass of timber, cane, and nipa. Many carabaoe, cattle, goats, and sheep perished during the storm, during which there was a strong shock of earthquake lasting some seconds.

Such, honorable sir, were the most notable events which occurred in the province during the year 1903, and during the present year to the end of June.

The undersigned would have desired to illustrate this report with more photographic views, but the fact of his not having a good camera, and that it was only within the last few weeks that he was able to get one, is the reason why this desire could not be realized, but he hopes in a short time, during his visits of inspection to the municipalities of this province, he may be able to get some good views of the most interesting and notable things in this province with which to illustrate his subsequent report.

Respectfully submitted.

* S. JUGO VIDAL,
Governor of the Province of Capiz.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Philippine Islands.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, June 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, required by act No. 1044, Philippine Commission:

DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The province of Cavite is situated on the southern shore of Bay of the Manila. On the east it is bounded by the provinces of Rizal and Laguna. On the south by the province of Batangas, the boundary line being in the main the crests of the Sungay and Tagaytay mountain ridges. On the west it is bounded by Manila Bay and the China Sea.

It is a Tagalog province, and according to the last census the population by towns was as follows:

Amadeo.....	3, 771	Naic.....	9, 235
Alfonso.....	3, 692	Noveleta.....	2, 362
Bacoor.....	10, 998	Rosario.....	6, 608
Bailen.....	2, 505	San Francisco Malabon.....	9, 673
Caridad.....	4 917	San Roque.....	6, 158
Cavite.....	4, 495	Santa Cruz Malabon.....	8, 801
Cavite-Viejo.....	6, 173	Silang.....	5, 643
Perez Dazmarinas.....	3, 074	Ternate.....	2, 460
Imus.....	12, 970	Corregidor.....	703
Indang.....	11, 978	Carmona.....	2, 609
Magallanes.....	3, 503		
Maragondon.....	7, 201	Total.....	135, 243
Mendez-Nufiez.....	3, 741		

Under the provisions of Act 947, Philippine Commission, these 23 towns were consolidated in December, 1903, into 11 municipalities as follows:

Cavite; seat of municipality, San Roque: Caridad, Cavite, and San Roque.

Imus; seat of municipality, Imus: Imus and Bacoor.

Silang; seat of municipality, Silang: Amadeo and Silang.

Alfonso; seat of municipality, Alfonso: Alfonso, Bailen, and Mendez-Nuñez.

Maragondon; seat of municipality, Maragondon: Magallanes and Maragondon.

Naic; seat of municipality, Naic: Naic and Ternate.

San Francisco de Malabon; seat of municipality, San Francisco de Malabon: San Francisco and Santa Cruz.

Noveleta; seat of municipality, Noveleta: Cavite-Viejo, Noveleta, and Rosario.

Not consolidated: Indang, Carmona, and Corregidor.

The area of the province is about 510 square miles. In general terms it measures nearly 30 miles from east to west and nearly 20 miles from north to south.

There are numerous rivers rising in the slopes of the Sungay and Tagaytay ridges, all flowing in a general northerly direction. From the shore of Manila Bay to the crest forming the southern boundary the ascent is very gradual. The first few miles southward from the coast are nearly level, giving a fine stretch of rice land from Maragondon on the west to the Zapote River on the east. There must be more than 50,000 acres of nearly level rice land with dikes for retaining the water. A considerable part of this land is irrigated and is capable of producing two good crops per year.

The gently rolling table-land just to the south of the level rice lands is admirably adapted to the cultivation of sugar. In former times when sugar could be raised at a profit, its cultivation was one of the main industries of the province. There are many cane mills in the province, the motive power in most cases being the swiftly flowing streams from the mountains. Many of these mills are now in a dilapidated condition, but some are in active operation. The southern part of the province is closely wooded, with many scattered fields devoted to the cultivation of mountain rice, corn, and various vegetables. Formerly this section produced much coffee, and the coffee towns were the richest of the province. For several years past, however, the coffee trees have been afflicted with a scale or blight that in large part has destroyed the fruit-bearing power of the tree. Some coffee is still raised, but not enough to be of material consequence. The trees are still standing, and the crop last year was greater than that of the year before, making the owners entertain hopes that the trees may in time regain their productiveness. I have corresponded with the agricultural bureau on the subject, but their reply seems to indicate that as yet there is no known remedy that will kill the blight without at the same time killing the tree.

This section also produces some cacao and copra.

But the main hope of that section of the province lies in its hemp. Formerly hemp was scarcely grown at all, because the people found the cultivation of coffee and cacao more profitable. But the blight which attacked the coffee tree and the locust which ate up the rice crop made the people look around for some new means of livelihood. The result has been that there have been large plantations of hemp. The hollows and sheltered rolling lands which abound in the southern part of the province are admirably adapted to the cultivation of hemp, which requires for its best growth moist, fertile land sheltered from storms.

It requires about four years for hemp to mature. This year there was a considerable increase over last year, and next year there will be a large increase over this year. The cultivation of hemp, at present prices, is extremely profitable, and the quality produced in this province is equalled in few provinces and excelled by none. I think within two years hemp will be a great source of wealth to the people of the mountain section of the province. Its culture is very profitable and it seems a pity that so much of the money derived from its sale should go to the merchant who buys it, and relatively so little to the laborer who produces it. When it could be sold in Manila at ₱25 per picul the market price at Indang was only ₱10.

The difference represented a fine margin of profit for the middlemen (mostly Chinese).

The province of Cavite under normal conditions is very rich. Its resources are almost entirely agricultural, all of its soil is fertile, most of it is capable of cultivation. Some of it, notably the fine region lying south of Alfonso, is of extreme fertility and will produce in abundance almost any crop that may be planted.

The great financial hardship that has come upon the province consists in the fact that its cash income was derived very largely from only two sources, coffee and sugar, both of which are practically dead for reasons explained elsewhere.

Broadly classified the principal occupations and means of livelihood may be stated as follows:

First. Fishing, engaged in by all of the towns along the coast, embracing Bacoor, Cavite Viejo, San Roque, Caridad, Naic, and especially Rosario and Santa Cruz de Malabon. The Manila and Cavite markets afford ready cash sale for all of the fish caught. Many fish are

sent to the interior towns of the province. As an all-around industry fishing employs many people of the province and is quite profitable.

Second. Work in the United States naval arsenal at Cavite gives steady employment to more than 2,000 men, and the private shipyards at Canacao and San Roque employ several hundred more. The rate of pay at the naval yard ranges from 50 cents Conant for boys to 4 pesos Conant for the more skillful mechanics. These wages are far in excess of what were ever paid in days of the Spanish Government, and enable those employed to have comforts in the way of food, etc., such as they have not previously enjoyed. Much of the work at the shipyards is under the supervision and direction of American foremen. The naval authorities are well satisfied with the quality and amount of work performed by the native employees. The total pay rolls amount to many thousands of dollars monthly and sustain in comfort all those employed, as well as their families.

Third. The cultivation of rice occupies a large number of people. The level land extending along the coast from Maragondon on the west to the Zapote River on the east embraces more than 50,000 acres. This was formerly nearly all friar land. At that time Cavite raised more rice than was needed for consumption in the province. As previously explained a large part of this land is irrigated, and is capable of producing two crops per year. The rice crop last season was the best that has been gathered since the advent of the locusts in 1900. The crop was not as large as it should have been, however, for a considerable proportion of excellent rice land was not planted at all. The natives are accustomed to put the blame of short crops on presence of locusts and the scarcity of carabaos. This will account only in part for the fields which might have been tilled but were not. In my opinion there are other reasons, elsewhere discussed, which more adequately explain the lack of agricultural activity.

Fourth. The cultivation of sugar was formerly a profitable source of revenue to many, and one of the most important industries of the province. There is a stretch of rolling land connecting the level rice lands near the coast with the mountain ridges along the southern border. This region is admirably adapted to sugar culture. Some of this land is irrigated. All of it is fertile, nearly all of it is well adapted to sugar culture. Many cane mills were erected along the water courses. Some few are in operation now, but the cultivation of sugar is not sufficiently profitable to induce many to engage in it. In the vicinity of the barrio of Buenavista, jurisdiction of San Francisco de Malabon, there is quite a large area of sugar land under cultivation and there are scattered fields elsewhere in the province. But under present conditions I do not think there is any prospect of increase in the sugar crop, which formerly was the main source of wealth. With a material reduction in the American tariff on sugar it is probable that sugar would become again the leading industry of the province.

Fifth. The hemp of the southern part of the province is yet an infant industry, but one capable of almost indefinite development. This year it brought quite a little ready cash to that part of the province, and within one or two more years will fully replace coffee as a source of wealth. In this same district several thousand maguey plants have been set out as an experiment, and efforts are also being made to see whether cotton and rubber can not be successfully grown.

The foregoing five items comprise the main sources of wealth and of livelihood in the province. There are of course other subsidiary sources. The fruit crops (especially of mangoes which are very fine and abundant) bring in a good deal of money, and other smaller industries, such as transportation by boat and by land, manufacture of hemp cloth, etc., serve as employment to many.

The foregoing fairly represents the means of livelihood of the people of the province. There are no mines, and no forests of valuable timber.

The main sources of wealth are almost entirely agricultural. The two that are most in need of development and improvement are the culture of rice and of sugar. There seems to be no hope of any considerable development in the production of sugar until there is such modification of tariff laws as will provide a more profitable market for the product.

The culture of rice has fallen off very much. Formerly this province produced sufficient rice for its own consumption and had a surplus to sell. Now it is a buyer of rice.

Last summer during the rice-planting months of July and August it was unusually dry. Locusts were plentiful in every part of the province. Many fields of early rice were totally destroyed. This no doubt discouraged many from preparing the soil. In the months of September and October the rainfall was abundant, and a large crop of late rice was planted, especially around Naic. The heavy rains of December served to mature this crop in good condition and the yield was an excellent one. The locusts disappeared in November so that the damage done was much less than in former years.

Two crops of rice can be grown annually on the irrigated rice land of the province. There is now growing an excellent crop on some of the irrigated lands, especially those around Naic. This crop will be harvested during July and August and another planted during September and October. A considerable part of this irrigated land is not under cultivation for the

early crop. I can attribute it only to the fact that the average Filipino laborer does not see the necessity of planting another crop when he has just reaped a good one.

The agricultural laborer lacks initiative and lacks ambition. Necessity, not ambition, drives him to work.

Under the Spanish rule this land was all cultivated under a sort of feudal system. A pressure was brought to bear upon the laborer that made him stick to his work.

Now that the pressure is removed and each erstwhile laborer is possessed of his own vine and fig tree, and is at liberty to supply his own initiative, it is often the case that ambition is lacking.

With reference to the outlook for the present rice crop it is better than for years past. In the southern part of the province a large area has been planted in mountain rice, and the recent heavy rains have put it in excellent condition. Thus far the locusts have not been sufficiently numerous to do much damage. As the mountain crop is an early one it is not likely that the locusts will materially damage it, and the southern part of the province should have a better yield than for a long time past. The abundant rains have also permitted early preparation of the ground for rice in the level district of the province. Unless some untoward event happens the rice crop of the province will be better than for several years past, and should be sufficient for the maintenance of the entire population.

PROVINCIAL JAIL AND PRISONERS.

The provincial jail is located in the lower part of the provincial building. It is sufficient to accommodate a hundred prisoners, though more than that number have sometimes been confined there.

Owing to the crowded condition of the jail, the Commission on October 26, 1903, passed an act giving authority to the province to send to Bilibid, while awaiting trial, such prisoners as it may desire, paying for their daily keep a sum to be agreed upon with the warden of that institution.

Under this authority the province has from time to time sent prisoners to Bilibid paying 40 cents Conant per day.

The cost of keeping them in jail here is but 25 cents Conant per day.

Therefore the excess cost of keeping a prisoner in Bilibid amounts to 15 cents Conant per day.

Owing to the large number of arrests in this province under charge of bandolerismo the number of prisoners to be maintained has always been large.

On February 15 of the current year there were 197 criminal cases awaiting trial, of whom 115 were confined in the provincial jail, 67 were out on bond, and the remainder were confined in Bilibid.

There were 53 prisoners in confinement awaiting trial on June 30, 1904, and 28 are under bond awaiting trial.

The maintenance of the provincial prisoners is a heavy drain on the funds of the province. The most serious drain, however, is that arising from the maintenance in Bilibid at provincial expense of those prisoners who have been convicted but who have taken an appeal to the supreme court. Under the law these prisoners must be sent to Bilibid, but their keep while there is at provincial expense. For about six months the province has had 58 such prisoners awaiting action by the supreme court.

The monthly expense of maintaining them amounts to nearly ₱700. This, of course, is additional to the expense of maintaining in the provincial jail those prisoners who are awaiting trial.

I do not know whether prisoners in Bilibid awaiting action by the supreme court are required to work. Presumably they are. If they are required to work the prison gets the benefit of their labor, and they should be able to earn their own living.

The cost of the maintenance of prisoners is a serious problem in this province, and threatens to become a burden too heavy to be met from provincial funds. I should be glad if some method of relief can be devised.

On August 24, 1903, at the request of the provincial board, and by direction of the honorable civil governor, the provincial jail was placed under the control of the senior inspector of constabulary.

A detachment of constabulary sufficient for purpose of guard is quartered in the same building, and it is unquestionably more satisfactory to have constabulary as guards than to have a selected civil guard without opportunity for instruction and discipline. The province, moreover, is thereby relieved from the additional expense.

In my opinion the most unfortunate thing about the present management of provincial prisoners is the fact that they can not be required to work prior to conviction. When it is considered that most of the prisoners who fill the provincial jail belong to the lowest criminal class, and that prior to confinement in the jail their cases have already been acted upon by a justice of the peace and sufficient cause found to show a probability of guilt, it seems a pity that they must be maintained in idleness, sometimes for months,

before a session of the court can pass upon the case. The average ladron does not look upon idleness in prison as much of a hardship. The terrors of prison life would be greatly increased if it meant hard work from the moment of incarceration.

I inclose a tabulated list marked "C" of action taken on prisoners during the past year, showing number of convictions 223, number acquittals 188, number where action was withdrawn 152. Of the convictions no fewer than 173 were for bandolerismo. I think it very probable that with improved conditions, and the clearing up that has already taken place, this class of criminals will be not nearly so numerous during the current year, and is already showing a steady decline.

ROADS.

As a rule the soil of Cavite province is a rich loam. There is no gravel soil anywhere within the province. Rock is scarce, and can be found only in the bottoms of river beds. As these river beds are usually at the bottom of deep ravines, it is a difficult matter to obtain the rock, and even then most of it is too soft to be suitable for road building. A little gravel may be found at a few points along some of the streams, but it is scarce and often inaccessible. The foregoing facts make it apparent that the building of good roads in the province is both difficult and costly.

Of course where it has no hard surface material a road goes to pieces very rapidly during the rainy season. The torrential storms quickly ruin any road that is not well built. A road that is in excellent condition during the whole of a dry season may become absolutely impassable within ten days after the wet season opens.

All road building ought to be with a view to permanency, and this will require that its surface be covered with gravel or crushed stone. Very few of the roads of the province have any such surface dressing. The work of supplying it will be both slow and costly. Still it should be undertaken and continued as rapidly as possible.

The cost and the difficulty of constructing and maintaining good roads are gone into somewhat fully with a view of showing the entire inadequacy of the resources at present available for the road fund.

At best the total annual income of the provincial road fund will not exceed \$6,000 gold per annum. This amount will scarcely suffice to pay running expenses and provide material necessary for repairing bridges.

But for the fact that the province received a loan of ₱50,000 and a gift of 7,000 piculs of rice for road work the roads would have become impassable. In order to get the roads into any sort of satisfactory shape it will require an annual expenditure, in cash or its equivalent, of ₱50,000 for many years to come. As there is no possibility of the province being able to provide any such sum from taxation, I see no other possible solution except by the enactment of a road law requiring of each able-bodied male inhabitant a certain number of days' work each year—say five—or payment of a fine to the road fund of 50 cents for each day that work is not performed. Such a law was formerly in force in the days of Spanish rule, but the number of days then required was fifteen. I understand that the law finally become very unpopular, but it was more through abuses of the law than through its legitimate application. Unless some such law is put into force the roads will deteriorate instead of becoming better, and will finally become impassable during a considerable part of the year.

In addition to the roads already constructed or provided for, there is a much-needed one leading from Naic to Santa Cruz. The province has not the means of repairing this road, and will not have for a long time to come. This is much to be regretted because a number of well constructed bridges on the roads are going to ruin because of lack of repair. The only practicable means of transportation with the country in the vicinity of Naic is by water. When the weather is stormy that part of the province is completely shut off. They should have a road, and the sooner work can be commenced the less expensive it will be.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The assessed valuation of the lands and improvements of the province, according to the assessment as established by the board of tax revision of 1903, was \$5,889,755 gold. There were many and continued complaints from the people of the towns of the southern parts of the province that their assessment had been enormously increased, and that no representative of that part of the province had been a member of the board of tax revision, and that the law governing said revision had not been complied with. These complaints, in large part, were well founded, and the Commission, on April 5, 1904, passed an act constituting the provincial board as a new tax revision board.

In accordance with the said Act No. 1106, the provincial board, after visiting the towns where the complaints had arisen, adopted a scheme of equalization, which reduced the assessed valuation of the property of the province to about \$5,178,716, which action has proven generally acceptable and satisfactory. The value under the old assessment of 1902 was \$4,349,288.

If all of the land tax were collected the total provincial income from that source would be about \$19,420 gold, of which one-third would go to the road funds.

The cedula tax amounts to about ₱40,000 per year, and the industrial tax to about ₱10,000 per year. One-half of these taxes is carried to the provincial fund, making a total income, including road fund, not exceeding \$30,000 gold.

The province owes to the insular government \$2,500, borrowed for general purposes, and 50,000, Mexican borrowed for the road fund.

The cost of maintaining prisoners is one of the serious drains on the general fund of the provincial treasury.

It is with difficulty that the yearly expenses of the province can be kept within its income. As a rule the improvements on the land, especially town properties, are undervalued; many pieces of property are not assessed at their actual valuation, and the assessments as fixed by local boards are subject to so many local influences that it would be well for the government, a full year in advance of the next general assessment, to appoint a provincial assessor of known honesty and ability, who should devote an entire year to carefully revising and adjusting the existing assessments, going for this purpose in succession from one town to another. Considering the large number of separate pieces of property to be valued, a full year will not give more than the time required. He might be required to work in conjunction with the local board of assessors, any differences arising to be adjusted by the provincial board. He should not be a resident of the province, in order to avoid more readily local influences, and his character should be above suspicion. I regard this matter as of extreme importance, in order that, once for all, an approximately accurate basis of assessment may be attained.

FRIAR LANDS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

More than one-fourth of all the friar holdings of the archipelago are to be found in the province of Cavite.

These lands embrace a stretch of fine level rice lands extending from Maragondon, on the west, to the Zapote River, on the east, including all of the municipalities of Naic, Santa Cruz de Malabon, San Francisco de Malabon and Imus, and parts of Perez Dasmariñas, Noveleta, Rosario, and Bacoor. In all approximately 125,000 acres are included in what is termed the friar lands.

As already stated, much of the rice land is diked, and capable, under irrigation, of producing two good crops of rice per year. Some fine irrigated sugar lands are also included in the tracts surveyed.

A number of valuable and costly improvements are included. Some of these are in the nature of hacienda buildings, but the most valuable consist in huge stone dams and irrigating canals, ditches, etc.

There is a magnificent sugar district around the barrio of Paliparan, some 6 miles from Silang. Unfortunately there is nothing doing in the sugar business now, owing to the general paralysis of that industry.

About 3 miles south of Paliparan there is a fine stone dam some 80 feet in height, controlling the waters of a river formerly used for irrigation. There is an irrigating tunnel more than 6 feet high and more than half a mile in length cut through the solid rock, with three air shafts to the surface of the ground above.

The tunnel debouches on the northern side of the hill into a cut through the solid rock. The sides of this cut near the mouth of the tunnel are nearly 40 feet in height, but constantly lessen in height, until at a distance of some 2 miles from the mouth of the tunnel the water was distributed through irrigating mains and ditches over a magnificent stretch of gently rolling sugar land and over a large area of fine rice land farther to the north. The water does not now flow through the tunnel owing to a leak in the dam, but the whole system can again be put in operation at trifling expense. This irrigating system belonged to what is known as the Imus hacienda. There are many other valuable improvements in the way of stone dams and irrigating canals. There are several fine stone bridges built as a part of the improvement of the estate and not connected with the public roads.

Among these are two magnificent stone bridges, each nearly or quite 100 feet high, between the barrios of Buenavista and Quintana. These bridges were built for convenience in connecting parts of the hacienda separated by deep ravines and afforded means for transportation of the sugar to the main depositos.

At Paliparan, Buenavista, Palaut, Tres Cruces, and many other points there are magnificent stone dams, some of which are more than 60 feet high, storing the water and turning it into the various irrigating canals.

Some of these canals and larger irrigating ditches are in need of repair, but in great part the system is in operation now and adds greatly to the value of the lands of the province.

It is not possible for me to give an accurate estimate of the total cost of the irrigation improvements of the province. At the time they were built labor was cheap and the cash expenditure was probably small, but at the present rate of wage the cost of such a system would be many hundreds of thousands in gold.

Under the control of progressive companies these fine estates would increase many times in value and productiveness. Under such cultivation as is given by the ordinary laborer, working on his own account, a considerable part will remain uncultivated and improvement of present conditions will be slow. This will be so because the ordinary laborer will not promptly adopt improved methods of agriculture and because his efforts are likely to be confined to providing for his present necessities. Without at all interfering with the individual liberty of action guaranteed by the law, every effort is being made through the presidents and other municipal officials to secure greater agricultural activity and to increase the area of ground under tillage.

War and insurrection continued through several years, followed by loss of work animals, drought, and plague of locusts, have all served to break in on the agriculture of the province.

I am glad to be able to report that I believe the present prospects to be better than for several years past and much better than a year ago.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

The two main church parties, Aglipay and Roman Catholic, are of nearly equal strength in the province. The main strength of the Aglipay faction is to be found in the towns along the coast. The towns in the southern part of the province are largely Roman Catholic.

The separation of church and state is a lesson not yet thoroughly understood by the mass of the people.

It sometimes happens that the acts of a municipal council can be understood only by taking into account the animosities engendered by religious strife. It is probable that this will wear away in time. The principal bone of contention at the present time seems to be the possession of the churches, convents, and cemeteries. Once this question is definitely and permanently settled by the courts the main cause of existing dissensions will be removed.

SCHOOLS.

Perhaps nothing else that the Government has undertaken for the improvement of the people has met with more enthusiastic support than the public schools.

The attendance has gone rapidly forward and has been limited only by capacity and number of schoolhouses available. Attached, marked "B," is a report from the division superintendent of schools, Mr. S. A. Campbell, showing an increase in enrollment from 3,454 in March, 1903, to 7,739 in March, 1904, or an increase in enrollment in one year of 117 per cent.

About January of the present year the province received an appropriation of 10,000 piculs of rice from the congressional relief fund for the purpose of providing schoolhouses in such towns and barrios as were not already provided with them. Many of these are already finished and are now in use.

Others are in course of construction. By the close of the current year all towns and large barrios of the province will be provided with adequate school buildings, and the result will no doubt be a large increase in attendance.

The division superintendent, Mr. S. A. Campbell, has undertaken the inauguration of a practical course in carpentry and mechanics in connection with the provincial high school. This has apparently met with interest and success. I believe it to be a step in the right direction as giving the pupils a practical instruction that will later be of use to them in earning a living.

It can not be doubted that the practical illustration in the works shops at the Cavite naval station has gone far toward imparting an interest in carpentry and mechanics that would not otherwise exist. When the pupils see the ordinary laborer satisfied with 80 cents per day, while the skilled mechanic, who works no harder, obtains more than four times as much, it is an eloquent argument in favor of learning how, so as to get on the rolls of the skillful.

Later, if means and opportunity permit, the division superintendent desires to establish in a small way in connection with one of the secondary schools of the province a branch that will instruct in scientific horticulture and agriculture. Such instruction would be of great importance in a province whose wealth consists almost entirely in agriculture. These practical schools ought to be encouraged in every way possible, so that the people may see that education leads up to the practical affairs of life as well as to such professions as those of the lawyer, doctor, journalist, etc.

LOCUSTS.

During the summer of 1903 the province suffered greatly from depredations of locusts, which were numerous and persistent.

Many fields of early rice were completely devoured. The abundant rains from September to December, inclusive, were sufficient to mature the late crops. On August 8 was organized the provincial locust board. The people were active and persistent in their

efforts to destroy the locusts. Many different methods were employed, but for the fully grown insect the closely woven fish net, placed on the wide-spreading forked handle, such as used by natives in catching minnows, was found to be the most efficacious.

According to reports of the agricultural members submitted weekly there was an aggregate of more than 5,000 cavanes caught and destroyed.

In November cooler weather and heavy rains set in. It was noticed about this time that many dead locusts were found, and a small white worm or maggot nearly as large as a grain of rice could be found imbedded in the body.

Shortly after this the locusts completely disappeared. Before December 15 there was not one to be found even in places where recently there had been myriads of them.

This year no locusts appeared until about June 6, when they were reported as being in one or two barrios of Alfonso, whence they spread to Naic and Maragondon. Some have also been reported at San Francisco de Malabon.

No damage of consequence has so far been done by them.

It is my belief that an excess of rainy or stormy weather accomplishes a great deal in the way of their extermination.

The heavy rains in June have prevented their spreading, and at this writing they are reported as no longer found in the jurisdiction of San Francisco de Malabon or Alfonso and only in small numbers in the jurisdiction of Naic and Maragondon. If the summer should be one of continuous heavy rains, it is probable that they will everywhere disappear. At present they are mostly in the locust stage, and the people are making vigorous efforts to suppress them.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

In accordance with the provisions of act 781 the provincial board on June 24, 1903, adopted resolutions providing for the organization of a municipal police force and fixing the pay of policemen and number of guns for each town.

In its action taken at that time, before my appointment as governor, the provincial board seems to have been guided by the belief that it could secure a considerable loan from the insular government to be used by the province in the maintenance of the municipal police. This anticipated loan could not be granted. The towns were not able to properly maintain the number of police prescribed, and this fact resulted in considerable modifications.

The pay of the police was reduced. In some cases the amounts available for their pay was increased by a system of voluntary contributions. In some cases only a few policemen were maintained on the pay rolls; the extra guns were kept in the presidencia and at night or in active service the police force was augmented by volunteers selected by the municipal president.

Recently an officer of constabulary was assigned to the province for the express purpose of having command of the municipal police, and improving their efficiency. There have been no desertions from the police force during the year and no guns have been lost.

One policeman was accidentally killed by another and two were killed in fights with ladrones during the year.

Several towns, now barrios since the recent consolidation, have been protected only by police, and it can not be doubted that in many ways they have rendered good service. Neither can it be doubted that the system is faulty in that their instruction and discipline is lax and difficult of improvement.

In the early future considerable reductions will be made in the number of policemen required to be maintained by some of the towns, with a view of making better provisions for the remainder.

LADRON CONDITIONS.

For generations past the province of Cavite has been notorious for its ladrones.

They existed in large numbers prior to the outbreak of the insurrection against the Spanish Government. In the subsequent insurrection against the Americans many of the ladron leaders became officers of the insurrecto army. When the insurrection was closed in 1901, several of these leaders did not surrender, but remained in the field with their arms, and returned to their former occupation as leaders of the ladron bands. In this way they were able to retain a large number of guns and revolvers. After civil government had been established there remained in the field large bands of well-armed ladrones who continued to give trouble. During the insurrection the people had been accustomed to maintain the insurrecto troops by means of contributions of money and supplies.

This system of contribution, whether voluntary or not, was continued with reference to the ladron bands which remained in the field. It has been extremely difficult to break up this "contribution" system, because ladrones always threatened, and frequently executed, dire vengeance against those who demurred.

It would probably have been better if the establishment of civil government in this province had been delayed for a time, and if the prerequisite had been demanded and insisted upon of having the province completely cleaned up and all arms surrendered prior

to organization of civil government. This would have been easy of accomplishment at that time for it would have put the onus upon the people and their leaders. They were all anxious for the prompt establishment of civil government. The leaders easily would have been able to bring in all of the guns and to accomplish the surrender of all armed bands had the establishment of civil government depended thereon. As it was, however, the newly established civil government found it necessary to deal with numerous ladron bands possessing at that time some three hundred guns, or more. The capture of these guns has been a difficult matter.

It has gone steadily forward, however, and I believe it may now be said that there are fewer guns and less ladron activity than at any time since the close of the insurrection.

One reason of the difficulty in catching the ladron bands is on account of the terrain of the province. Its deep and almost inaccessible ravines and its extensive jungles afford secure hiding places, at the same time rendering it difficult for troops to move from one point to another. There are hundreds of miles of roads and trails in the closely wooded jungles where at any point a ladron is hidden from view by a plunge of a few steps into the brush. Pursuit is impossible, and escape is easy.

Under such conditions as these I believe the use of the bloodhound would be not only justified, but would be found to be the best means of entirely and permanently clearing out the ladrones from the jungles.

Their use is provided for in many parts of America in tracking criminals, and this is a country comparatively open and where reliable information regarding criminals may be obtained from every citizen.

In this country, where people are preyed upon by the ladrones, where information is so difficult to obtain, and where escape is so easy, I believe a few hounds would prove a great value. From such inquiry as I have been able to make from those having practical experience I believe they would prove especially valuable in tracing stolen horses and carabaos. When ladrones steal horses or carabaos, their first effort is to take the animals so that their trail may intermingle with the trails of others. Afterwards it is not possible for human kind to follow the stolen animals. If, as claimed, dogs can be successfully used for this purpose a few practical object lessons would go further toward cleaning out carabao thieves than a whole regiment of troops. Another difficulty encountered is that of securing information. Through fear, and frequently through favor, the people shield ladrones, and refuse to give necessary information.

In several instances during the past year the ladrones have wreaked a brutal vengeance upon those suspected of giving information.

This of course has the effect of acting as a deterrent on others.

Sometimes ladrones have maltreated natives found acting as guides for troops. Frequently this has been urged by natives as the reason of unwillingness to bring in information—viz, that they would be expected (very naturally) to act as a guide, and that this would make them subject to ladron vengeance after they had returned to their houses.

Early in the year I went over those parts of the province most infested by ladrones, visiting nearly all of the many barrios and sitios. Some of these were found to be in isolated spots in the mountains or forests. Frequently they consisted of only a few small scattered huts, almost inaccessible, and at a considerable distance from the nearest detachment of troops. It was impossible to furnish adequate protection to all of these small barrios or sitios. It was equally impossible to provide school facilities for the children. Moreover, these small barrios and sitios were often lodging places for ladrones prowling in the vicinity. Even if there were no ladrones in the country, the conditions were very unfavorable for the development and improvement of the people living in these detached sitios. Their children could not go to school, and there could be no progress.

In view of these conditions, and under the general authority contained in Act 781, the Commission on February 28 authorized, with the approval of the honorable civil governor, the removal of the people living in some of these isolated points to the towns, or to a larger barrio, where better protection and educational facilities were afforded.

This was done in a number of instances, care being taken to select those where it was apparent that improvement must result. The effect has been distinctly good. No hardship has resulted. The people concerned soon recognized the necessity for, and the benefit of, the change.

In a few instances the people of barrios voluntarily requested permission to move. In parts of the province where this has been tried ladrones have since given no trouble whatever. In a few cases people have been permitted to return to the barrios in order that they might be nearer to their work in the fields.

Where ladronism is as extensive as it has been in this province for generations, it will require time and constant activity for its complete extermination.

Much has been accomplished. Several bands of a year ago have been completely broken up. Two of the principal leaders have been inactive, so far as this province is concerned, for several months past. The attached list marked "C" shows the number of convictions for bandolerismo during the past year to be 173. These represent members of various

bands, carabao thieves, etc., who have been captured and punished. At the present time there are two principal bands that give trouble in the province, possessing not more than 15 guns each.

For some weeks past these two bands have been inactive, but the troops have not yet been able to break them up or to effect their capture.

In September, 1903, the constabulary headquarters established in Imus, a bureau of information under Captain Crame, of the Philippines constabulary. By means of native spies he was able to obtain much valuable information, and to make many important arrests.

His work has resulted in great good, and the improvement at Imus and vicinity (then the worst part of the province) is marked. I regard the information bureau as by odds the most effective means of cleaning up the country that has been tried.

It requires, however, a special ability in that line. The officer must be able to speak Spanish and the native language as well. A suboffice under Lieutenant Ramos at San Francisco de Malabon also did important work. I inclose a synopsis marked "D" showing the work accomplished by these two offices, and the one recently established at Alfonso. In some cases Captain Crame has been able to establish that certain well-to-do natives living in the towns were secretly conniving with ladron bands and assisting in their maintenance. In return the ladrones acted as a sort of guard for the stock of their protectors—neither stealing it themselves nor permitting it to be stolen by other ladrones. The arrest and punishment of such men is a most important step. The tao who carries a gun in the jungle is not nearly so important as the "principale" who lives in comfort in the town and profits by the misdeeds of the ignorant.

In Spanish times Cavite was known as the "mother of ladrones."

This bad reputation has oftentimes served to bring upon the province the sins of others. Hardly a scrap takes place with the local gangs of adjacent provinces wherein the published accounts do not represent the escaped bandits as "fleeing to their lair in Cavite." If misdeeds of ladrones of other provinces occur around some barrio whose location is a little hazy, the matter is soon settled by the published accounts locating the disturbance in Cavite. "When once a dog has a bad name everybody gives him a kick." This province has sometimes been credited with fights which took place miles without its borders.

Cavite has had many ladrones, and some of them remain, but the province is nearer to being clean now than at any time since I have known it.

Very respectfully,

D. C. SHANKS,
Governor Province of Cavite.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A.—List of the provincial and municipal officers, Province of Cavite.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

Governor, David C. Shanks.
Secretary, Daniel Tirona.
Treasurer, Arthur S. Emery.
Supervisor, Elmer O. Worrick.
Fiscal, Francisco Santamaria.
President provincial board of health, Mariano Felizardo.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Alfonso:

Justice of the peace, Lorenzo Angeles.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Fidel Madlansacay.
Municipal president (acting), Lorenzo Angeles.
Treasurer, Lucio Torres.
Secretary, José Escobar.
President board of health, Reymundo Jeciel.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—

1. Narciso Mójica.
2. Santiago Belostrino.
3. Juan Abinante.
4. Macario del Mundo.
5. Severino Llamado.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906)—

1. Balbino Crusillo.
2. Doroteo Panganiban.
3. Modesto Dimapilis.
4. Roman Mabituin.
5. Bartolome Angat.

Cavite:

Justice of the peace, José A. Reyes.
 Auxiliary justice of the peace, Nicolas Nava.
 Municipal president, Catalino Nicolas.
 Vice-president, Hugo Adorable.
 Treasurer, Antonio Garduño.
 Secretary, Albino Santos.
 President of the board of health, Pedro Lucas.
 Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—

1. Ramon Maceo.
2. José Rivera.
3. Teodoro Plata.
4. Teodorico Gomez.
5. Rafael R. Bautista.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906)—

1. Juan N. Santos.
2. Manuel Arce.
3. Valentin Giron.
4. Catalino Santos.
5. Marcelino Reyes.

Carmona:

Justice of the peace, Januario Loyola.
 Auxiliary justice of the peace, Teodoro Quiamson.
 Municipal president, Juan Papa.
 Vice-president, Segundo Anulat.
 Treasurer, José R. S. Agustin.
 Secretary, Marcelino Clarito.
 President board of health, Mamerto de Leon.
 Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—

1. Perpetuo Mapanoo.
2. Demetrio Tenedero.
3. Ignacio Mapanoo.
4. Evaristo Dias.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906)—

1. Ruperto Loyola.
2. Jorge Mapanoo.
3. Martiniano Reyes.
4. Ignacio Quiamson.

Corregidor:

Justice of the peace, Simeon de los Reyes.
 Auxiliary justice of the peace, Juan Canoy.
 Municipal president, Juan Medina.
 Vice-president, Teodorico Javier.
 Treasurer, Eugenio Tanjoco.
 Secretary, Mariano Aguilar.
 Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—

1. Gervasio Garrido.
2. Pedro Peliñas.
3. Vicente Magtíra.
4. Ciriaco Alejo.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906)—

1. Tomas Aguilar.
2. Nicasio Crisóstomo.
3. Gabriel Camilo.
4. Lázaro de Guia.

Imus:

Justice of the peace, José Elices.
 Auxiliary justice of the peace, Segundo Francisco.
 Municipal president, Pantaleon Garcia.
 Vice-president, Epifanio Gomez.
 Treasurer, Antonio Javier Centeno.
 Secretary, Celestino Aragon.
 President board of health, Regino Mota.
 Councilors (term expires January 1 1905)—

1. Cayetano Topacio.
2. Epifanio Paredes.
3. Ignacio Bella.
4. Nicolas Gonzales.

Imus—Continued.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—Continued.

5. Gil Ignacio.
6. Genaro Galvez.
7. Blas Rivera.
8. Plácido Campos.
9. Gregorio Bautista.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906)—

1. Felipe Reyes.
2. Cecilio Camantigue.
3. Sixto Sapinoso.
4. Elias Guinto.
5. Justo Narvaez.
6. Alipio Locso.
7. Nicolas Rivera.
8. Felipe Tirona.
9. Guillermo Tirona.

Indang:

Justice of the peace, José Pio de Roda.
 Auxiliary justice of the peace, Numeriano Salazar.
 Municipal president, Eugenio Salazar.
 Vice-president, Marcelo Baza.
 Treasurer, Benito Ocampo.
 Secretary, Mariano Peñaflorida.
 President board of health, Esteban Abutin.
 Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—

1. Juan Mójica.
2. Ambrosio Mójica.
3. Gregorio Mójica.
4. Francisco Pio de Roda.
5. Gervasio del Rosario.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906)—

1. Feliz Ruiz.
2. Pio Mójica.
3. Anacleto Peñaflor.
4. Victor Hilagan.
5. Gabriel Espineli.

Maragondon:

Justice of the peace, Vicente Riego.
 Auxiliary justice of the peace, Francisco Espinell
 Municipal president, Florentino de Guia.
 Vice-president, Clodualdo Bello.
 Treasurer, Ladislao Afable José.
 Secretary, Hugo Arca.
 President board of health, Ambrosio Arca.
 Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—

1. Joaquín Angeles.
2. Eusebio Panganiban.
3. Gabino Alvarez.
4. Quirico Ogot.
5. Valentin Anglo.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906)—

1. Pastor Belugan.
2. Jose Riego.
3. Teodoro Mójica.
4. Ciriaco Angeles.
5. Agapito Espineli.

Naic:

Justice of the peace, Nicolas Guevara.
 Auxiliary justice of the peace, José de Leon.
 Municipal president, Ciriaco Nazareno.
 Vice-president, Valentin Olano.
 Treasurer, Hilarion Somonte.
 Secretary, Valentin Nigoza.
 President board of health, Miguel Garcia.
 Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—

1. Simeon Arenas.
2. Apolinario Ramos.

Naic—Continued.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—Continued.

3. Pedro Papa.
4. Pedro Valenzuela.
5. Sixto Velazco.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906)—

1. Daniel Montoya.
2. Guillermo Buenaflor.
3. Braulio Alejo.
4. José Aatañgan.
5. José Tolentino.

Noveleta:

Justice of the peace, Victoriano del Rosario.

Auxiliary justice of the peace, Benito Santi.

Municipal president, Andres Ner.

Vice-president, Pascual Alvarez.

Treasurer, Feliciano Alarcon.

Secretary, Benigno Santi.

President board of health, Andres Malajab.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—

1. Mariano Alvarez.
2. Celedonio Santamaria.
3. Mariano Punzalan.
4. Baldomero Aguinaldo.
5. Agustin Encarnacion.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906)—

1. Claudio Tirona.
2. Silvestre Legazpi.
3. Ignacio Rodriguez.
4. Roberto Punzalan.
5. Severino Abueg.

San Francisco de Malabon:

Justice of the peace, José Ma. del Rosario.

Auxiliary justice of the peace, Domingo Colmenar.

Municipal president, Benigno Sarayba.

Vice-president, Ponciano Polido.

Treasurer, Casimiro de la Cruz.

Secretary, Andres Castañeda.

President board of health, Antonio Ramirez.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—

1. Segundo Colmenar.
2. Estanislao Arnaldo.
3. Ciriaco Montano.
4. Eduardo Imson.
5. Adriano Soriano.
6. Pio Fojas.
7. Antonio Brosas.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906)—

1. Andres Columna.
2. Gil Potente.
3. Agustin Angquico.
4. Santiago Montano.
5. Mariano Deseo.
6. Macario Solis.
7. Tomás Estacion.

Silang:

Justice of the peace, Pedro Laviña.

Auxiliary justice of the peace, Gregorio Ermitano.

Municipal president, Primo Villanueva.

Vice-president, Leoncio Ramos.

Treasurer, Isaias Benjamin.

Secretary, Nicolas Madlansacay.

President board of health, Inocencio Cariaga.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905)—

1. Lino Velazco.
2. Juan Montano.
3. Agustin Toledo.
4. Teodoro de la Rea.

Silang—Continued.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906)—

1. Fausto Montoya.
2. Francisco Reyes.
3. Pedro Bayot Ambat.
4. Domingo Villanueva.

B.—Report of educational department, July, 1904.

CAVITE, July 12, 1904.

DEAR SIR: At your request I submit the following report to you on the school work of Cavite Province for the last year.

Accompanying the general report covering statistics of attendance, buildings, finance, and so on, I have also given a general summary of conditions as I see them, and append reports in full submitted to me by Messrs. P. F. King and S. K. Mitchell, principals, respectively, of the Vacation Normal Institute and of the Provincial High School.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

The school year opened June 20, after a vacation lasting ten weeks. The prospects are very bright for a good year, but in making up a report of attendance, of pupils' enrollment, and so on, it will be necessary in order to arrive at any conclusion in regard to advances made and changes that have taken place to compare the months of March, 1904, with March, 1903. It will be seen by accompanying statistics that the province has gained a great deal during the year in these respects. Below is a comparison of the enrollment and attendance in the different branches for the months of February, 1903 and 1904, of March, 1903 and 1904, and of December, 1903, with March, 1904.

	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.	Increase.	
			Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.
February, 1903:				
Day school.....	2,888	1,886		
Night school.....	290	206		
Teachers' class.....	63	63		
Total.....	3,141	2,335		
February, 1904:				
Day school.....	6,052	4,367	3,164	2,481
Night school.....	659	460	369	254
Teachers' class.....	102	93	39	30
Total.....	6,813	4,920	a 3,672	b 2,765
March, 1903:				
Day school.....	3,240	2,358		
Night school.....	256	190		
Teachers' class.....	58	54		
Total.....	3,454	2,602		
March, 1904:				
Day school.....	6,971	5,035	3,731	2,677
Night school.....	658	506	402	316
Teachers' class.....	110	103	52	49
Total.....	7,739	5,644	a 4,185	b 3,042
December, 1903:				
Day school.....	4,530	3,700		
Night school.....	408	325		
Teachers' class.....	77	73		
Total.....	5,027	4,078		
March, 1904:				
Day school.....	6,971	5,035	2,441	1,335
Night school.....	658	506	250	181
Teachers' class.....	110	103	33	30
Total.....	7,739	5,644	a 2,724	b 1,546

a Increased enrollment: February, 1903, to February, 1904, 116 per cent; March, 1903, to March, 1904, 117 per cent; December, 1903, to March, 1904, 52 per cent.

b Increased attendance: February, 1903, to February 1904, 118 per cent; March, 1903, to March, 1904, 116 per cent; December, 1903, to March, 1904, 57 per cent.

As you will observe, the enrollment for March, 1904, is 7,739, and average attendance 5,644. For day schools the enrollment is 6,971, which, taking 26,857 (figures given in Official Gazette) as the school population, I find that this province has increased from 16 per cent last September to 26 per cent in the month of March. This new school year will witness even greater changes.

Cavite Province, as you know, has always been given a bad name. A short time ago conditions were declared too bad to risk an election. The papers have been full of the doings of the Cavite ladrones. I shall not discuss the truthfulness or the reverse of these reports and conditions, but it is obvious that if the people are opposed to American Government and customs that the schools will suffer thereby. In view of the situation I think the province is doing remarkably well, and that the teachers, American and Filipino, of the province are to be congratulated for good work done.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

The teaching force at present consists of 20 American teachers, 7 Filipino teachers paid by insular government, and 88 Filipino municipal teachers. Cavite has 14 municipal teachers, receiving ₱489.50; Imus has 16 municipal teachers, receiving ₱390; Noveleta has 14 municipal teachers, receiving ₱245; Malabon has 12 municipal teachers, receiving ₱261.

These are the largest towns, have the largest corps of teachers, and pay on the average the best salaries. The other towns have fewer teachers. Altogether there is paid ₱1,901 per month to municipal teachers, that is, an average of ₱21 per month per teacher; or, in other words, ₱22,812 per year, and an average yearly salary of ₱259.

There are 55 public schools in operation in the province, and two schools to which teachers have not yet been assigned.

While attendance, and more particularly regular attendance, has been emphasized, the matter of instruction, subjects, and methods has also received considerable attention, and this important phase of the work will compare favorably with any I know of in the islands.

BUILDINGS.

This province hitherto has suffered from lack of buildings. In March 14 buildings were rented. The following towns had buildings of their own: Cavite, Imus, 2; Carmona, Mendez Nuñez, Magallanes, Indang, Corregidor, Noveleta, 7; San Francisco de Malabon, 2; Silang, 2.

School was held in the convent in two towns; in the municipal building in one. Forty-two schools were in operation in March. The gain has been made in barrio schools.

Through the help of the insular government in giving 10,000 piculs of rice for school-houses in the province, the matter of buildings will be adjusted. Plans have been drawn and contracts let for 55 new buildings. When these are completed and teachers appointed, there will be 79 schools and 120 Filipino teachers in this province, all housed in suitable buildings owned by the government.

The buildings being erected with the rice fund might be divided into three classes:

1. One and two roomed buildings with earth floor, bamboo lattice-work walls, frame of timber, and nipa or cogon roof. I inclose a picture of a typical school of this class, put up in a barrio of Silang under supervision of Mr. H. J. Hawkins.

2. Two and three roomed buildings, board floor raised 3 feet from ground, frame bamboo lattice work, roof nipa or cogon.

3. Four to six roomed frame buildings, board floor raised 3 feet, roof nipa or iron.

The majority of buildings belong to class 1. The second and third class buildings are fewer, cost more, and have been placed in large and important barrios, and where a large and successful school has been carried on in past months under adverse circumstances in church buildings, theaters, rented houses, and so on.

At the time of writing 18 of these buildings have been finished and, with two exceptions, already have large and successful schools within their walls.

One town built a school for itself last February. This was the town of Imus, which in some six weeks built an excellent frame school, 30 by 60 feet, at a cost of ₱1,779. I inclose a picture of this building.

FURNITURE.

Most of the schools of the province lack furniture, that is, to be more definite, desks and seats for the pupils.

The barrio schools that have recently been built with the rice fund have been provided with bamboo benches, which is a help and a necessity where earth floors are the rule, but in all rented buildings and in schools with board floors many of the pupils sit on the floor. This is unhealthy to say the least, and is not subservient of the best order or teaching.

Some of the towns are having desks made, notably Cavite, which has just had sittings for 100 children made at a cost of ₱280. Some towns can not afford this, however, and I hope some provision may be made whereby in these municipalities some of the rice fund may be appropriated for this purpose.

MUNICIPAL AND BARRIO SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.

The position of the American teacher is becoming more and more that of a supervisor. For example, Mr. Eichenberg, of Imus, has a programme of work for the week which reads as follows: One day, Dasmariñas; one day, Malagasang and Bucandala; one day, Anabó and Tansang-Luma; one day, Alapan and Binacayan; one day, central school.

The programme of the day for the municipal schools is as follows: 7.30 to 11.30 a. m., session for pupils; 3.30 to 4.30, session for Filipino teachers; 6.30 to 8, night school for adults.

A programme of studies includes: English, conversation and reading, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States and Philippine Islands, nature study, and in addition music, physical culture, and drawing.

The Filipino teacher is proving reliable, willing, and capable, and every year sees him advanced, in English and other branches, in responsible positions, in better salary.

Filipino teachers are in charge of 8 schools in the province with no more supervision than that given to American teachers. Some of these schools are among the best in the province. A responsible position seems very often to bring out the best there is in some of the teachers, and it has been surprising what some of them have accomplished in building up and maintaining a good school.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Night schools are more successful than any other branch of the work. There are now 11 schools running in the province and a demand for more. These 11 are paid by the insular government. There are besides a number of private classes conducted by teachers and paid for by the pupils. This is most encouraging since if the older and more influential people are interested enough in learning English to pay for instruction they will undoubtedly influence the children to attend school and get this advantage while young, free of cost.

The normal institute and provincial school are two important parts of the educational work and for this reason I present the report in full.

I wish to add my appreciation of work of American teachers in this province since I have been here. Everyone seems to be interested in the work and to have but one purpose, that of making their school and their work the best and to have their lives and influence count for as much as possible with the people for whom they are working.

This report would not be complete if I did not mention the cordial relations existing between this department and the provincial board. Each and every member give all assistance in their power, which is a great deal, and this is appreciated by both teachers and superintendent very much. This harmony and cooperation count very much, and is a happy augury for the future well-being and prosperity of the schools and all departments of the province.

Yours, respectfully,

S. A. CAMPBELL,
Division Superintendent of Schools.

Gov. D. C. SHANKS,
Cavite, Cavite Province, P. I.

Report of normal institute of Cavite Province, April 4-29, 1904.

The normal school opened on Monday, April 4, at 7.30 a. m., in the municipal school building in Cavite. No time was lost in beginning work at the appointed time, since most of the work of organization had been completed the week before. Following the records of the previous normal institute and from recommendations submitted by the American teachers of the province in regard to Filipino teachers this work of organization was a comparatively easy matter. Following the plan of last year we divided the student teacher body into four classes—A, B, C, D—in the order of their ability. In making this division teaching ability counted for most. Programmes of work having been distributed in the different rooms and the teaching staff of eight American teachers having been assigned their work, we began our daily sessions on the morning of the first day.

The three lower classes had work in the following subjects: Arithmetic, geography, reading and object lessons, drawing, physical culture, nature study, civil government, and music.

Class A substituted history of the United States for civil government and English composition for reading and object lessons. They also studied hygiene in addition. These changes and additions were made for the purpose of preparing this class for the civil-service examina-

tion. All the work in arithmetic and in reading and object lessons in the three lower classes consisted solely of methods of teaching these subjects. No text-books were provided on these subjects.

Nature study was something new to a great many. The work in this subject was not as clearly outlined as one would have wished, but still a beginning was made. What with the simplicity of treatment the native teachers will be able to take up the work in their schools in an intelligent manner. In this nature study work we had the good fortune of having with us for several days Doctor Coulter, who discussed the nature of the work, the purpose it serves, and besides taught several introductory lessons on the subject.

We began our work in music with the object of preparing the native teacher to take charge of the singing in his school. Besides the teaching of several songs much technical work was done. Much was accomplished in this subject, especially with classes A and B. The way the students took hold of this work was surprising.

Work in physical culture was so conducted that at the close of the institute any student could take charge of a class and lead in the exercises. As a help in next year's school work an outline of exercises is in the possession of each teacher. Drawing as a subject of study was new to most of the students. Sufficient of the principles of perspective were given to insure fairly accurate representation of straight lines and curves in different positions. There was much work in rapid sketching from natural objects.

In civil government a text-book was used, namely, "Civil Government in the Philippine Islands."

Most of the work in geography dealt with the Philippine Islands. No text-books were given to students.

In all class work note-books were kept by students. The object in not giving text-books was to dispel the erroneous idea that books are absolutely necessary in class-room work.

Several lessons in making of lesson plans were given to Class A. As a help in their regular school work an outline to be used in the preparation of lessons was given to them.

The enrollment on the second day was 117. On the third day all had matriculated, swelling the number to 119. During the session three left on account of sickness, and two entered the provincial school.

There was in connection with our work a practice school consisting of two classes of very young pupils. This school was under the supervision of an American teacher. Subjects taught in this school were number work, English, reading, conversation, writing, nature study, and physical culture. On the morning of the second day Classes A and B were each divided into two divisions. One division of class A observed the work in the practice school from 7.40 to 9.10. From 9.10 to 10.30 one of the divisions of Class B observed. The class work for next morning was assigned to different numbers of these divisions. The next day each of these same divisions came at its appointed time and those to whom the class work had been assigned did the teaching. The following day new divisions observed and were assigned the class work next morning. This work was continued after this fashion until the close of the school.

The teacher in charge of this kept records of each teacher's work. These records were presented to the division superintendent. Although all the native teachers had not the chance to teach in the practice school, still every one had the advantage of observing the work both of the American teacher and the native teachers.

Our morning session extended from 7.30 to 11.30 a. m. As a part of our work, teachers' meetings had been planned for. So all there was to be done was to fix the hour of meeting and assign work. Two afternoons of the week were given to native teachers and two to American teachers. In these meetings papers dealing with problems of school work were presented and discussed. The following are a few of the subjects discussed in the American teachers' meetings: "Attendance," "Punctuality," "Night schools," "Teachers' class," "School reports," "The provincial school," etc. Among the papers discussed in the Filipino teachers' meeting the following may be mentioned: "Regularity of attendance," "Should municipal teacher forfeit salary for absence," "Punctuality," "Preparation of teachers," etc., "Responsibility of Filipino teachers" by the division superintendent. The division superintendent was in charge of these meetings.

The social side of life was not neglected. As soon as we were well started in our class work, committees were appointed to make arrangements for entertainment. As a result a stereopticon lecture was given by the division superintendent. A phonograph concert served to entertain on another occasion. Every Friday night there was dancing in the high school building, and on the last day of school there was, in addition to the dancing, the commencement exercise of the provincial school.

In general these gatherings were well attended both by Americans and Filipino teachers. These social meetings were a source of much enjoyment and served as a common ground of meeting between Americans and Filipinos.

All classes with the exception of class D covered a great deal of ground. The work seemed to be beyond the grasp of the great majority of the latter class. In contrast to the work of class D was that of class A. This class took hold of the work with the proper spirit, was

very responsive at all times and took an intelligent interest in all the work. In a less degree the same can be said of classes B and C.

The only real disappointment was with class D. The step from grade D to C was too great. I think that in their recommendations to the division superintendent some of the American teachers made assignments to class D from the basis of the work in the class D of the previous year, ignoring the fact that the standard of class D pupils of the year before had risen considerably. So new students were entered who were much below this standard. The result of course was natural. This did not happen in classes B and C for the reason that, with few exceptions, there were no new students in these classes.

During the session there were few absences and but four cases of tardiness.

Too much can not be said in praise of the teachers' meetings that were held. The teachers gained very much from these discussions.

Last but not least was the active interest and attention to duty of the American teaching staff.

I respectfully submit the above report.

P. F. KING, *Principal.*

Report of provincial school, July 12, 1904.

The provincial school is held at present in the building formerly occupied by the Hospital de San Juan de Dios. This building was considerably injured during and after the war. It has, however, been cleaned, repaired, and repainted inside by the provincial board so that it makes a very suitable schoolhouse. We shall have shortly available seven recitation rooms, a special room equipped with tables for the class in science, and an assembly room to be used also as a study hall, for which the board is providing seats.

A course of study has been planned and is being followed. It is based on the suggestive course sent out by the general superintendent, but is more advanced. It includes mathematics through plane geometry; three years of Spanish; three years of Latin; four years in history; five years of English; four years of science (botany, geology, physics, chemistry, physical geography. Physiology is completed before the high school course is begun). No Greek is offered. The work in English includes composition and rhetoric and, during the last three years of the course, will be read the list of classical works recommended for entrance to college in the United States.

The school is divided into two departments: The high school and the intermediate school. Two classes are pursuing the work of the first two years of the high school course. There are four classes in the intermediate department. The fourth year of the intermediate will this year complete geography (text book: Natural Advanced Geography), arithmetic (text book: Milne's Standard Arithmetic), a course in elementary grammar and composition, physiology, and a brief preliminary course in botany.

The first year of the intermediate begins geography, is reviewing the four fundamental operations in arithmetic, is reading Arnold's Second Reader with work in conversation, very elementary grammar and composition and has simple work in nature study and physiology.

All classes in the school study music and drawing.

Following is a detailed statement of the number in each class in school:

High school:			
Fifth year.....			0
Fourth year.....			0
Third year.....			0
Second year.....			16
First year.....			25
Intermediate:			
Fourth year.....			22
Third year.....			34
Second year.....			40
First year.....			46

The following figures show the growth of the school since its beginning in June, 1902:

Enrollment.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
June, 1902.....	33	2	35
March, 1903.....	56	9	65
July, 1903.....	70	29	99
March, 1904.....	125	37	162
July, 1904.....	149	33	182

Fifty-five new pupils have been admitted this term. Thirty-five pupils of last year have not yet returned. As the majority will return, the enrollment will then be more than 200. The number of girls now attending is smaller than last year. This seems to be due to the unwillingness of the parents to allow them to be away from home unless they are in the care of some relative or friend of the family. This difficulty could be probably obviated by the establishment of a girls' dormitory, which would be in charge of a teacher.

Attendance of towns.

	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.
San Roque.....	25	13	Silang.....	5	0
Cavite.....	15	9	Dasmariñas.....	3	1
Caridad.....	15	1	Indang.....	4	0
Imus.....	21	3	Mendez Nuñez.....	3	6
Bacoor.....	5	2	Malabon.....	15	1
Cavite-Viejo.....	6	1	Santa Cruz.....	1	0
Binacayan.....	3	1	Maragondon.....	2	0
Rosario.....	17	0	Ternate.....	1	0
Noveleta.....	6	0			

The list of attendance by towns shows that the school draws well from the towns at this end of the province with the exception of Bacoor, Cavite-Viejo, and Santa Cruz.

Bacoor has been a town hostile to the American primary school, and as the primary school is the feeder of the secondary school our quota from there is small. Cavite-Viejo has not had an American teacher during the past school year. This might partially explain the small representation.

From the southern part of the province the representation is small on account of the distance, but all the towns of importance have pupils in the school except Naic, Alfonso, and Magallanes.

Occupations of parents.

Carpenters.....	12
Mechanics.....	14
	26
Fishermen.....	15
Tailors.....	5
Clerks, officials of municipality, etc.....	21
Plateros.....	2
Musician.....	1
Fireman.....	1
Laborers.....	5
Doctors, teachers, jueces de paz, etc.....	14
Storekeepers, traders, etc.....	37
Farmers.....	27

It is worth while to consider how far the provincial school attains at present the American ideal of a popular school—i. e., one which draws from all classes of the people. As the children in the barrios have not had the opportunity till now to a great extent to attend school, the most of our pupils come from the poblacion.

From the occupation of their parents it is seen that most of them are men either of education or property. About one-fifth of the pupils come from the families of doctors, teachers, or officials of a municipality, all of whom have been educated in Spanish schools. These certainly belong to the best class of Filipinos. Storekeepers, farmers, and fishermen furnish more than one-half of the pupils. These are men of property, who may or may not have received a Spanish education. Judging from the fact that the great majority of pupils in the school know no Spanish, it would seem to be a new class which is forcing itself up by virtue of its money, but which did not receive much opportunity for education under the Spanish system.

About one-sixth describe their fathers as carpenters, mechanics, or laborers. These seem to be a class lower still in the social system. But of the lower classes we have few or none.

On the whole the school it attended by people belonging to the upper and middle classes. The accessibility of Manila, with its big, well-advertised schools, helps to keep down our enrollment, as wealthy parents believe, perhaps rightly, that their children will receive greater opportunities there, particularly in the Liceo de Manila and the Ateneo Municipal.

Twenty-five pupils take woodwork and mechanical drawing in addition to the common branches.

The prejudice against manual labor is not so great here, and the course will be successful if the parents and pupils come to see that it will open the way to a "carrera." They do not see much advantage in going to school to become a simple carpenter, however.

There will be 21 candidates eligible for the scholarship examination for the United States next March. Twenty other pupils will be excluded by the age limit.

Twenty-five others would be eligible to try the examination except in United States history, but the most of them would also be excluded by the age limit.

SYDNEY K. MITCHELL, *Principal.*

C.—Number of convictions by the court of first instance of Cavite for offenses detailed below during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Abduction.....	1
Bandolerismo.....	173
Murder.....	9
Robbery.....	4
Assault with bodily injury.....	3
Theft.....	11
Vagrancy.....	9
Rape.....	1
Illegal use of prohibited arms.....	3
Misapplication of public funds.....	1
Gambling.....	19
Sleeping on post.....	2
Cowardice and desertion of post.....	1
Robbery in a band.....	1
Desertion.....	1
Criminal attempts against the authorities.....	1
Falsification of public documents.....	2
Insurrection.....	1
Total.....	243

Number of acquittals by the court of first instance of Cavite during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Abduction.....	4
Bandolerismo.....	119
Murder.....	7
Homicide.....	2
Insurrection.....	1
Robbery.....	2
Theft.....	2
Assault with bodily injury.....	2
Rape.....	3
Illegal use of prohibited arms.....	4
Faithlessness in the custody of prisoners.....	2
Estafa.....	3
Falsification.....	1
Gambling.....	11
Lending aid and comfort to ladrones.....	1
Coercion.....	1
Violation of oath of allegiance.....	1
Violation of Act 761.....	3
Treason.....	1
Illegal detention.....	5
Resistance of the authorities.....	13
Total.....	188

Number of cases dismissed by the court of first instance of Carite during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, giving nature of each case.

Bandolerismo.....	52
Murder.....	1
Homicide.....	2
Robbery.....	10

Theft.....	14
Rebellion.....	1
Insurrection.....	2
Withholding information relative to the whereabouts of bandits.....	4
Assault with bodily injury.....	3
Vagrancy.....	15
Attempted rape.....	1
Rape.....	11
Abduction.....	4
Illegal use of prohibited arms.....	5
Faithlessness in the custody of prisoners.....	5
Prevarication.....	2
False testimony.....	8
Estafa.....	1
Injuries.....	2
Violation of the municipal code.....	1
Deliberate and willful delay in the administration of justice.....	1
Gambling.....	5
Libel.....	2
Total.....	152

D.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Imus (Cavite), P. I., July 17, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this sub-division from September 1, 1903, to May 25, 1904.

Captures made.—Three hundred and fifty-nine persons charged with different crimes, 141 sentenced, 98 acquitted; 130 carabaos, 15 ponies, 32 revolvers, 1 terserola, 6 rifles, 3,831 ammunitions, 3 poniards.

Returned to owners on proving ownership.—Seven carabaos.

Turned over to provincial supervisor of Cavite, P. I.—One hundred and twenty-three carabaos, 15 ponies.

ALFONSO (CAVITE), P. I., *July 27, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this sub-division from May 27, to July 15, 1904:

Captures made.—Twenty-nine persons charged with different crimes, 24 waiting trial, 5 sentenced; 24 carabaos, 1 pony, 1 revolver, 2 bolos, 1 poniard.

Returned to owners on proving ownership.—Twenty-one carabaos.

Turned over to municipal treasurer.—Two carabaos, 1 cow, 1 pony.

SAN FRANCISCO DE MALABON (CAVITE), P. I., *July 26, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this sub-division from March 4 to July 15, 1904:

Captures made.—Sixty-four persons charged with different crimes, 52 waiting trial, 12 acquitted; 23 male and female carabaos, 2 guns, 7 revolvers, 2 bolos, 4 ponies.

Returned to owners on proving ownership.—Eight carabaos, 2 ponies.

Turned over to provincial supervisor of Cavite, P. I.—Fifteen carabaos, 2 ponies.

Capt. WINFIELD S. GROVE,

Superintendent Division of Information, P. C., Manila, P. I.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, September 26, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with Act No. 1044, Philippine Commission, and your circular letter referring to the same, I have the honor to state, in the way of a brief supplemental report,

that the season for the rice crop has been very favorable and the amount of ground under cultivation has been greatly increased. The rice crop is now in fine shape and the prospect is for a yield larger than for several years past.

There has been a large increase in the ground under hemp cultivation. Within a short time hemp will be the leading industry of the province and will fully replace in value the coffee crop, which has been destroyed by the blight. There is a considerable increase in the sugar acreage this year, especially around the barrios of Buenavista and Palauit in the jurisdiction of San Francisco de Malabon, and Paliparan in the jurisdiction of Imus. There is much fine sugar land in the province and with a little encouragement in the way of tariff reduction sugar would soon become again the principal industry of the province.

Of the former ladron leaders, neither Felizardo nor Montalon has given trouble in the province during the past six months and there has been very little ladron activity. The province has been more quiet than at any time since I have known it. The hard rains have done a great amount of damage to the roads and seems to me to indicate clearly the necessity for supplementary action of some kind to enable the provincial supervisor to keep the roads in any sort of condition.

Very respectfully,

D. C. SHANKS,
Governor Province of Cavite.

HONORABLE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT,
Manila, P. I.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF CEBÚ.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CEBÚ,
Cebú, September 13, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith my annual report which, in accordance with the provisions of a recent enactment relative to its submission, I have made to embrace the period between the 1st of January, 1903, and June 30, 1904. I regret my inability to have sent it in time, due to the fact that I but recently returned to this province toward the end of last July, and that it was impossible for me to take up the work until a few days after on account of peremptory and urgent business connected with my taking possession of this office for the second time.

Owing to the lack of time and to the deficiencies of the personnel of my office, whose time was taken up with other matters, I have been unable to enlarge upon the data and information, specially that which refers to the industry and agriculture of this province contained in this report.

For the sake of clearness and convenience I have thought it advisable to draft this report so as to deal separately with each subject.

In spite of its many defects, I trust that it will merit your approval as the product of my desire to comply with a duty.

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION.

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE.

The census of this province was taken in compliance with a law promulgated for that purpose, and work thereon was started on March 2, 1903, and finished about the end of April.

The results of the enumeration show 653,727 inhabitants, distributed amongst 57 municipalities and 725 barrios.

The following were employed in this work: One district inspector, 57 special agents, 28 special enumerators, and 517 district enumerators.

From the above figures it can be seen that this district gave the greatest amount of work to the inspector, who was obliged to supervise the labors of a great number of enumerators.

Nothing remarkable occurred during the taking of the census except some slight difficulty which was encountered in the enumeration of the districts which include the Pardo and Guadalupe mountains, owing to a few marauding bands of pulajanes at that time lurking in that region.

It was also necessary to use persuasion in order to overcome the misgivings of the rural population, who suspected that the purpose of the census was the creation of new taxes.

REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES.

As a measure of economy the following 16 municipalities were annexed to others: Mabolo, Pardo, Consolación, Compostela, Sogod, Alcoy, Nueva Caceres, Santander, San Sebastian, Alcantara, Ronda, Santa Fé, Madridejos, Cordoba, Santa Rosa, and Poro.

The entire number of municipalities was reduced to 41, classified as follows:

Municipalities—

Of the first class.....	5
Of the second class.....	5
Of the third class.....	17
Of the fourth class.....	14

The municipalities of Cordoba, Poro, Santa Rosa, Consolación, and Santa Fé protested against the consolidation, alleging that their municipal appropriations had always been sufficient to cover their expenses.

The municipalities where some progress has been noted in the way of municipal improvements and educational facilities are the following: Carcar, Dumanjug, Dalaguete, Ginatilan, Toledo, Bantayan, Bogó, Carmen, Danao, and Liloan.

CONVENTION OF MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTS.

On June 3, 1903, there was a convention of 28 municipal presidents, at which the following resolutions were passed:

1. That a recommendation be made to the provincial board that it solicit firearms for the municipalities, the same to be supplied to them upon their furnishing bonds in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 9, and that the presidents and councilors be authorized to carry and use firearms without the necessity of putting up bonds.
2. That an amendment of Act No. 676 be recommended in view of the fact that this law is too much of a restriction of the autonomy of the municipalities and of the municipal presidents, and that instead of so great a restriction the presidents and municipal councils be authorized to consult the provincial fiscal with regard to municipal ordinances and resolutions, and that in case of their disagreement with the opinion of the fiscal, they be empowered to carry such ordinances and resolutions into effect upon their own responsibility.
3. That a recommendation be made to the provincial board to the end that it may obtain the approval of the superior authorities of those recommendations indorsed by the provincial board, upon which no action has yet been taken.
4. That a recommendation be made to the provincial board asking that it make application to the proper authorities for 10,000 cavanes of rice to be delivered to the municipalities for distribution and sale to the townspeople, and that persons employed on public works be paid either in money or rice after the proper measures shall have been adopted for the carrying out of all of the public works needed by the province, or at least the wagon roads under its charge.
5. That a recommendation be made to the provincial board asking it to secure 1 dozen stud jacks for this province to cross with native mares in order to raise mules.
6. That a requisition for a dozen horses also be made, and if they prove useful for agricultural purposes that a further order be placed, and
7. That a recommendation be made to the provincial board asking that it solicit the prohibition of the importation of playing cards.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

General elections were held in all of the municipalities in the month of December, 1903. Of the election returns submitted to the provincial board, 35 were approved and 6 disapproved because of essential irregularities.

The following were partially annulled:

The election of the president of Naga because of his being under the legal age; that of a councilor of Bantayan because of irregularities; that of a councilor of Bogó because of his being under the legal age.

The changes made in the personnel of municipal offices during the period embraced by this report were as follows:

The municipal president of Cebú, Señor Florentino Rallos, was suspended August 10, 1903, for violation of the law and falsificación. The result of the trial was that the majority of the board (treasurer and supervisor) recommended reinstatement, and the minority (the governor) dismissal. The civil governor, in consideration of the report of the minority, decided in its favor; that is to say, in favor of dismissal.

The municipal treasurer of Cebú, Señor Timoteo de Castro, was suspended August 10, 1903, for defalcation. The trial resulted in that the majority recommended his dismissal, and the board was so instructed by the superior authority.

The vice-president of the municipality of Cebú, Señor Filemón Sotto, while acting president, was suspended on December 23, 1903, for disobedience. The trial resulted in that the majority of the provincial board (the treasurer and supervisor) recommended reinstatement, and the minority (the provincial governor) dismissal. In view of the report submitted, the honorable civil governor decided in favor of dismissal, but taking into account the

fact that the official suspended had ceased to hold office it was impossible to carry out this determination.

The president of Tuburan, Señor Bonifacio Alburo, was drowned during the storm which occurred on the 2d of June, 1903. The president of Alegría, Señor Agustín Carriaga, died a natural death in June, 1903. During this period five councilors of the municipalities of Consolación, Carcar, Nueva Cáceres, Santa Rosa, and San Francisco also died. Three councilors of the municipalities of Cebú, Dumanjug, and Tuburan and the vice-president of Ginatilan resigned and their resignations were accepted by the provincial board on justifiable grounds.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The following is a statement of the municipal police force in this province:

Lieutenants.....	13
Sergeants.....	33
Corporals.....	66
Police.....	520
Total.....	632

In some of the municipalities the force is well organized, but it is very important that it should everywhere be properly armed, even if only temporarily, so long as there is danger from parties of armed bandits. In order that this establishment may be really effective and subserve the purposes for which it was created, uniformity in its organization and discipline are necessary in order that there may be an organic unity which shall be a guarantee of public order. To this end this government had the honor to transmit to the honorable civil governor, under date of April 8, 1903, a recommendation which included the draft of a law relative to the reorganization of the municipal police, which was accompanied by a report of its present condition.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

This force was organized about the middle of 1903, when there were signs of renewed activity among the pulajanes. Capt. Robert H. Page, former senior inspector of constabulary in this province, took charge of its organization and was successful in bringing it up to a fairly good level.

Along with the report sent to the honorable civil governor on May 26, 1903, detailing conditions in Cebú as regards brigandage, the draft of a law bearing upon the organization of which force was included.

The volunteers were disbanded at the beginning of 1904, although some municipalities have still kept up this organization to date. The disbandment was effected owing to the complete extermination of the pulajanes, though shortly afterwards their successors, an association called the Capio-an, which was split into separate groups, gave some signs of life, though it did not demonstrate a great deal of activity.

The services rendered by the volunteers during the period of their organization were important and valuable, they having been the principal factor in the extermination of the pulajanes. There was not one single case of disloyalty or infidelity.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Everything has been done by the municipalities within their limited resources to secure a good mail service, but without avail, for the reasons already set forth in last year's report of this government, in which a radical change in the postal service was recommended. During the last few months it appears that the bureau of posts has put a part of these recommendations into practice, and although it is true that the municipalities are still burdened by having to pay postage on official correspondence, they do not, as formerly, experience so great a delay in transmission.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

PROVINCIAL BOARD.

Between January, 1903, and June, 1904, the provincial board held 214 sessions and acted upon 1,082 separate matters. It also made 8 formal investigations, each of which lasted from one to five sessions, the most important being those held with regard to the suspension of President Rallos of the municipality of Cebú, and to consider the election returns of the said municipality.

In both of these investigations as well as in that of the case of Vice-President Sotto, who was suspended while acting president of Cebú, there was a deadlock between the members of the board, who were utterly unable to come to an agreement. The public, though divided

in its appreciation of this matter, either through favor or party spirit, some favoring re-statement and others the dismissal of Presidents Rallos and Sotto, in the same manner as some favored the candidacy of Rallos, whilst others favored that of Rodriguez (the present president) as regards the elections, was unanimously in accord in that the members of the provincial board did not seek their inspiration in the spirit of the law nor in that of impartiality and the public welfare, but were blinded by prejudices growing out of their own personal and deep-rooted opinions, by passion or friendship, in deliberating upon and judging these cases. Under similar circumstances opinions are, as a general rule, the results of systematic opposition.

As the resolution of the board, or the majority of the board, relative to suspensions of municipal officers is not definitive, as its action is limited to making recommendations in the premises, no deplorable consequences can follow to the public interests in case that the board is in such a condition, as the determination of the matter is left in the hands of the civil governor; but in those matters which, like municipal elections, the resolution of the board is final and can not be appealed from, such a state of affairs is of the most lamentable consequence, for the reason that the interests of the public are left unprotected.

We are not in favor of the centralization of authority, but experience has demonstrated that in similar cases where the autonomy of an institution becomes an instrument for the enforcement of arbitrary provisions, it is more preferable to restrict it than to preserve it. In view of this fact the following amendment is recommended: "All matters the final determination of which corresponds to the power of the provincial board are subject to appeal to the civil governor, whenever a difference of opinion exists among the members of the provincial board, and the resolutions of the majority shall have no effect so long as the result of the appeal is not known."

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR.

During the period covered by this report 2,324 reports, communications, and resolutions were drafted by this office, as shown by the records. Eight memorials relative to different matters were written. Charges against 5 municipal officials were investigated. Since Act No. 676 of March 12, 1903, came into effect, 206 resolutions adopted by municipal councils have been received for revision; 105 have been revised, while the balance are pending revision.

PROVINCIAL JAIL.

During the past fiscal year three men have held the office of warden of the provincial jail through resignations.

About the middle of the year 1903 the custody of the jail was turned over to the constabulary upon recommendation of the provincial board, as the result of which the provincial guards who had had the custody of the building were disbanded. The grounds upon which the majority of the board made its recommendation to the civil governor relative to the custody of the jail were the escape of some prisoners, but in view of the fact that there have been jail breaks since the constabulary took charge no doubt it is convinced that the defect was not to be found in the body who had the custody, but in the conditions of the jail itself, and for this reason the undersigned several times asked that the building be repaired, but without avail until the senior inspector of constabulary insisted upon it.

The records of this jail show the following data for the period covered by this report:

Number of prisoners entering the institution.....	392
Released.....	130
Deaths.....	5

Among this number but 28 were women.

PERMITS FOR THE USE OF FIREARMS.

Permits authorized by the civil governor according to the records of this office were as follows: For the use of revolvers, 47; for rifles and carbines, 2; shotguns, 4.

PUBLIC ORDER.

The general condition of the province is peaceful and fairly tranquil, in spite of the fact that there are outbreaks of brigandage from time to time.

The pulajanés and the capioanés, two aggregations of brigands, were in evidence during the time embraced by this report.

The first was organized in 1902 under the leadership of Roberto Caballero; its field of operations was in the neighborhood of the mountains of San Remijo up as far as Barili on the west coast, and from Carcar to Tabogon on the east coast. It was exclusively a religious and fanatic aggregation when first started, but afterwards split up into armed bands, owing to its having been continually hounded down. These bands were exterminated toward the latter part of last year by the good work of the municipal police and

local volunteers organized for the purpose, who captured the majority of the leaders. Nothing is known at present of the whereabouts of the leader, Roberto Caballero, who is supposed to be dead or have gone to another province. In my reports of April 14 and May 26, 1903, more detailed information is given with regard to brigandage.

The second association, the capioan, was split up into small bands of from three to six men each, who marauded in the immediate vicinity of the central mountain chain of this island about the beginning of last year, it having been impossible for them to extend their field of operations, owing to the enmity and persecution of the pulajanes. These two organizations have had a few skirmishes upon occasions when they have met. The capioanes, composed almost entirely of cattle thieves, dates back to the time of Spanish rule, its leaders, Aday and Quintin Tabal, having devoted their entire time to robbery and pillage for many years past, although the certificates of membership sold by them denote political ideas against the constituted government.

These are the bands at present existing in this province, they having somewhat increased as a result of the extermination of the pulajanes, with whom they are far from comparing in importance, for they number only a few proselytes, and their field of action is limited to the mountains of Pinamungajan and Naga in the south, and those of Balamban and Mandaue in the north. They do not dare generally to go beyond these boundaries, as the ground is less thickly wooded and does not offer them as secure a lurking place. Once in a while these bands coalesce, but when pursued and harassed they immediately disband, each individual member seeking refuge in the most inaccessible part of the mountains. For this reason their capture is a very difficult feat, as they will not leave their hiding places so long as there is the least danger.

The following are the most important events which have occurred in connection with the exploits of bandits during the period covered by this report:

Several times during the year 1903 large bands of robbers entered the towns of Tuburan, Aloguinsan, and Borbon. The police force of these pueblos being inadequately armed were unable to make a stand in the face of a large party, even though the latter might be very insufficiently provided with firearms; however, the police of Tuburan offered resistance, intrenching itself until reinforcements arrived; the bandits were unable to inflict any harm.

During the same year and at different times the bandits entered the following barrios: Lambusan, Luyang, and Victoria, of the municipality of San Remigio; Punay, of the municipality of Aloguinsan; Cabecaban, of the municipality of Barili; Monte, of the municipality of Danao, and the hills in the vicinity of the municipality of Toledo.

Small bands entered the following barrios in the period embraced between January and June, 1904: Cogon, of the municipality of Cebu; Tangob, of the municipality of Pinamungajan, and Casili, of the municipality of Consolacion.

All of these barrios are completely defenseless, and the majority of them too remote from the town to be able to depend upon prompt assistance, notwithstanding in some the residents and volunteers resisted and repelled the attacks of the bandits.

As a result of the events above recited, some houses were burned and seven residents, among them two *tenientes de barrio*, were killed; on the other hand four bandits were killed.

Working independently, they succeeded in kidnaping five men who were carried off to the hills of Danao, and who subsequently made good their escape; they also committed two murders in different municipalities.

The most notable exploits performed by the police and volunteers of the several municipalities during the time covered by this report are as follows:

Aside from the insignificant encounters had with bands of robbers, there were twelve skirmishes of some importance, as a result of which several prisoners were taken and eight bandits killed, among them three leaders and one self-styled general.

Twenty-five armed bandits were captured in different municipalities, two of whom bore the title of general, one that of captain, and another of lieutenant. A reward of 100 pesos Mexican was offered for the capture of one of these generals, named Rufo Daclan. Besides these, many apprehensions of bandits and their abettors were made by the police and the volunteers.

During the period referred to three leaders, accompanied by members of their bands, surrendered, together with their arms, in different municipalities. A so-called general, named Martin Cabuenes, one of the principal chieftains of the pulajanes, also presented himself.

The constabulary force of this province, at times supported by the police and volunteers, had several sharp engagements with bands of robbers and were uniformly successful in dispersing them.

About the middle of May, 1903, a force of constabulary under the command of Lieutenant Walker, in an expedition to the mountains of Carcar and Aloguinsan, had to lament an unfortunate surprise. Being unacquainted with the country through which they were passing, and owing to a lack of caution on the part of the lieutenant in command, they were surprised and routed by the bandits, the said Lieutenant Walker having been killed,

some of his men wounded, and several rifles lost. This band was engaged a few days afterwards by Colonel Taylor and a force of constabulary, municipal police, and volunteers from Carcar and was severely punished, having suffered many casualties.

The most important capture made was that of the chieftan Bitó, with all of the men under him, in the hills around the municipality of Naga. This capture was due to the efforts of Capt. H. P. Neville and Lieut. M. Luga, of the constabulary.

Between January, 1903, and June, 1904, 80 men were tried for bandolerismo in the court of first instance of this province.

Besides several other measures taken for the extermination of bandolerismo, volunteer forces were organized in the municipalities and a reorganization of the municipal police was effected. But in spite of recommendations made and of the fact that the municipalities put up proper bonds, it was not possible to secure better arms for these local forces. Had they obtained them they would have had the means of extirpating bandolerismo and the pueblos would have been encouraged to hunt down the roving bands of robbers in their several districts, being certain that in case of reprisals or vengeance on the part of the latter they would have had sufficient arms for their defense.

By giving the pueblos sufficient arms properly to defend themselves, greater responsibility can be exacted from them for the misdeeds committed within their respective jurisdictions by organized bands of robbers. Were this done there would be no necessity for keeping detachments of constabulary in the towns and these forces could be employed in scouring the hills and in establishing two or three detachments in those places generally selected by the bandits for their retreat, which are too remote to be reached by the municipal police. Recommendations to this effect have been repeatedly made.

The system of espionage inaugurated by myself in the municipalities gave the very best results, as the efforts of the secret-service men resulted in the majority of the captures made.

The policy of conciliation also had considerable influence in the extermination of the pulajanés, which sect lasted but one year, in spite of its having started its existence in a flourishing condition.

The capioanes, who succeeded the pulajanés, can be exterminated in a comparatively short time if sufficient activity is shown in hunting them down and a little tact and prudence is exercised in the work.

Complete details of the events above related are to be found in my reports sent to the honorable civil governor on April 14 and May 26, 1903, and the 12th and 27th of February, 1904.

Hereunder will be found a statement of firearms furnished to the municipal police. The majority are Remington shotguns, but of so inferior a class that they have resulted in accidents to the men handling them, the barrels being very liable to explode.

Statement of the firearms in some of the municipalities on March 29, 1904

Pueblo.	Winchester repeating shot-guns.	Revolvers, several makes.	Remington shot-guns.	Remington rifles.	Krag carbine.
Asturias.....	1	3			
Aloguinsan.....	3				
Bantayan.....		3			
Barili.....	4	19	3	10	1
Bogo.....		1	9		
Badian.....		1			
Balamban.....		2			
Carcar.....		29		10	
Catmon.....			10		
Carmen.....			4		
Cebu.....		68			
Danao.....		2			
Mandaue.....		8	4		
Naga.....		16			
Opon.....		1	4		
Panamunga Jan.....		5	5		
Tuburan.....		2	6	10	
Toledo.....				9	

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The agricultural crisis afflicting these islands has necessarily deeply affected them in a financial way. This is the reason that the municipalities have been scarcely able to obtain sufficient revenues to attend to their most pressing necessities.

The estimate of municipal expenditures for the year 1903 amounted to \$302,401, it having been cut down as much as possible in order to make it balance with the estimated revenues.

The distribution made of this amount is as follows:

Salaries of employeas and office supplies	\$76,027. 16
Police, payment of salaries and supplies	82,952. 00
Education, salaries and supplies	45,804. 74
Public works, salaries and supplies	44,982. 45
Board of health	18,525. 50
Postal service, salaries and supplies	6,425. 00
Rent of buildings	7,243. 00
Contingent expenses	7,110. 00

It will be seen from the above table that the majority of the expenses of municipal administration consist in the payment of salaries and wages, the purchase of office supplies, and the maintenance of the police force. However, there are several presidents, secretaries, and treasurers of municipalities who receive salaries much lower than those fixed by law, in order to help out the municipal budgets.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE MUNICIPALITIES.

Public works, which in view of the deplorable state of wagon and local roads, should receive the largest appropriations, have been the least benefited in this distribution. So true is this that there are several municipalities that did not make any appropriation whatever for this purpose. It is therefore not surprising that the majority of the highways of communication by land have not been repaired nor kept up since the establishment of the present civil government.

Several pueblos are even lacking in municipal buildings of their own, as out of 41 municipalities in this province only 21 of them own their own municipal buildings, and of these six are in bad repair.

The municipalities that have set aside the largest appropriations for municipal improvements are as follows:

Municipality.	Appropriation.	Per cent of total appropriation.
Bantayan	\$1,389.00	35
Bogo	2,356.00	31
Mandaue	958.00	32
Ginatlan	1,206.00	27
Barili	2,456.00	26
Carmen	665.00	24
Cebu	28,161.00	20

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The report of the provincial treasurer for the fiscal year from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, shows the following data:

DEBITS.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Cash balance, provincial and municipal funds, July 1, 1904	P 16,034.94	P/s. 39,703.37
Land tax, provincial	28,328.02	28,793.05
Land tax, municipal	37,769.55	28,390.39
Registration of property	105.50	49.75
Various taxes	6.00	-----
Total assessments, provincial and municipal:		
Industrial	38,317.50	30,020.21
Cedula tax	51,545.14	98,052.86
Stamps	2,511.26	2,083.31
Carts	1,049.84	767.31
Various municipal taxes	93,423.74	130,923.69
	22,424.72	71,368.87
Total	198,092.47	309,229.87
Various funds	1,917.45	776.63
Forestry tax fund	1,521.51	-----
Profit on exchange	.03	-----
Appropriations for general expenses, Congressional relief fund	35,489.25	26,747.02
Debts paid to municipalities	227.27	500.00
Sales of property	217.58	1,041.20
Exchange of currency	71,035.08	72,388.60
Total	308,500.64	410,682.57

CREDITS.

	Philippine currency.	Local cur- rency.
General provincial expenses:		P/s.
Salaries of provincial officers	P 14,251.26	9,187.64
Clerks and permanent employees	14,253.35	14,339.49
Provincial lots and buildings	641.43	3,446.80
Building and land of provincial school	1,223.32	870.00
Furniture and office supplies	9,730.75	777.22
Various	33,039.93	20,324.09
	73,140.04	48,945.24
Road and bridge fund:		
Salaries and wages of foreman and day laborers	38,164.10	35,495.76
Materials and transportation of same	643.60	1,393.93
Tools and instruments	9,101.20	33.16
	47,908.90	36,922.85
Loans to municipalities	-----	250.00
Exchange of currency	65,784.63	80,841.95
Various	90.90	15.46
Transferred to municipalities	102,508.44	182,604.11
Balance of cash, provincial and municipal, June 30, 1904	19,067.73	61,102.96
Total credits	308,500.64	410,682.57

Provincial property.

Value of office building and land	P 50,000.00
Value of instruments, tools, and carts	23,404.86
Value of means of transportation	150.00
Total	73,554.86

SUMMARY.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Provincial revenues:		<i>P/s.</i>
Cash balance, July 1, 1903.....	P 14,313.20	25,941.91
Received from all sources during the year.....	181,064.62	202,092.03
Payments.....	186,924.47	166,931.08
Cash balance, June 30, 1904.....	8,453.35	61,102.86
Municipal revenues:		
Balance due municipalities July 1, 1903.....	1,721.74	13,761.46
Municipal revenues collected.....	111,860.74	176,267.35
Municipal funds transferred.....	102,668.10	190,028.71
Balance due municipalities June 30, 1904.....	10,614.38	.10

The figures above set forth show that salaries and expenses of provincial employees absorbed the majority of the revenues. Although the construction and maintenance of provincial roads and bridges caused an expense of \$5,642.51 gold and \$24,912.83 Mexican during the second half of 1902 and the first half of 1903, it could not be said that they have been properly attended to, inasmuch as only one-third part of the provincial highways has been put in order and a very limited number of bridges constructed.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS.

The roads repaired during the time embraced by this report with provincial funds consist of the highway between the municipality of Cebú and Carcar on the south and to Carmen on the north.

It is impossible for me to give figures as to the extent of the repairs made, in view of the fact that they do not exist in the office of the provincial supervisor and that Supervisor De Lano failed to send a report to the provincial board, as he had been directed to do.

No repairs have been made to the bridges along these roads, and for this reason they are at present in a very bad condition, especially on the road to Carmen. The provincial board in the latter part of 1903 planned to repair some of these bridges, specially those on the road from Liloan to Compostela, on the river Cotcot, and on that between Danao and Carmen through a mangrove swamp, as at the places mentioned the road is almost impassable. But the proposition of the provincial board has not been carried into effect. I do not know for what reason.

The roads repaired with the 10,000 piculs of rice received from the insular government for the relief of the famine-stricken pueblos are situate in the municipalities detailed in the following table:

Municipality.	Amount of rice.	Value.	
		Insular currency.	Mexican currency.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Opon, toward Córdoba.....	35,062	P 1,407.14	\$469.20
Barili, toward Aloguinsan.....	99,382	4,075.30	1,232.50
Argao, toward Sibonga; Argao, toward Dalaguete; Argao, within the town itself.....	272,536	10,857.37	3,723.10
Sibonga.....	45,024	1,739.64	664.30
Dalaguete, toward Boljoon; Dalaguete, within the town itself.....	128,322	3,857.99	2,004.80
Boljoon, toward Nueva Cáceres; Boljoon, toward Dalaguete; Boljoon, within the town itself.....	74,074	1,088.32	170.39
Oslob, toward Nueva Cáceres; Oslob, within the town itself.....	158,739	6,519.99	1,988.00
Ginatlan.....	52,920		2,646.00
Puente de Naga.....	133	7.31	

The pueblo most benefited, as shown by the above statement, is Argao, which figures as having received 272,536 pounds of rice, equivalent to P 10,857.37 and \$3,723.10 Mexican. It was not because it was in a worse condition than the other municipalities that it was given this preference, as the provincial board set aside only 1,000 piculs of rice for the repair of its road, but through the influence exercised by its municipal president over the mind of the provincial supervisor, Mr. De Lano, it was able to obtain a larger quantity of rice than that assigned to it without the prior consent of the board, which did not lend its approval until the amount had been expended, and it felt in view of the circumstances that it was forced to do so.

There were other municipalities better entitled to this relief and other roads that had greater need of being repaired, both on account of their importance, such, for example, as

the road from Barili to Aloguinsan, which was not completed through lack of rice and without which communication between the two pueblos even on horseback is difficult.

From the foregoing it may be judged that the distribution was not equitably made in accordance with the purposes that led up to the donation of this rice.

Nor is it possible to give the extent of road work done with this rice, for the reasons above set forth, i. e., that there is no data in the office of the provincial supervisor.

The road across the island from Carcar to Barili, which it was proposed to open at the expense of the Congressional relief fund, had to be suspended in its construction on account of the \$56,000 fund appropriated for the purpose having become exhausted, although there is only a stretch of 5 kilometers that remain to be done in order to reach Barili.

With regard to the wagon roads across the island which place the pueblos of both coasts in communication, they are of the greatest importance for the prosperity of this province. For this reason it was recommended that three roads equidistant should be built across the island as follows: From Carcar to Barili, from Naga or Minglanilla to Toledo, and from Sogod to Tuburan. The opening of the first and last named was approved and an appropriation of \$234,000 was made, no action having been taken with regard to the second. In view of the fact that the road from Sogod to Tuburan is of less importance than that from Minglanilla to Toledo, I recommended on December 29, 1903, to the honorable Philippine Commission, in a report made to that body, that the appropriation made for the former should be transferred to the latter, but the consulting engineer to the Commission did not support my recommendation in his report, on the grounds of the costly and difficult work connected with the opening of a road from Naga or from the immediate vicinity of the city of Cebú to Toledo and of its proximity to the wagon road across the island from Carcar to Barili, he having considered only the location of this road and failed to take into account the interests of the province, which would be more greatly benefited by a road passing through the center of the island. The provincial board has lately, in view of these considerations, recommended that the appropriation made for the road from Sogod to Tuburan should be transferred for the construction of a road between the city of Cebú and Toledo. This recommendation did not have the desired results.

As regards the general condition of roads and bridges at the present time, they are in a very bad state. Since the establishment of the present régime the entire length of road from Carcar to Danao, on the east coast, has twice been repaired and once partially repaired, while the road from Carmen to Bogó and along the west coast has not been repaired at all at the expense of the provincial government.

It is with reason that those pueblos complain of the neglect of the provincial board in not paying proper attention to the maintenance and repair of their highways of communication. They have repeatedly petitioned this government for aid in order that their interests might be adequately protected. In support of their just demands I have on several occasions brought the matter up before the provincial board, in order that an appropriation of provincial funds might be made for this work, suggesting that an equitable distribution to road and bridge funds be made to all of the pueblos of the province, in view of the fact that they all pay taxes equally. But these propositions of mine, though not rejected, were laid on the table to be later considered, and one thing and another has served as an excuse to delay action upon same.

FORESTRY PRODUCTS.

As there are no large forests in this province forestry products are of small importance, being scarcely sufficient to satisfy the local demand.

The following table shows the utilization of forestry products during the year 1903, and from January to June, 1904, and is from data furnished by the forestry inspector:

1903:

Lumber.....	cubic feet..	33, 326
Firewood.....	do.....	43, 696
Balao.....	gantas..	102
Cascalete.....	picul..	1

Total value, ₱3,357 32.

1904:

Lumber.....	cubic feet..	30, 164
Firewood.....	do.....	15, 651
Balao.....	gantas..	36
Cascalete.....	piculs..	75

Total value, ₱3,729 65.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE.

During the period covered by this report there have been 208 sittings in the court of first instance, there having been sittings twice a day during the months of August, September, October, November, and December. The number of cases brought up are given in the following table:

CRIMINAL CAUSES.

Class.	Number of cases.	Class.	Number of cases.
From January to December, 1903:		From January to December, 1903—Con.	
Parricide.....	3	Desertion.....	2
Murder.....	5	Attempt to disturb the public order.....	1
Homicide.....	24	Crime against the public order.....	1
Bandolerismo.....	72	Libel.....	2
Assault accompanied by serious physical injuries.....	17	Illegal carrying of arms.....	1
Assault accompanied by slight physical injuries.....	3	Slander.....	2
Sedition.....	13	Disorderly conduct.....	2
Robbery.....	17	Abduction.....	6
Robbery and homicide.....	2	Infraction of municipal ordinances.....	8
Theft.....	11	Malversation of public funds.....	2
Estafa.....	11	Discharging firearms within prohibited limits.....	1
Adultery.....	1	Damages to property.....	1
Illegal detention.....	7	Housebreaking.....	3
Arbitrary arrest.....	12	Vagrancy.....	4
Usurpation of authority.....	1	Arson.....	2
Assumption of authority.....	2	Failure to remit public funds.....	1
Falsification.....	5	Illegal cock fighting.....	1
Rape.....	4	Threats.....	1
Infidelity in the custody of prisoners.....	3	Gambling.....	1
		Total.....	225

There were 77 convictions, 106 causes were dismissed, and 72 are pending.

Class.	Number of cases.	Class.	Number of cases.
From January to June, 1904:		From January to June, 1904—Con.	
Parricide.....	1	Robbery.....	3
Murder.....	6	Theft.....	9
Homicide.....	8	Estafa.....	3
Frustrated murder.....	1	Attempted homicide.....	1
Arson.....	1	Frustrated rape.....	1
Bandolerismo.....	8	Violation of immigration laws.....	1
Homicide caused by assault accompanied by physical injuries.....	1	Violation of Act No. 355.....	1
Homicide caused by reckless negligence.....	1	Infidelity in the custody of prisoners.....	2
Frustrated homicide.....	1	Housebreaking.....	1
Rebellion.....	1	Illegal carrying of firearms.....	1
Illegal detention.....	2	Offenses against persons.....	1
Assault accompanied by serious physical injuries.....	10	Corruption of minors.....	1
Assault accompanied by slight physical injuries.....	3	Slander.....	8
		Calumny.....	1
		Rape (estupro).....	2
		Total.....	80

In the above cases 24 convictions were secured, 17 were dismissed, and 37 are pending.

CIVIL CASES.

On the 30th day of June, 1904, there were 133 civil cases in the court which had been brought over from former years.

During the period from January to June, 1904, judgment was awarded in 10 cases, 2 were dismissed, and 66 are pending.

The above data shows the great importance of this judicial district and the advisability of dividing it in order that all matters may be attended to and disposed of in accordance with the best interests of the public.

The same thing may be said with regard to the office of the provincial fiscal, which is truly unable to cope with the immense amount of accumulated work on account of the lack of personnel. It is absolutely indispensable to have an assistant fiscal appointed in order that the work of this office may not suffer great delay.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

The data is not at hand to be able to estimate the number of matters which have passed through the justices' courts in the different municipalities. It can be stated, however, that in the majority of cases irregularities and deficiencies are noted, owing to the inaptitude of the justices. This is not due to a lack of persons who have the necessary conditions and qualifications properly to discharge the duties of the office, but to the fact that the work and responsibility attached to it are not in proportion to the salary. This is the reason of the frequent resignations, especially of those persons who have some business interests to attend to, who are generally the ones chosen for the office because of their being better educated than their fellow-townsmen.

The reorganization of these courts is peremptorily demanded by the interests of the public. If a change is made the system of dividing up the present judicial districts into subdistricts could be adopted. These subdistricts should be established so as to include from forty to fifty thousand inhabitants, and classified according to first and second class in case that the presiding justice receives a fixed salary, but this will be unnecessary if the present system of fees is continued. In the classification of these districts the number of cases handled, or that are liable to occur in each subdistrict annually, should specially be taken into account, the estimate being based upon the statistics for former years, and also the cost of living in the towns included within each subdistrict.

Suspensions and dismissals.—During the time covered by this report but one justice of the peace, Señor Juan Villarosa, of the municipality of Cebú, was dismissed on account of irregularities committed in the exercise of his office.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

There has been a considerable advance made in all of the municipalities since January, 1903, in public education. The number of insular teachers at present in the province is insufficient, so much so that several municipalities are insistently soliciting that some of the said teachers be sent to them.

The total appropriations made by the municipalities in 1903 for educational purposes amounts to \$45,804.70; that is to say 15.18 per cent of their total appropriations.

The municipalities which have estimated larger annual expenditures for education than any other item, with the exception of salaries and wages of officers and employees, are the following:

Municipality.	Amount.	Per cent of total appropriation.	Municipality.	Amount.	Per cent of total appropriation.
Ronda.....	\$1,350	81	Sibonga.....	\$2,686	26
Badian.....	1,348	52	Talisay.....	1,150	26
Moaiboa.....	1,450	35	Toledo.....	1,198	26
Oslob.....	708	30	Malabuyoc.....	442	23
Aloguinsan.....	516	28	Dumanjug.....	1,129	22
Poro.....	360	26	Asturias.....	336	16

In proportion to their revenues these municipalities have not only reconstructed and repaired buildings for schools in the center of the town, but also have built and are continuing to build schoolhouses in the barrios in order that children living away from the town shall not lose the opportunity of obtaining an education.

The 5,000 piculs of rice given by the insular government for the building of schoolhouses has done a great amount of good to some of the pueblos that, in spite of all of their efforts, saw that it was impossible to build schoolhouses even in the most important of their barrios.

The data obtained by the division superintendent of schools of this province show a steady annual increase in the number of pupils attending the public schools:

Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.
1903.		1904.	
June.....	3,031	January.....	16,373
July.....	2,411	February.....	22,172
August.....	3,668	March.....	24,685
September.....	4,381		
November.....	6,788		
December.....	7,479		

The municipality of Ginatilan has the largest number of children enrolled in proportion to its population in the public schools, 1,422. There are several municipalities that do not own their schoolhouses, and many that do find that they are in a bad state of repair, and that the amount of their revenues is insufficient to make any improvement upon them. However, in spite of these circumstances there has been no decrease in the enthusiasm felt by the young people for education.

With regard to school furniture and supplies, an equal deficiency is noted, but the municipalities are endeavoring to make an improvement in this regard in so far as their revenues will permit. One thousand American-made desks sent by the insular government have been distributed among some of the municipalities of this province.

In the city of Cebu the strides made by education have been remarkable. In June, 1903, the enrollment amounted to 758 students, while in March, 1904, this number was increased to 2,161.

There are at present the following schools established in this city: San Nicolas, Mambaling, El Pardo, Ermita, Cebu-Central, Cogon, Tejero, Mabolo, and a separate school for Chinese. All of these schools are under the charge of three American and 27 Filipino teachers.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The normal school in this city was established with provincial funds. Since its foundation to date it has made considerable progress, as is demonstrated by the report of the division superintendent of schools given hereunder.

"The school occupies one of the best buildings in the city, for which the province pays ₱200 a month. The growth of this school during the past year may be seen from the following figures:

	Date.	Enrollment.
	1903.	
June.....		115
July.....		206
August.....		249
September.....		280
October.....		234
November.....		378
December.....		372

Second year.

English literature: Lyric and romantic poetry. Algebra up to square root; principles of geometry. Science: Comparative anatomy and animal physiology. History: Beginning of civilization; ancient countries of the East. The Mediterranean before the Christian Era. Spanish or French.

Third year.

Manual for teachers. Arithmetic. General history. Physical geography. English. Botany. Latin.

"We are now ready to commence manual-training work. The department of public instruction has furnished us with a practical teacher and an excellent collection of tools costing over \$1,000. I have great hopes that this practice in connection with education, which has not been so greatly neglected up to the present time, will stimulate industry and improve the community.

"We also plan a commercial course as soon as the students are sufficiently advanced to be able to profit by this work.

"The province of Cebu has 100,000 school children. During the past year the American teachers have established and inspected many barrio schools, thus extending the rudiments of education to many who up to the present have not enjoyed this benefit. This work has been difficult on account of lack of facilities, of school teachers, of money, or school furniture.

"The Filipino teachers have made great progress during the past year. Wherever there is an American teacher (we have now 37 in all) at least one hour a day is used to instruct municipal teachers. In addition to this, one month of each year is employed in the education of teachers. The last course, which commenced March 28 and ended April 22, 1904, was attended by 28 American teachers and 605 Filipino teachers and aspirants, and at least 150 were excluded because they could not be accommodated. The municipal teachers derived great benefit from this meeting, at the termination of which they received their appointments. The salaries assigned to native teachers were out of proportion to the municipal funds and the individual ability of each teacher. It can be

stated, however, that the salaries paid to the Filipino teachers are completely inadequate. For the current year we have 233 teachers and ₱33,614.33 for salaries, or an average of ₱12 a month only.

"This division also has seven Filipino insular teachers who have started in at salaries of \$20 to \$25 gold a month. For the present, owing to the scarcity of good material, only four of these positions are occupied."

The estimate of revenues and expenses for school purposes made by the municipalities during the present year, 1904, is annexed hereto as Exhibit A.

This exhibit shows the following figures:

Receipts:		
One-fourth of 1 per cent of the land tax	\$55,618.22	
Appropriated from general funds.....	6,275.13	
		61,893.35
Expenses:		
Construction of schoolhouses.....	14,355.24	
Rent of schoolhouses.....	6,150.00	
Purchase and repair of schoolhouses.....	5,218.79	
Salaries of teachers.....	33,614.33	
Supplies.....	1,083.00	
		60,421.36
Total		1,471.99
Balance in treasury		

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are several private schools in the municipalities of this province, particularly in this city. Since the beginning of the year 1903 in the majority of the pueblos the "Centro Católico" has been organizing schools which are under the control of the parish priests and attended to by the several committees or branches of the said "Centro Católico." As these schools are maintained by the voluntary contributions of the Catholic residents in each municipality, their prosperity depends directly upon the financial condition of the same, so that at the present time these schools are not prospering as their founders would desire that they should, owing to the hard times.

Of those existing in this city the Colegio de San Carlos merits special mention because of its importance. This college is administered by the Paulist Fathers, and the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, managed by the Sisters of Charity, is another notable institution.

San Carlos College in former years was exclusively a theological seminary, and it was only recently that a course of study similar to that of the secondary instruction given by the University of Santo Tomás was established in it.

The following table shows the number of scholars enrolled in this institution during the present year:

Theological.....	62
Boarders.....	107
Day scholars.....	225
Preparatory school.....	76
Free primary instruction.....	110
Total	580

According to information furnished by the director of this college the total attendance this year is less than last, owing to the precarious financial condition of the islands.

The College of the Immaculate Conception has the following number of students:

Boarders.....	112
Day scholars.....	40
Scholars in Catholic school.....	140
Total	292

The establishment of trade schools is an imperious necessity to the development of industry in these islands. So long as these schools can not be established it is recommended that women attending the normal school should be taught to weave with modern looms, especially in cotton, and how to prepare the raw material for this purpose, instead of being taught purely ornamental work. All of the apparatus could be bought by the province. Sewing and cooking might also be profitably taught along with the art of weaving.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The statistics of the provincial board of health show that 19,923 deaths in a population of 667,057 inhabitants occurred in this province between July 20, 1903, and May 31, 1904.

This makes a monthly average of 1,992 deaths and an average of 30 per thousand.

The municipality of Aloguinsan has the smallest death rate, which is 9.29 per thousand, and that of Carcar the maximum of 102.86 per thousand.

The following table shows the civil status of the persons dying during the period mentioned:

Class.	Males.	Females.
Married.....	203	135
Widowers or widows.....	63	100
Single.....	138	113
Children.....	5,477	4,771
Unclassified.....	5,477	4,044
Total.....	11,358	9,163

The diseases which have caused the greatest mortality are the following: Cholera, 5,942 deaths; smallpox, 2,351; intermittent fevers, 814; tuberculosis, 572; beriberi, 364; dysentery, 260, and malarial fever, 266.

The reappearance of the cholera which occurred at the beginning of June, 1903, came in a much milder epidemic form than in the year 1902. It is supposed that the contagion was brought over from the neighboring province of Bohol.

Smallpox is now of an endemic character in this province and appearing in a more or less severe form has claimed a good many victims during the period covered by this report.

There were a few cases of bubonic plague, mostly among Chinamen.

Leprosy, a disease as terrible as it is disgusting, is what is causing the greatest ravages in this province. The total number of lepers in the island is 1,011. Of this number there are 225 in the government hospital.

Opón is the municipality where the largest number of lepers is to be found, the figures being 128 out of 18,850 inhabitants. The pueblos of Bolhoon, Dumanjug, and Moalboal, with 7,347, 32,051, and 16,107 inhabitants, respectively, have only three lepers each.

The leper hospital, which is situated within the boundaries of this city, is very dangerous to the people of the town. Having no guards to watch the sick, they are wont to make their escape by night and quietly walk in among a lot of people gathered together for some reason or other. The lower classes, as a general rule, take no notice of this disease, nor do they endeavor to avoid contact, being incredulous as to the danger. This, perhaps, accounts for the rapid spread of this disease.

It is therefore very urgent that this hospital should be transferred to a more isolated place as soon as possible.

Births.—During the same period 19,683 births, which is an average of 32.07 per thousand inhabitants, were registered. Compared with the number of deaths it shows a decrease in population of 240 inhabitants. However, the figures of births are probably inexact when it is taken into account that in the majority of the municipalities no registration of births is kept other than the parish books.

In none of the municipalities of this province, with the exception of that of Cebú, have there been municipal boards of health established, either because of the lack of doctors or of funds to maintain same.

AGRICULTURE.

KIND AND IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural production of the province is represented by the following articles: Sugar, copra, tobacco, and hemp.

Sugar.—Was formerly one of the most important products and the principal factor of trade and commerce in this province. Before the revolution the average annual production fluctuated between 250,000 and 300,000 piculs, while the crop of 1903 was only 110,259 piculs, and the present crop scarcely reached 15,000 piculs. It is thus seen that the last production compared to that of the year before shows a falling off of 95,259 piculs, and as compared to the average normal production during the years prior to the revolution it shows a decrease of 285,000 piculs.

So long as the causes which have occasioned its decay exist there can be no hope of a return to its former prosperous state, but on the contrary in a short time it will cease to be

cultivated by the farmers even though they are compelled to lose considerable capital invested in sugar mills.

Copra.—In view of the fact that no cattle are necessary for its cultivation, copra is a product which has a good future before it. For this reason cocoanut plantations are becoming more extensive, all available land being gradually taken up. The production of this article in the year 1903 is estimated approximately at 10,400 piculs, and it is very probable that this year's crop will show an increase of one-third, taking into account the production up to date.

Tobacco.—Although this plant requires careful and costly cultivation and is of rather uncertain yield, much depending upon the weather, its quick-growing qualities and its value compared to the area cultivated is the reason that many farmers, who have only small holdings which they cultivate themselves, prefer to cultivate it in rotation with corn to any other product. This explains why the production of tobacco and corn during the last three years has been steady though it is only about half what it used to be during normal years before the revolution. This year's crop will be about 10 per cent less than last year, when it amounted to 29,800 quintals; its quality is also inferior on account of the heavy and abundant rains.

Hemp.—The cultivation of hemp is increasing very slowly, owing to the fact that there is very little land in this province adapted for it. The plant does not grow so large here as in Leyte and other hemp-producing provinces. For that reason quite a large area of land is required in order to give a profit to the planter. The falling off in this production for the present year is approximately 20 per cent as compared to last year, when the crop amounted to 10,730 piculs.

Products consumed in the interior are corn, rice, borona, mongos, cacao, coffee, potatoes, and tubers of several kinds.

Corn is at present the most important product of this province and that which maintains the farmers through these precarious times. Though it is not an article of export, large quantities are shipped to adjacent provinces and the natives of Cebu use it as their principal article of food. The lack of draft cattle makes its cultivation very costly, but this is compensated by the high price it brings. The approximate crop for 1903 was 407,621 cavares, and the prices brought from \$4.50 to \$5 a cavan. During the present year, to judge by the amount already gathered, it is estimated that there will be an increase of 30 per cent over last. The present price is from \$3 to \$3.50 a cavan.

Rice is gathered in such small quantities that it is scarcely sufficient for local consumption. The cultivation of this cereal prior to the revolution, when there was an abundance of cattle and wages were low, never amounted to much, as the land here is not well adapted to its cultivation. For that reason, sugar cane, tobacco, and other crops were preferred, because they required less attention and are less costly to raise and, moreover, do not require irrigated lands, which are very expensive in Cebu. It is very probable that with modern methods and tools which would reduce the cost of raising rice its cultivation might become more general and yield at least sufficient to satisfy the local demand.

With regard to other articles mentioned, such as borona, mongos, cacao, and coffee, they are raised on a very small scale and are scarcely sufficient to satisfy the needs of the province itself.

Potatoes are only raised in two pueblos of this province on an insignificant scale.

With regard to other tubers, especially the sweet potato, many have been planted, though not to so great an extent as to make the sweet potato of commercial importance. But each family of farmers has its own plot of ground set aside exclusively for the cultivation of this plant as a preventive measure against the danger of famine. It is due to this precaution that this province did not suffer much from the consequences of times of scarcity.

Maquey or sisal.—I have not mentioned this product among the others, for the reason that I thought it more advisable to speak at length in regard to it in this report. This is a plant which until recently was only used to mark boundaries of lands or for the purpose of fencing and to extract the fibers from its leaves, which are used in the making of rope. However, the value acquired by these fibers in the market for exportation makes us hope that within a short time its cultivation will become greatly developed.

Being confident that the cultivation of this plant might offer a good future for agriculture, I have suggested to the municipalities during my visits of inspection that they recommend planters to devote a portion of their lands to the cultivation of this plant, even if only as an experiment, as it might be that their future prosperity would depend upon this product, maquey being easy to cultivate on even the poorest land and not requiring the use of draft cattle even on the largest plantations.

At the beginning of this year a few crops had already been gathered, and it is estimated that the yield for 1904 will amount to 500 piculs. The fiber is now quoted at from \$8 to \$9 the picul.

GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE.

The continual decadence of agriculture in this island from year to year is remarkable. Nothing is perceived which would offer hopes of its prompt reestablishment and bring it back to the place where it was before the revolution.

The facts above set forth give painful evidence of its critical situation. All of its important products have suffered a decrease amounting to one-half, more or less, as compared to that period, and it is impossible to prophesy how long this state of affairs will exist. It is true that there has been an increase in some products, such as corn, but this does not signify that there is any indication of an improvement, because proportionately a greater amount of labor has had to be employed than would ordinarily be the case. I mean to say by this that a farmer who, let us say, with proper tools and animals can cultivate three hectares of land to corn, without these things would necessarily have to employ four men to cultivate the same area of ground.

ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Various factors have contributed to the ruin of agriculture in this province, the principal one being the results of the revolution, during which large sums of money, represented by large plantations burnt down or neglected, were lost. Besides this there were the large warehouses, sugar mills, agricultural tools and implements that were destroyed or burned, and the draft cattle either died or were stolen, especially during the insurrection against Spanish rule.

Even during normal times there has been a scarcity of capital, so that it has always been difficult to secure loans, even at the exorbitant interest of from 20 to 25 per cent and with good security.

Planters and farmers have always, in the great majority, lived on credit, secured not precisely by the nominal value of their lands, but by the value represented by the improvements thereon, the methods of production, and the crops, all of which were hypothecated to respond for the amount of the debt and interest thereon.

When all these elements had been lost disaster resulted to agriculture, and as a natural consequence both principal and interest were lost in the majority of cases. Under these circumstances the capitalists, in the impossibility of being reimbursed, lost confidence and will make no new loans upon agricultural property even at the very highest rates of interest.

Another reason for the decay of agriculture is the increase in wages due to the high price of staple articles of food. The present cost of labor is so out of proportion with the value of agricultural products of certain kinds, like sugar, for instance, that it is impossible to cultivate them except at a loss. There were other contributory causes which have brought agriculture to its present state, such as the frequent plagues of locusts, drought, etc., but owing to their transitory character they do not constitute a problem the solution of which requires careful study.

The solution of the problem, therefore, is the result of the following factors:

1. Lack of capital.
2. Lack of cattle, and
3. The high price of labor and the low prices brought by agricultural products.

Perhaps it will be stated that the lack of cattle can be overcome by purchasing new stock when the farmers shall have gotten on their feet again. This is true, but it must be borne in mind that the frequent occurrence of rinderpest and other cattle diseases make the farmer continually exposed to the danger of losing the capital invested in them, and so rather than run this risk he prefers to cultivate his lands in accordance with his present resources and without contracting new obligations which might mean ruin to him.

MEANS OF SOLVING THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM.

As the causes above indicated are known, it will not be impossible to seek the remedy which shall adequately restore agriculture to its former condition. However, it is necessary that the question be looked at from every point of view and that all of the factors which have contributed to the decadence be eliminated at one time, and not to attempt to eliminate them one by one, as the government has done in its experiment of importing draft cattle which up to the present day has not had the result of improving the condition of agriculture.

As my duties take up almost my entire time, I regret that in this report it is not possible for me to take up and explain what appears to me would work a solution of this problem, which on account of its transcendancy deserves special attention and careful study. I will therefore leave this matter to be dwelt upon at length at some future day.

Before finishing this part of my report I would say, in passing, that the establishment of a few manufactories whose raw materials can be cultivated in this province would give a great impulse to the development of agriculture; for example, that of cotton mills, whose products are largely consumed in these islands.

As a raw material, cotton is a plant easily and cheaply cultivated. It does not require the use of draft cattle even when raised on a large scale. If there were a demand for cotton, planters would at once cultivate this plant to lands that are bare and uncultivated, and the

profits would not only bring results to agriculture itself, but the manufacturer being able to acquire raw material cheap could advantageously compete with the foreign product and the consumer could buy the finished article much cheaper than he now does.

ADVERSITIES SUFFERED BY AGRICULTURE.

During the period covered by this report the province was invaded by locusts several times, the last plagues occurring in August and December, 1903, and the beginning of June of this year. The pueblos which most severely suffered were: San Fernando, Carcar, Argao, Bogó, Bantayan, San Remigio, Asturias, Toledo, Aloguinsan, Barili, Naga, and Talisay.

For the extermination of this pest 988 galvanized iron sheets and 151 sacks of rice were equitably distributed among the pueblos. In all of the municipalities the amount of locusts killed was 1,728 oavanes.

The provincial locust board as well as the local boards were duly organized under the provisions of the law and adopted regulations and took such measures as the circumstances required in connection with the balance of their duties.

The prolonged drouth felt about the beginning of the year 1903 and the excessive rains at the end of that year resulted in the loss of many crops, especially the drouth, which had a great deal to do with the presence of famine in some parts. In the same manner the storm of June 2, 1903, in the northern part of this island, destroyed many crops in the municipalities of Bantayan, San Remigio, Bogó, and Tabogan.

The famine felt in some of the municipalities was combatted with the relief fund of 10,000 piculs of rice received from the insular government, which was used for the payment of labor on the roads constructed in the municipalities where matters were at their worst.

The rinderpest is still prevalent and continues its work of exterminating the remnants of the provincial herds.

The commissioner sent down by the government for the purpose of inoculating cattle with the prophylactic serum in those pueblos where there were cases of the epidemic met with the most deplorable failure, as the majority of the cattle inoculated died, so that the country people have lost faith in these remedies and are resigned to the loss of their cattle, but they will not, under any circumstances, risk the danger of inoculation, for they are convinced that its effects are fatal.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of this province are in the same condition as that described in my last annual report. With the exception of the city of Cebú, where a few industries of little importance are established, in the balance of the municipalities they are merely of a home character. The fostering of a few manufactories whose raw materials are produced, or could be produced, in this region, would give a great impulse to the financial prosperity of these islands.

The establishment of trade schools in all of the provinces would constitute an important factor in the industrial development of these islands, because then the capitalist who desired to establish himself here could find intelligent and skilled labor from these schools and they would be much cheaper than imported help.

COMMERCE.

The trade of this province is almost in exactly the same condition as during the year 1902, an account of which is to be found in my report for that period. For this reason I think it is unnecessary for me to enter into details with regard to this matter.

I recommend, however, the prompt completion of the improvements of the port of Cebú as this would be a great aid to the commerce of the province.

Respectfully submitted.

JUAN CLÍMACO,
Governor Province of Cebú.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE,
Laoag, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the province of Ilocos Norte for the fiscal year 1903-4:

ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

During the period embraced by this report this province has, speaking broadly, advanced gradually but steadily under the provincial and municipal laws (Acts Nos. 82 and 83), as is

manifested by the growth of public interest in the administration and the development of its material resources. This has been accomplished by an upright and impartial application of the laws governing us and with the assistance of the protection and help extended by the insular government.

It is necessary to confess that it at first appeared as if the present constitution were not adaptable to the people of this province or of the archipelago, in view of their social and political training in the past, and that therefore it would be necessary to labor as we have been laboring in order to bring about harmony between public and private interests—that is to say, an advantageous reciprocity in the relations of the individual with the government, and there can be no doubt that from the sacrifices of the government and the efforts of the people, born of their natural desire to adapt themselves to existing circumstances, a favorable result has been achieved. So true is this that during the last fiscal year the moral and material prosperity of the province was greater than during the two former years, without there having been the least show of opposition to a compliance with public duties and the observance and practice of the ideas involved in existing institutions. The people have not shown themselves indifferent to their material welfare. On the contrary, they are becoming stronger in their conviction that their institutions are of a liberal character and noble in their purpose, for they have seen their beneficent influence upon their own lives. They have directed their efforts toward the general welfare, bearing the public burdens with docility; they have maintained a good standard of public morality and have favored education and sanitation, and they have taken advantage of peace and tranquillity to direct their efforts toward the greatest possible development of their resources to such an extent that though their evolution has been somewhat slow and laborious it has been parallel with the noble desire of the government to give to them the fullness of their material and moral advancement and hence to their highest possible welfare.

This result was to be expected, in view of the fact that the individual and collective workings of the provincial and municipal governments have always been, in so far as practicable, along the lines laid down by existing legislation, guided by the principles of reason and justice. Notwithstanding the efforts of the provincial and municipal officers to secure the highest prosperity and to second the noble and generous desires of the government in this regard, there have been a few instances of an exceptional character which to a certain degree have been as obstacles in the way, and to these I shall refer further on.

The progress achieved by the province is due not only to the liberal tendency of the existing institutions and the natural desire of the inhabitants of the province to reach a higher and more prosperous sphere, but also to the administrative work of the provincial and municipal governments, that have displayed the greatest zeal, activity, and energy in the management of public affairs and have endeavored to interpret the law so that the people might derive from it the greatest benefit.

During the last fiscal year the provincial board held 138 sessions and passed 1,159 resolutions. Its meetings have been public, and prior to adopting any resolution a careful examination of the matter in hand has always been followed by conscientious deliberation. All of its resolutions have been enforced. During the former fiscal year the provincial board held 59 sessions, in which it disposed of 406 separate matters. Table No. 1 is a detailed statement of the work of the provincial board.

As may be seen from this table, very few sessions were held for the purpose of considering charges against municipal officers or the amendment or repeal of municipal ordinances that were defective in the sense of being contrary to the provisions of the municipal code.

As was to be expected, a few defects have been found in the workings of the municipal governments, due to the introduction of a new system. One of the hardest things in the world for a municipal official is for him to get rid of old customs and ideas left by the former centralizing system of government adopted in the past rule.

These defects, however, are fast disappearing as the municipal officers are beginning more clearly to understand present institutions, in view of the fact that a large part of the labors of this provincial government is devoted to the work of teaching the municipalities to accustom themselves to the present governmental system.

It is for this reason that the municipal governments are gradually fulfilling their official duties in a more perfect manner and at the same time beginning to understand the spirit of the constitution, demonstrating that the people have their rights at the same time that they demand a more energetic enforcement of the law. Thus they have succeeded in bringing about a state of general welfare and, comparatively speaking, have achieved great progress.

TAXES AND IMPOSTS.

The respect that the inhabitants of this province have for the law, their growing conviction that it is their duty to bear their share of the public burdens for the support of the government which rules over them, together with the zeal, activity, and intelligence of the officials charged with the collection of the taxes, have contributed greatly to the fact

that nearly all the taxes were paid before June 30 last, in spite of the fact that the province had suffered some interruptions in its material development. In dealing with the financial condition of the province I shall speak more at length and in detail with regard to this matter.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the time to which this report refers much greater progress than during former years has been made in the improvement and construction of public buildings, roads, and bridges. The repairs made to the provincial government building, the construction of a high school, the improvement of some bridges, the construction and repair of provincial and municipal roads, as well as the repairs and improvements of many municipal buildings and schools, distinguished the fiscal year just past from former years.

However, the small amount of funds that the province has on hand for road work and the state of neglect, lasting many years, into which the roads have fallen that implies their gradual destruction, will make it difficult, if not impossible, in spite of the great amount of rice furnished for road construction from the Congressional relief fund, unless the financial condition of the province improves, to place them in the state in which they originally were, which we are assured was that of being the best roads in the archipelago.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

The native of Ilocos Norte, being by nature industrious and a foe of idleness and other vices, and owing to his respect for the law and the highly moralizing character of the government, taken in connection with the efficacy of the laws and the activity, zeal and intelligence of the officers of the courts of justice, have resulted in that very few crimes have been recorded in this province, and the number would have been much less had not the province suffered from the effects of famine at the beginning of the fiscal year. Exhibit No. 2 is a detailed statement of the criminal cases recorded and of the nature of the same.

In civil matters many suits have been recorded, though involving small amounts. This is to be accounted for by the fact that realty being unsecured by official documents and the majority held undistributed, it not being the custom for heirs to divide an estate, their successors, either because they do not know the exact portion which corresponds to them or through the ambition of any one of them to possess the entire property, go into litigation, often more costly than the value of the property itself.

PUBLIC ORDER.

The maintenance of public order is in the hands of the insular constabulary, and the municipal police, established in each one of the pueblos of the province. The municipal police, following regulations enacted by the municipal councils, and orders emanating from the provincial government, looks after the maintenance of public order, brings information as to violations of municipal ordinances, arrests infractors of the law, serves summonses on witnesses subpoenaed by the courts, and arrests criminals—though this last service is sometimes performed by the insular constabulary in this provincial capital and in some posts in the province, which responds every time that it is necessary. Thanks to the valuable services rendered by the constabulary and the municipal police, public order has been maintained and few criminals have escaped.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Besides the postal service, the provincial government has established a telephone and telegraph service in this capital and in some of the pueblos of the province. There is a post-office in every municipality established under the provisions of act No. 82, and, as a general rule, this service has been good.

PRISONS.

There is a provincial jail at the capital, which is built of stone, for the confinement of prisoners sentenced to penalties of less than two years, and of those awaiting trial. Its management is in the hands of the provincial governor, acting through a warden and assistant warden. The constabulary have the custody of the building, and its administration is all that could be desired.

There are also jails in the municipalities contained in the municipal buildings, of which the municipal police have the custody. Their administration is fairly good.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Although education is looked after by a separate branch of the provincial government, it is its duty to encourage and extend it. For this reason the provincial and municipal governments, desiring to give the widest possible range to the benefits of education, have left

nothing undone for its development, and have given it their fullest support and assistance. As a matter of fact, schools have been erected in all of the pueblos of the province, and the number of students has multiplied. Great interest and love for education is manifest throughout the province, and it can be stated that in all of the good sized pueblos there are hundreds of young men and children who speak and write English, and have reached a certain degree of efficiency in the elements of the exact sciences.

A school of arts and trades would doubtless serve as a great incentive to a great many students who, desiring to fit themselves for some career, are unable to go to Manila. During the last fiscal year some Filipino teachers in this province were appointed insular teachers.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

Before the establishment of the present régime nearly the entire province was ignorant of the advantages of sanitation and hygiene from a scientific standpoint. For this reason at the beginning the municipalities gave but little importance to this branch. When the provincial board of health was organized it encountered a great deal of difficulty and not a little work in enforcing sanitary measures. Although the sanitary measures and the recommendations of this government were not crowned with the greatest possible success, it has been observed that the people of the province are learning that the observance of sanitary laws is indispensable for the maintenance of health. There has been greater progress in this direction during the last fiscal year. During the time covered by this report there was a recrudescence in some of the pueblos of the province of the smallpox epidemic, on account of the lack of vaccinators. However, recently the efforts of the provincial board of health have been successful in localizing and extinguishing it. Rinderpest and surra have decimated carabao, cattle and horses, and the province has also been afflicted with an epidemic among other domestic animals, including barnyard fowls.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

For a long time past, and until very recently, the commerce of this province was insignificant, La Compania General de Tabacos, some dozens of Chinese merchants and a few foreigners and natives monopolizing it. At present, however, there are signs of new life, and daily there is felt in the province a greater desire to develop its commercial relations. Last year two mercantile associations were established by natives of the province, as well as a few private companies capitalized for small amounts, the entire lot scarcely reaching a total of from 20,000 to 30,000 pesos. It is not too much to say that in time business will improve considerably if agriculture, the principal source of wealth in this province, continues to make progress. During the first few months of the past fiscal year embraced by this report famine made itself felt, owing to the drought of the former year, and the plague of locusts which destroyed the plantations, and as a natural consequence there was a marked depression in business; but during the latter months of the said fiscal year conditions improved gradually with the harvesting of the crops, though it hardly reached expectations; however, the merchants and the public have felt some relief from the said improvement.

Business has not been so good as might have been expected for the reason that the use of the old style carts has been prohibited. These carts, if exception is made of rafts used by some pueblos in the eastern part of the province during a certain season of the year, are the only available means of transportation in the province, as the comparative cost of carts of modern construction is too high, and it is the opinion of the inhabitants of this province that the cattle used as draught animals here are not suitable for this class of vehicles, considering that provincial roads, notwithstanding the work which has been done upon them, are, in a great part, of such a nature as to make hauling extremely difficult, especially during the rainy season. This is particularly more true of those roads which follow the banks of streams or that cross rivers where the building of bridges is impracticable on account of the sandy nature of the ground, the danger from freshets, and the steep grades. The price of rice has fallen considerably, and to a certain extent transactions in this article have become paralyzed on account of the impossibility of transportation to the province of Ilocos Sur, the best customer the province has. Rice can not be shipped by sea for the reason that the only available ports are Currimaos and Gabo, and they are too far distant from the point of production and can only be utilized during a portion of the year.

The principal article shipped from this province is tobacco, although there are but four pueblos where it is grown on a large scale—Batac, Bacarra, Dingras, and San Miguel. Some 17,500 quintals of tobacco were shipped to Manila which, at the price of 6 pesos a quintal, brought 105,000 pesos.

Maguay is the second article in importance at present, but judging from the price at which it is now quoted, which is relatively high, is destined to take first place. Thirteen thousand piculs of this product were shipped to Manila at a price of 8 pesos the picul, making 104,000 pesos.

Rice occupies the third place. During normal times about 30,000 pesos worth of this article was shipped to the provinces of Ilocos Sur and Cagayan. The shipments during the last fiscal year have only amounted to 6,000 pesos to date.

Next in importance come cotton, mongo, corn, sugar, onions, garlic, and other vegetables, and basi, a liquor extracted from molasses, all of which products are consumed locally in the pueblos where they are produced, with the exception of cotton, onions, and garlic, a portion of which are exported to Manila, Cagayan and Ilocos Sur, respectively, to the value of ₱2,000, ₱1,000, and ₱1,000, in the order named. Horses, hogs, and fish nets are shipped to the value of ₱5,000, ₱3,000, and ₱2,000, respectively.

Textiles made in this province, especially in the pueblo of Paoy, are also sold in the form of sheets, napery, and dress goods, but a very small amount is shipped outside of the province, the little that is exported being sold by peddlers in the province of Cagayan. During the last fiscal year goods to the value of 6,000 pesos were shipped.

The same thing may be said with regard to mats made in the pueblo of Bangui.

There is also a private company engaged in the lumbering business, but on account of lack of good transportation and a port this business has not been lively. Rattan and gogo are also articles of commerce in the province.

The business in imported articles is in the hands of a few dozen Chinamen and a branch of the *Compañía General de Tabacos* established in the city, although a mercantile company organized by natives and some peddlers have a share in this business. In the pueblos of the province this class of business is in the hands of Chinamen, who keep small stalls or bazaars, native merchants and peddlers, and of a mercantile company organized by the natives of the pueblo of Batac.

The value of merchandise imported into this province during the fiscal year is probably in the neighborhood of ₱200,000. Textiles, cotton thread, petroleum, iron, galvanized iron, plows, lamps, plates, hats, umbrellas, and parasols, groceries and liquors, and other knickknacks of smaller importance. With the exception of the lumber business and rice, the price of which has fallen considerably, the trade in all other articles has been larger than last year.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The clayey nature of the land, the geographical situation and climate of the province, and the chemical components of the vegetable mold, make the land of the province susceptible of a great variety of cultivation. For this reason agriculture is the principal basis of the wealth of this region in spite of the fact that the science of agriculture is scarcely known, and the most rudimentary methods of tilling the ground with the most primitive of tools are in vogue. Thus, agricultural work is carried on with the aid of carabaos and without artificial manures, and gives relatively a large yield, which is sufficient for the necessities of the people and the comfort of a few landed owners. There is no machinery in the province used in connection with agriculture, with the exception of a windmill for irrigation, a motor for shelling rice, a machine for stripping maguay, and a cotton stripper recently set up. The first belongs to a property owner in the district of San Nicolás, this city; the second to another property owner of this capital, and is now being set up. It appears surprising that a province like this, so suitable for agriculture, and the inhabitants of which are noted for their industry, should remain stationary. The explanation is to be found in the following facts: All of the agricultural lands are so widely distributed that it is not too much to say that the majority of heads of families have their own piece of land, upon which they work the year round. But each holding is so small that the yield is scarcely sufficient to cover the necessities of each family. In order to make up the deficiency, if any, they are obliged to seek work, and as there are no great manufacturing industries or commercial enterprises in this province, often they do not find it. It is true that there are some landowners who have relatively large holdings, but the products of their lands are not sufficient to allow them to purchase modern machinery, especially at this time, when they have suffered great losses on account of the rinderpest among cattle. If agricultural companies or societies with sufficient capital were to be organized they would doubtlessly overcome all of these obstacles and properly develop all of these agricultural resources of Ilocos Norte. Notwithstanding all this, it has been noted that during the last fiscal year agriculture has taken a step forward as compared to the preceding year. This progress would have been more accentuated had not the plague of locusts destroyed a great part of the plantations at the beginning of the year, and had not the farmers been so backward in providing themselves with the new style carts to replace the old, the use of which is prohibited on provincial roads.

Rice comes first in order in the importance of the agricultural products of this province, followed by tobacco. Table No. 3 shows the principal products gathered during the fiscal year 1903-4.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

There are very few manufactories in this province, also very little commerce; however, when it comes to speaking of what may be termed home industries, it can be assured that in the majority of homes some industry or other is carried on. The majority of the people of the laboring classes in this province are engaged in the work of planting and harvesting rice for a daily wage or working the land on shares.

Next in importance comes the work of removing the fiber from the maguey plant. Many people are engaged in this labor, either on their own account, for others, or for a daily wage. The process is very ancient and difficult, and consists in the laceration of the leaves, which are cut longitudinally and submerged in large quantities, either in salt or running water, for a period of from five to seven days, after which they are taken out and washed until all of the pulp is removed and the fiber is left clean. It is then put in the sun to dry and baled. This method is very objectionable, first, because in those pueblos where there is no running water the work can only be carried on during a small portion of the year, that is to say, when the streams are not dry, or else the leaves have to be carried a long distance to reach running water. This is done in order to avoid the mixture of the sap of this plant, which is deleterious to health, with running water generally used all over the province for domestic purposes; and, secondly, because the sap of the maguey is of a corrosive character and produces an objectionable itch that deters a great many people from having anything to do with this business.

The curing of tobacco, or rather the arrangement of the leaves after they have been dried, which consists in folding them longitudinally, so that the underside is seen, and piling them prior to their being baled, is also an industry in this province. This is essentially a home industry, in view of the fact that it is only tobacco speculators or buyers who employ any day laborers for this service (and they are very few), most of the work being done by the farmers, the entire family taking part in this labor.

In the thrashing of rice the same thing holds good as in the process of curing tobacco, in view of the fact that most of the rice is sold unshelled, with the exception of that which a few merchants take to Cagayan; hence it happens that each house thrashes its own rice for the family. During the last fiscal year this labor was done by hand—that is to say, the grains of rice are separated from the straw by the blows of a wooden pestle named “*al-o*”—the rice being placed upon a hard piece of ground especially prepared for the purpose.

SUGAR MAKING.

Each sugar planter has a wooden mill, worked by carabaos, and grinds his own cane, boils the juice, and converts it into sugar.

MAKING OF BASI WINE FROM SUGAR CANE.

This is also a home industry, as sugar planters after extracting the juice from the cane allow the same to ferment in earthen receptacles with a mixture of leaves, fruits, and a bark of the tree called “*samac*” and others. These earthen jars are generally buried in the ground almost as high as the neck of same. In two months the basi is drinkable, but it is better to allow fermentation to continue for a longer period.

TEXTILES.

Dress goods are woven in ordinary hand looms made of wood, as well as sheets and duck for sailmaking. This is also essentially a home industry in the pueblos of the province, with the exception of that of Paoay, where the industry is carried on in relatively a large scale and the product shipped to other pueblos and even to the province of Cagayan. Before weaving, the cotton is prepared by removing the calyx of the flower and the seed by means of an instrument worked by hand, shown in photograph No. 5 (figure *a*). It is then spun as shown in figure *b*, starched (figure *c*) (for certain textiles the thread is not starched), and thus the preliminary work proceeds until ready for the loom (figures under letters *d*, *e*, *f*, and *g*).

In Bangui, one of the pueblos of the province, mats are made for all of Ilocos Norte.

The pottery industry is carried on in many of the pueblos, more especially in the ancient one of San Nicolás, now the district of Laoag. Braziers, pots, water jars, piping, and brick are made in sufficient quantities to supply the entire province.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

At the pueblo of Laoag quileces, calezas, carromatas, and other vehicles are manufactured in sufficient quantities for local use.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Lime is made at Pasuquin and Paoay equal to the demand throughout Ilocos Norte. Salt making is also carried on there. Lime is also made in other pueblos of the province, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the local demand. The following industries are also carried on in this province: Iron working, silversmithing, carpentry, shoemaking, basket weaving, manufacture of native hats called salocots, fan making, both paper and cloth, tailoring, and lace making on a small scale. Fishing is carried on by a few river pueblos to a very small extent.

Wages fluctuate between 30 centavos and 1 peso a day. The products of all the industries carried on in Ilocos Norte have contributed to the welfare of the province.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

As the only resources of this province have been described in detail and the state of their development noted, it is easy to infer the economic state of Ilocos Norte. The largest property owners in the province, who do not exceed half a dozen, have an income which probably does not exceed 3,000 pesos a year; the next largest property owners have an income of about 1,000 pesos, and the balance, which form the great majority of landowners, probably does not exceed 150 pesos gross. I have already stated in speaking of agriculture that the generality of the inhabitants of this province own their own piece of land, which does not produce sufficient for them to live. For this reason they are obliged to supplement their farming with any one of the industries carried on in the province. Their daily earnings may be calculated at from 20 to 30 cents, and out of this amount they pay their personal registration taxes or the land tax, although all holdings valued at less than 50 pesos are exempt from taxation under the law.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year a severe financial crisis was felt, owing to the mortality among draft cattle, the drought, and the plague of locusts, which, as has been stated before, did a great deal of damage to the plantations. Notwithstanding this, at the end of the year these losses had been recuperated, as the crops were very much better than those of the year before, and there was a general revival of industry. The revision of the assessment upon real estate in this province resulted in improving the economic condition of nearly all the pueblos in view of the reductions made in the valuations and the exemption from taxation of all holdings valued at less than 50 pesos, of which there are many in this province. In short, it may be stated that although the year started in badly the province has improved from an economic standpoint in comparison to the year before. A proof of this is found in the fact that very few taxes were uncollected on June 30, last.

The following table shows approximately the economic state of the province, although it does not include the amount of wages paid to laborers nor the value of the products consumed in the province and capital employed.

Shipments out of the province, fiscal year 1903-4.

	Pesos.
Tobacco, 17,500 quintals, at 6 pesos.....	105,000
Maguay, 13,000 piculs, at 8 pesos.....	104,000
Rice.....	6,000
Cotton.....	2,000
Onions.....	1,000
Garlic.....	1,000
Horses.....	5,000
Hogs.....	3,000
Fish nets.....	2,000
Textiles.....	6,000
Total.....	235,000

Imports.

Textiles, raw cotton, cotton thread, petroleum, iron, galvanized iron, plows, lamps, plates, hats, umbrellas, parasols, food stuffs, beverages, and notions.....	200,000
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FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

In view of the obligations which the province was obliged to meet during the last fiscal year and of the public works undertaken by it, the provincial board was obliged to ask for a loan of \$20,000 from insular funds, as the collection of some of the taxes was considerably delayed, but thanks to the increased prosperity felt during the latter months of the

fiscal year, to which this report refers, resulting in the collection of nearly all of the taxes, the provincial treasury had sufficient money on hand to meet all of its expenditures. In spite of the fact that the revision of the assessment upon real property in this province resulted in the reduction of the valuation of the same and that by legislation a great many small holdings were exempted from the payment of taxes, the revenues of the provincial government were considerably reduced; however, its general conditions as compared to the year before have improved.

As to the municipalities, consolidation has reduced the number of employees and has increased their revenues. For this reason their financial condition has considerably improved, although they were greatly affected by the revision of the assessment.

The following table shows the balance on hand in all of the municipalities of the province on June 30, 1904:

Laoag.....	\$22,042.74
Batac.....	8,825.15
Paoay.....	3,458.24½
Badoc.....	3,546.82
San Miguel.....	1,243.07
Piddig.....	1,700.16½
Dingras.....	12,671.91
Bacarra.....	1,629.40
Pasquin.....	1,132.18
Banguí.....	2,081.60
Total.....	58,331.28

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The political conditions of the province are in a general way reflected by the foregoing paragraphs.

The people have enjoyed peace and tranquillity and are staunch supporters of the constituted government; they have devoted their energies to the useful pursuits and have cheerfully paid all legal taxes for the support of the government. They have worked for the common good and have lent their assistance in all matters of public interest, complying with all the provisions of the law and at the same time exercising their rights in a peaceable manner. The people have demonstrated in the elections that the selection of capable persons to guide the administration of the municipalities is necessary and that only in this manner should public business be carried on, so as to reach the noble end which is the hope of the government and the desire of the people. As is natural, political parties have been organized and have labored for the election of their candidates, but in this struggle for supremacy public order has not been disturbed, with the exception of one single case in the municipality of Laoag growing out of a dispute over the counting of the votes, in which it was charged that a seditious act had been committed. This case is now before the courts. Strictly speaking, there are no political parties in this province with the exception of the Federal Party, which is a branch of the Manila organization and closely follows the lines of its platform. The case of the municipality of Paoay at the beginning of the last fiscal year relative to illicit associations of which the government was informed, and which was tried by the court of first instance of this province, is the only black mark in the record of its political existence during the time covered by this report.

To recapitulate, the people of this province, loving peace and tranquillity, have closely lived up to the noble and generous ideals of the government, and by gradual and progressive evolution have guided their public affairs with zeal, activity, and wisdom, having as their motto the great principle laid down by the constitution.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

MELCHOR FLOR,
Acting Governor, Province of Ilocos Norte.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EXHIBIT 1.—Sessions of the provincial board of Ilocos Norte.

Fiscal year July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:

Number of sessions.....	138
Number of resolutions passed.....	1,159

Fiscal year July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904—Continued.

Matters acted upon by resolution—

Disbursements of provincial funds.....	627
Approvals of traveling expenses.....	43
Repairs to provincial roads.....	22
Government of infidel tribes.....	2
Congressional relief fund.....	12
Opinions passed relative to ordinances, executive orders, and inquiries of municipal governments.....	47
Charges against municipal officers.....	38
Sales of impounded animals.....	62
Matters relative to sanitation.....	11
Creations of provincial positions.....	35
Increase of salaries of provincial employees.....	5
Assessments.....	22
Resignations and substitutions of municipal employees.....	10
Administration of the provincial jail.....	4
Provincial school.....	4
Hall for court of first instance.....	1
Appointments of nonelective municipal employees.....	23
Change of currency.....	6
Complaints and memorials.....	26
Rice purchased from insular government.....	13
Extermination of locusts.....	1
Purchase of new wheels and prohibition of use of old-style carts and sledges.....	11
Consolidation of municipalities and elections.....	31
Purchase of materials and property for the provincial government.....	21
Subscription to the Official Gazette.....	2
Game laws.....	2
Civil-service matters.....	8
Care of insane.....	3
Use of firearms.....	2
Public works.....	12
Absence of provincial employees.....	2
Departure of Mr. Taft for the United States.....	1
Transportation for military.....	1
Convention of municipal presidents.....	10
Count of provincial cash.....	11
Care of provincial building.....	1
Provincial elections.....	2
Petition for loan.....	1
Absence of municipal officers.....	7
Collection of taxes by councilors and tenientes of barrios.....	2
Accounts of justice of the peace courts.....	1
List of municipal officers sent to Manila.....	3
Hours of labor of employees of provincial government.....	1
Departure of provincial governor, Julio Agcaoili, for the United States.....	1
Days of sessions of the provincial board.....	2
Salary of municipal treasurers.....	1
Explanation of the law relative to fish weirs.....	1
Bond of municipal treasurers.....	1
Recommendation of candidate for register of deeds.....	1
Suspension of provincial employees.....	2
Employment of an insular chemist.....	1

Total..... 1, 159

Fiscal year July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903:

Number of sessions.....	59
Number of resolutions passed.....	406
Matters acted upon by resolution—	
Revision of accounts and counting of cash, provincial treasury.....	6
The military turn over the provincial building to the provincial board.....	1
One person holding two municipal offices.....	2
Trial of charges against municipal officers.....	20
Approval of expenses for government work.....	4
Board of assessors.....	1

Fiscal year July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903—Continued.

Matters acted upon by resolution—Continued.

Sanitary measures.....	24
Pardon of municipal prisoners.....	1
Resignations.....	15
Purchase of property by the provincial government.....	4
Provincial positions and filling of vacancies in same.....	20
Disbursements of provincial funds.....	163
Recommendations of convention of municipal presidents.....	19
Appointments of nonelective municipal officers.....	3
Relative to municipal ordinances.....	20
Death of municipal officers.....	1
Duty of municipal officers.....	1
Administration of the provincial jail.....	8
Deaths and substitutions of municipal officers.....	3
Relative to inquiries and charges against employees.....	4
Land tax.....	8
Examination of clerks.....	1
Repairs to provincial roads.....	12
Municipal elections.....	9
Law relative to small boats.....	2
Petitions and memorials from private citizens.....	12
Disputes over jurisdictions.....	3
Loans to municipalities.....	6
Property impounded.....	7
Approvals of traveling expenses.....	11
Increase of salaries of provincial employees.....	2
Care of provincial government building.....	1
Provincial school.....	6
Counterfeit bank notes.....	1
Consolidation of municipalities.....	3
Suspension and reinstatement of provincial officer.....	1
Session days of the provincial board.....	1
Total.....	406

EXHIBIT No. 2.—Cases on record passed upon by the court of first instance during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, showing nature of same.

Nature.	Cases received.	Cases upon which sentence has been passed.	Nature.	Cases received.	Cases upon which sentence has been passed.
Robbery.....	13	9	Abduction.....	1	1
Theft.....	58	23	Arbitrary arrest.....	1	1
Estafa.....	20	11	Attempted rape.....	1	1
Slander.....	15	9	Highway robbery.....	12	6
Murder.....	1	1	Assault accompanied by physical injuries.....	16	2
Fraud.....	1	1	Frustrated homicide.....	1	1
Rape.....	3	3	Illegal exaction.....	1	2
Adultery.....	4	1	Sedition.....	2	1
Falsification.....	2	2	Attempted theft.....	1	1
Coercion.....	5	8	Crimes against religion and worship.....	1	1
Abduction.....	5	3	Misappropriation of public funds.....	4	1
Libel.....	5	1	Undue influence.....	1	1
Resisting the authorities.....	7	1	Counterfeiting.....	2	1
Bandolerismo.....	2	4	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1	1
Vagrancy.....	6	2	Illicit association.....	1	1
Mistreatment.....	2	5	Frustrated murder.....	1	1
Homicide.....	2	2	Violation of the sepulcher.....	1	1
Illegal arrest.....	2	2	Use of prohibited arms.....	1	1
Violation of virgins.....	2	1	Conspiracy.....	8	8
Assault on the agents of the authorities.....	4	2	Criminal negligence.....	1	1
Physical injuries.....	2	1			
Housebreaking.....	1	1			
Parricide.....	1	1			
Abortion.....	2	4			
Threats.....			Total.....	207	128

EXHIBIT No. 3.—*Statement showing the more important agricultural products during the fiscal year 1903-4, given approximately from information obtained.*

778,491 cavanes rice, at ₱6.....	₱4, 670, 946
43,396 cavanes corn, at ₱2.....	86, 792
6,676 cavanes mongo, at ₱6.....	40, 056
4,196 cavanes beans, at ₱5.....	20, 980
29,497 quintales tobacco, at ₱6.....	176, 982
13,000 piculs maguey, at ₱8.....	104, 000
16 cavanes indigo, at ₱8.....	128
1,115 cavanes peanuts, at ₱3.....	3, 345
53 cavanes sesame, at ₱5.....	265
15,280 jars wort, at ₱1.....	15, 280
500 quintales cotton, at ₱8.....	4, 000
900 quintales sweet potatoes, at ₱1.....	900
1,000 quintales onions, at ₱1.50.....	1, 500
1,000 quintales garlic, at ₱2.....	2, 000
	<hr/> 5, 127, 174

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR,
Vigan, August 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044 amending section 7 of the Provincial Act No. 83, I have the honor to submit to you the following report:

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES.

The consolidations of some of the municipalities of this province, which took place in December, 1903, reducing the 24 existing at that time to 14, to a certain extent has had the result of making more simple the control exercised over them by the provincial government. The consolidated municipalities are better able to-day to meet their ordinary obligations, although it is true that their funds are not sufficient for the making of improvements in their respective districts, with one exception, Vigan.

From this point of view the consolidation has resulted in some benefit both to the administration of the province and to the municipalities themselves.

At the last municipal elections some irregularities were committed, giving rise to protests in eight of the municipalities, but the provincial board took under consideration only three and annulled the elections held in the municipalities of Lapo, Santa, and Santa Lucia, where new elections were had.

The total revenues of the province and those of the municipalities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, were as follows:

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Balance, provincial and municipal, on July 1, 1903	₱1,812.66	Pfs. 19,482.80
Land tax:		
Provincial.....	15,414.77	16,865.61
Municipal.....	20,520.79	22,401.31
Registration of property.....	79.78	19.01
Provincial revenues from other sources, rice, etc.....	1,908.33	4,845.34
Taxes, provincial and municipal:		
Industrial.....	13,809.32	10,930.86
Cedula.....	32,395.48	7,635.31
Stamp.....	514.97	356.78
Carts.....	8,526.86	5,330.38
Total.....	55,246.63	24,253.31
Other taxes.....	15,120.99	26,831.66
Total.....	110,103.93	114,729.04
Receipts from insular treasurer:		
Forestry taxes.....	2,281.42	782.11
Refunded.....	23,000.00	-----
Refunds, various.....	44.48	131.52
Total.....	137,929.83	124,294.57

The expenditures of the province and of the municipalities amounted to ₱125,932.72 and 101,648.94 pesos local currency.

FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

From 1903 to the present time a gradual falling off in all sorts of business has been noted in this province, due, no doubt, to the financial crisis which is becoming more severe day by day. A proof of this financial depression is the general complaint of merchants that their business is at a standstill. To so great an extent is this true that many shops and stores run by Chinamen and natives in this city have been closed, as they do not sell sufficient even to cover expenses.

This depression in business has naturally affected the industries of the province. The principal causes of the lack of money in this province are undoubtedly the poor crop of sugar and the low prices brought by this article in the Manila market, the withdrawal from circulation of local currency, which, though exchanged for the new currency, the latter is as yet found only in the hands of the wealthy people; the very ordinary crop of rice, due to the locust pest of the year 1903, and the three typhoons which desolated Ilocos Sur during the months of October and November. All of these causes have created a stringency of money, the masses of the people being compelled to use the little they have for the purchase of their staple article of food, rice, the majority of which is shipped in from the province of Pangasinan, which gets the benefit of all of the money so spent. Thanks to the production of maguey—a fiber similar to hemp—which has been about equal to last year's crop and which has maintained its price in the market equal to that of former years, the depression in business has not reached a disastrous extreme.

Notwithstanding all this the price of living has not increased, there having been no scarcity or increase in the price of rice. The same thing may be said with regard to corn, used largely by the numerous agricultural population, mixed with rice, as an article of food. And I believe that even during the months of October and November, when the price of this article increases, as it does every year, the increase will not be as great as last year.

This state of affairs is due to many causes; to the good crop of corn and other agricultural products used as food; to the state of complete tranquillity reigning in all the pueblos of the province, which has permitted the people to devote themselves with perfect liberty to their agricultural pursuits, and more particularly to the proverbial industry of the peaceable inhabitants of the Ilocos region, a great number of whom have labored on public works, such as the Vigan-Bangued wagon road and provincial roads and bridges, where they earned many thousands of pesos in wages.

Right here I would say a few words relative to the exchange of the old currency, both Mexican and Spanish-Philippine, for the new. Notwithstanding the publication of the laws having reference to the demonetization of the old currency and of their having been previously distributed in Spanish and Ilocano in all of the municipalities, it is my opinion that in all about 40 per cent of the old pesos have been exchanged for the new, Mexican being the principal medium in small transactions in this province.

It has only been the merchants and the larger property owners who have made any attempt of ridding themselves of the demonetized pesos; those circulating among the masses, and especially the number kept in the hands of small landholders, the majority of whom live in the country and have the custom of hiding their savings by burying them in the ground, through fear of theft, representing a considerable amount.

There can be no doubt that these people have been notified of the law and of the public announcements calling for an exchange of the old currency for the new; but through their ignorance they have been unable to understand the extent of this measure and the harm which may accrue to them through the nonobservance of the provisions of the law. For this reason they will continue to hide their small savings until convinced of their error, or when obliged to expend same, when either they will find no acceptance or be taken at a greatly reduced value.

The amount of old currency in this province is calculated to be about 700,000 pesos, the majority in the hands of the country people. I think that this is a matter requiring the immediate attention of the government, that should make a new attempt to redeem it by sending the amount it may deem sufficient to the provincial treasury, which will adopt the proper measures for the exchange

through its deputies touring the pueblos, or through the municipal treasurers, with the least possible loss to the holders of the old currency, in case that the government finds it absolutely impossible to make the exchange at par. I make this suggestion in favor of the laboring and poorer classes, for though it is true that the government and the officials having charge of the matter have complied with their duties in giving the greatest possible publicity of the law, in view of the considerations above set forth I believe that these people merit the special attention of the government in order to avoid that they suffer great damage to their interests. Otherwise these people, through ignorance rather than through any fault of their own, will become the victims of the money changers and of unscrupulous merchants.

I have stated that complete tranquillity is enjoyed throughout the municipalities of this province, for during the past year, 1903, and up to the present time, good order has not been disturbed except in one instance, which consisted in the mutiny of the constabulary on the night of February 7, 1904, which produced some consternation and not a little panic in Vigan and some of the southern pueblos of the province through which the mutineers passed; a consternation which lasted but four or five days—that is to say, the time it took to capture the mutinous constabulary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works undertaken by the province during the past fiscal year were as follows: The repairing of the provincial building and the provincial jail; the reconstruction and repairing of some wagon roads, especially that between Vigan and Pandan, the port of this city, and the section of the general highway from Santiago to the municipal boundary of Candon, which have been in a very bad state; and the reconstruction and repair of several bridges and culverts, especially that from the river Susu between San Maria and San Esteban, that of Pulsot, on the Vigan-Pandan road, and that of Bantaoay, between Santo Domingo and Vigan, work on some of these bridges having been suspended for lack of funds in spite of the fact that the province spent \$7,441.45, Mexican, and ₱30,120.25.

The state of the general provincial highway still leaves much to be desired, as only those sections which were almost impassable have been reconstructed or repaired. Last year's rainy season and the torrential rains which recently fell during a period from the latter part of June to the middle of July caused great damage to the road and to the wooden bridges and culverts, some of which were carried away by the force of the waters. To put the general highway in good condition and replace all the bridges, so that they will be able to resist the destructive action of the waters, a great deal of money is needed, which the provincial treasury can not supply. The new provincial building, to be used for a secondary and a normal school, is under construction, and it is hoped that at the end of a year's time it will be completely finished.

AGRICULTURE.

The rinderpest, that during all of last year and so far this year has killed off a considerable number of cattle and carabaos, can not but have fatal consequences upon agriculture, it being well known that in nearly all of the islands of the archipelago the animal force is the principal element used in the cultivation of the soil.

In order that the government may have an exact idea of the gravity of this loss, I give hereunder a note of the number of animals which have died between July 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904:

Cattle:

Dead from rinderpest	821
Dead from foot-and-mouth disease	57
Total	878

Carabaos:

Dead from rinderpest	1,036
Dead from foot-and-mouth disease	64
Total	1,100

Horses:

Dead from glanders.....	238
Dead from surra.....	277
Total.....	515

It is feared that a lack of draft animals necessary for agricultural labor will result in a decrease of the products of this province.

I have stated above that in consequence of the locusts and of typhoons crops of rice and sugar during the past year were damaged to a considerable extent; but on the other hand, the production of maguey, at present the principal product of this province, has been fairly good, for the reason that neither the locusts nor typhoons can cause much damage to this tough and resistant plant.

Since the latter half of the month of July the work of transplanting the beds of rice sown in June has been going on. But there is a lack of plantations still, as this work was not started until the succession of severe typhoons and torrential rains during the last month was over. This series of storms, known in the Philippines as a "colla," I am informed, caused many rivers and streams to flood their banks and do considerable damage to cultivated lands.

The municipalities which have mostly suffered from floods are Santa and Cabugao, especially the first, a large portion of whose lands in the northern part of the pueblo have been carried away by the river Abra, which has already reached as far as the plaza, threatening destruction to the church and convent, two large and beautiful buildings, the schoolhouses, and other buildings around the municipal square. The municipal council, seeing that the town building, which is constructed of wood, was seriously threatened, ordered it to be taken down and set up on high land.

I take the liberty of making a suggestion to the government with relation to agriculture, and in so doing voice the wishes, not only of the inhabitants of this province, but also those of the entire archipelago. Without a doubt the principal source of wealth of this country is agriculture, and as the methods of husbandry in use are very primitive and ancient in this province, as well as throughout the archipelago in general, for which reason but a small portion of production is obtained, the imperious necessity of establishing in each one of the provincial capitals, as soon as may be, a school where the theory and practice of agriculture and horticulture shall be taught is evident. This is a project which for some time past the bureau of education has had in mind, so I understand, and it is one that has already been put into execution in Manila and in some of the provinces, for the bureau very wisely considers that this method of instruction will not only result in increased prosperity to the pueblos, but will also increase business and industry in general. The establishment of such schools is therefore of urgent and vital interest to the country.

Ten years prior to the revolution the Spanish Government, realizing the importance of developing this branch of learning in this country, established two model farms at Magalang, Pampanga, and at Carlota, in the island of Negros, and agricultural stations in some of the provinces, Ilocos Sur having been one of those favored with the latter institution. In these model farms and experimental stations practical agriculture was taught, and experiments were made in new methods of cultivation, and though it is true that these institutions did not give the results to be hoped for, owing to the different methods pursued by the former Government, it was at least seen that the Spanish administration, in spite of all its defects, fully understood the importance of agriculture to these islands and the necessity of spreading among the inhabitants a knowledge of this useful art.

The Filipino people anxiously desire the prompt establishment of these schools as well as schools of arts and trades, and I trust that before long they will see their hopes realized, for I am aware of the interest and of the truly paternal zeal with which the present government regards the education and the welfare of the inhabitants of this archipelago.

EDUCATION—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

There has been a marked progress in education in this province year by year, and the results obtained are highly satisfactory to those who take interest in the future welfare of our people. The number of schools, public and private, and the attendance at same is annually increasing.

There are at present in this province 2 American schoolmistresses and 22 schoolmasters of the same nationality, as well as 6 Filipino teachers, paid by

the insular treasury. Besides this there are 179 Filipino teachers paid by the municipalities. The total amount of salaries paid to the latter is ₱28,620 per year. Besides the high school and the normal established in this city and a high school at Candon, there are 135 public schools throughout the province and 7 or 8 private institutions of learning. The attendance at the high and normal schools of Vigan is 242 and at the other schools some 13,000.

The number of scholars in private institutions is calculated at 800, but it is hoped that after the rainy season is over this number will considerably increase.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the people take great interest in availing themselves of the education which the government furnishes.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The sanitary conditions of this province have somewhat improved, for in spite of the fact that there were some cases of Asiatic cholera during October and November, 1903, the number of deaths in the province was only 4,812, which, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, is an average mortality of 27.36 a thousand.

The prevailing diseases during the year were Asiatic cholera, intermittent fevers, gastro-intestinal catarrh, tuberculosis of the lungs, and a few sporadic cases of smallpox, which were successfully kept down.

I give the following interesting data of marriages and births: Births in the entire province during the past fiscal year, 10,718; average per 1,000 inhabitants, 60.94; number of marriages, 1,326.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

According to data before me, during the year 1903 there has been an increase of 20 per cent in criminal prosecutions in course over the number for the year 1902, and, in my opinion, this is due rather to more scrupulous work in the administration of justice, which is improving every year, than to the real increase in criminality.

The criminal prosecutions begun and sentenced during the year 1903, including those pending on January 1 of said year, and during the first six months of 1904 are given in detail as follows:

Criminal causes pending January 1, 1903	15	
Criminal causes begun during the year 1903.....	157	
	<hr/>	172
Criminal causes sentenced during the year 1903.....	137	
Criminal causes dismissed on account of complainants' failure to prosecute during the year.....	8	
Criminal causes pending January 1, 1904	27	
	<hr/>	172
Criminal causes pending January 1, 1904	27	
Criminal causes begun June 1 to 30, 1904.....	63	
	<hr/>	90
Criminal causes sentenced during the same period.....	26	
Criminal causes pending July 1, 1904.....	64	
	<hr/>	90

The majority of the crimes committed were classified as theft, homicide, assault accompanied by physical injuries, and estafa (swindling, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, etc.).

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATIVE TO AMENDMENTS WHICH SHOULD BE MADE TO THE MUNICIPAL CODE.

First. Subsection (n) of section 18 fixes the month of December of each year as the time when each president shall prepare and make out an annual report setting forth the most important events which have occurred in the municipality within the current year. I believe that it would be advisable to amend this section in the sense that the said report shall be prepared and made out during the month of June instead of December. The reasons for this change are as follows: (a) In order to harmonize said annual report with the provisions of Act No. 1044 amending section 7 of the provincial act relative to the month in

which the provincial governors must send in their own reports, which changes the time for this work from January to July. In this manner the reports of the presidents will be more timely in furnishing data for the reports of the provincial governors, both referring to events transpiring during the fiscal year. (b) The years that the general municipal elections are held on the 1st of December the presidents are busy with the preliminary work of the elections, and with the mental excitement resulting from same when there are protests on account of alleged irregularities it is impossible for them to find time or opportunity to write these reports.

Second. Subsections (c), (d), and (e) of section 47 designate the month of January of each year as the time when the council shall prepare a report in duplicate of the estimated revenues and ordinary and extraordinary expenses for the current year, and I believe that it would be more convenient to have these estimates prepared in the month of July. The reasons are: (a) To make these municipal budgets conform to the fiscal year. (b) To give an opportunity to the newly elected municipal officials after each election to gain a better knowledge and more experience of the affairs of the municipality before making up these budgets, and not, as now happens, to exact from them the drafting of these estimates of the revenues and expenses of the municipality immediately after taking office.

Third. It would also be advisable to amend subsection (f) of section 47 in the sense that the said reports of revenues and expenses of the municipalities shall be approved by the provincial treasurer with the advice and consent of the provincial board.

Respectfully submitted.

M. CRISÓLOGO,

Governor, Province of Ilocos Sur.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ILOILO,

Iloilo, August 23, 1904.

SIR: Complying with the provisions of Act No. 1044 and with the circular letter of the civil government dated June 4, 1904, I have the honor to submit the following report for the province of Iloilo:

If to govern is not an art, but a science—and this has been demonstrated—I may be permitted to refer in this introduction to the general and unchangeable principles of science in order to contemplate man as a natural and necessary inhabitant of the terraqueous globe to which he must necessarily bear moral and physical relations in order to achieve the end predestined for him by creation, an end that is essential and the same for him. In all parts of the earth, whether considered as cosmos in general or as a nation, province, or municipality, because from those general principles emanate, as the branches of a tree spread out from its trunk, the moral and material felicity of the inhabitants of a province—the highest aspiration of every good government.

From this viewpoint conditions during the past fiscal year were hardly satisfactory, as no decided or permanent improvement, either moral or economic, was perceived in the general state of the province. And the reason is to be found in that the inhabitants are absolutely ignorant of the fundamental principles of natural law as specified by public legislation condensed in this single phrase, "The common good through order, morality, and justice." And although quite true that this evil existed heretofore and that in this regard the province knows neither more nor less than formerly of fundamental scientific principles, the liberties granted by the basic political legislation (the municipal code and provincial act), which were understood in a captious manner by the unenlightened in the true sense of the word and in an egotistical manner by the absolutely uneducated, whose only thought and tendency is the instinct of the irrational being for self-preservation at the cost of the destruction of others, have rendered the general situation of the province worse than what it was.

The author of this report does not argue, because of the above result, against liberty nor the highly generous and liberal tendencies of the two fundamental laws mentioned; they are good, pure, and worthy of a good government. The objection lies in their interpretation and application, difficulties which will disappear by hastening the day when education shall become widespread and

general, and by being very careful in enacting secondary laws constraining these fundamental laws which shall have the conditions as to timeliness, economy, and facility in application, as I will show under distinct captions in this report.

It can be perfectly understood why general conditions might be worse this year than last, as the municipal governments have not become acquainted with their high mission set forth in the two fundamental laws under which they were reconstituted, the municipal code and the provincial act, but, on the contrary, have lived in disorder in a moral as much as in a material sense, and for this reason as each year passes it becomes more difficult to remedy the evils they suffer, for we all know that evil tendencies which can be corrected if suffocated in time become incorrigible if allowed to run on, and if economy is not practiced always ruin will eventually follow. This theoretical conclusion is proven by the following facts: The prosperity of a province depends upon the greatest development of its resources and a decrease in criminality.

The value of the exports of Iloilo this year was \$3,066,178 and of its imports \$2,419,017.36; but it must be borne in mind that from the figures given for exports \$2,754,365 must be deducted as the value of the sugar exported, the greatest part of which was grown in the island of Negros, and that of the value of the imports at least one-half was for the same place. The most notable fact in this connection is that two provinces like Iloilo, with a population of 395,042 inhabitants, and the island of Negros, with about an equal number and 225,000 hectares of arable land, are unable between them to export and import on a larger scale than the above figures indicate on account of their lack of energy and development.

During the past fiscal year the province collected as provincial revenues ₱93,964.57 and ₱73,541.80 local currency and disbursed ₱37,614.65 and \$49,599.51 local currency, leaving a balance of ₱6,359.92 and \$23,942.29 local currency. It is well to note that ₱81,670.76 and \$30,396.65 local currency were expended for salaries and wages of employees. It is rather a discouraging outlook for the province to have so small a balance left over when there is so much for it to do in the way of public improvements, among them the construction of a public jail.

In my opinion, it would be very advisable to introduce economy in salaries of employees and in the reduction of their number and to demand the return of the Cotta de Iloilo (fortress of San Pedro) to the province from the military government. In order that it may be used as a public jail as formerly. If to economize is a problem for the province, it is still worse for the municipalities, as scarcely one of them is there that is able to pay the salaries of its employees, who are as numerous as they are useless. To guard against these evils, there is no other remedy than the perspicacity of the provincial board and of the governor in the discharge of their respective duties by raising the administration of the municipalities to a higher moral plane and by applying prompt and efficient remedies to misconduct and abuses by timely warnings and the exemplary corrective measures permitted by law.

The number of cases last year before the courts was 247, against 329 for this year; 227 were disposed of last year, while this year, in spite of the increase in the number, but 149 were disposed of.

It would greatly redound to the definite progress of the province if the municipal code and provincial act were to be taught in the public schools, as in this province not only the children should be educated for the future, but adults also need instruction and education for the public life of the present committed to their charge. It would be a great and lamentable error to permit them through their ignorance and almost absolute lack of education to spoil everything for the present, the only expectation being that the children of to-day who are to succeed them when they are older will correct and amend the evil, when perhaps it will be irreparable, the time for doing so being inopportune. It would also be very advisable, owing to the inability of the inhabitants of this province to appreciate what is best for the common welfare, that the office of governor be held but one term by each incumbent, as the period of two years is quite sufficient, if activity and intelligence are displayed, for a governor to contribute to the improvement and advance of the provincial administration, and if these qualities are lacking in him the inhabitants will have put up with him long enough during the period mentioned. Only in this way can there be avoided the deplorable consequences of a governmental caciquism, which always tends to a practical monopoly of power and collusion with municipal officers, the sole cause of the decadence of the pueblos. On the other hand, the provincial governor, in view of the short time allowed him by law during which he

may profit by the salary attached to his office, will either decide to do good by sacrificing himself to the common welfare and to his own glory or will decline to accept the office, and thus make way for a more able and patriotic man.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Education is quite complete in so far as the part played by the government is concerned and with relation to the actual condition of the spirit of the people of this province. However, it might be improved by the teaching of the Bible and morality, both theological and social, inasmuch as a knowledge of these things fortifies and perfects the human soul, whence all suggestions of ideas and acts originate, both of which make for happiness or misery in this life, and will be all the better and surer to reach the desired end of every good government the better informed the spirit is of these matters. Consequently it would be highly praiseworthy to establish a special class, beginning with primary instruction, in public or social morality, persons of all ages and conditions being admitted. In secondary instruction also, classes in social morality, where Biblical precepts or sacred history derived from authoritative sources are taught, should be established. Only in this manner can education be expected positively and efficiently to contribute to the prompt restoration and maintenance of social order; otherwise, we may be able to present in meaningless figures large numbers of well-educated children as a result of the present system of public instruction, but they are of no service to us at present in the social advancement of the people, as their abilities will not be available until the future. It is therefore important that education should be extended to persons of all ages.

The attention of the superior authorities is invited to the following statistics of the public schools: During the fiscal year 1902-3 the number of children attending school was 6,843, at an expense of approximately \$6,000 local currency, against an attendance of 8,042 and expenses of about \$8,013 local currency for the last fiscal year, according to statistics furnished by the division superintendent of schools for this district. It must be borne in mind that besides the expenditures above set forth for salaries of Filipino teachers there must be added \$2,850 for rent of normal school building, the salaries of American teachers, and cost of books, furniture, stationery, and schoolhouses, which results rather expensively in comparison to the number of scholars. Taking this year's attendance with last reveals that there has been little or no progress toward the realization of the Filipino's desire for education, as the increase in one year is only 1,170 for the entire province, which has, according to the census, 97,272 children of school age. All of these difficulties can be overcome by persistently inculcating the people with the urgent importance of educating themselves and to be economical by practicing sobriety, morality, and good habits.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

If education is important for the happy and progressive existence of the body politic, a good administration of justice is no less necessary and useful. The latter demands not only that the laws shall be applied from the standard of logic and morality, but that the laws shall serve as an example to the community and be productive of economy; but these last two requisites are almost impossible of realization in communities that are lacking in culture, as their realization depends upon the assistance lent the judge by the people and his subordinates. The judge may do his part as a man of learning, which is an upright application of the law, but it may also happen that his subordinates and the people do not support the judge, but place obstacles in the way of justice which make it ineffectual; for example, when the lawyers, clerks, sheriff, and police fail punctually to comply with all that the law provides and the judge orders, or the witnesses by not appearing or by appearing late and testifying without due regard for the truth—all of these things vitiate the beneficent action of justice, and then there is no repentance on the part of the criminal, and the public, looking on, loses the force of an example. Meanwhile the province pays for the keep and other expenses of those prisoners whose cases are not disposed of promptly.

These objections have gradually disappeared in this province, except that the public does not yet cooperate for the better administration of justice, and the court of appeals does not dispose of cases brought before it as would be desired. This denial on its part is due partly to its lack of patriotism and partly to the

insufficient help extended to witnesses in the payment of their traveling expenses and maintenance while at the residence of the court. It would therefore appear very important to provide that the judge certify to the presence of the witness at court and the number of days employed by him since he left his home and until his return in order that upon such certificate he may be paid the amount of traveling expenses and per diem due him. It can not be denied that the majority of crimes go unpunished because of the refusal of witnesses to testify who have nature's law on their side against which no human law can exact from them, considering their extreme poverty, the obligation of appearing in the courts.

In addition, these two great necessities, education and justice, that it is the duty of man to improve in society, and which affect his principal part—the spiritual being—we must study that which is most essential to his material being by means of which he conserves and at the same time perfects both the spirit and the body. And from this viewpoint it is my opinion that we ought immediately interest ourselves in agriculture, the original source of all wealth, as is demonstrated to us by history, statistics, and the science of political economy. Man begins to enrich himself by appropriating the products of the soil, and it is only when he has them in abundance that he thinks of transforming them by means of industry, and when he has perfected the latter in quality and quantity he devotes himself to commerce, the pinnacle of his labors tending to his well-being in this life.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, in its rudimentary stage, when man tills the ground in order to take from it what is useful by his own efforts, does not require great elements but only man's intelligence and human determination, but man's desire to improve it impels him to make the production of the soil larger and better, hence the use of mechanics or machinery which demands us to depend upon the aid of political economy, capital, machinery, and an able-bodied population; these two latter elements exist in the region, though not in equal conditions, because the machinery is of foreign importation and its cost here is therefore dear, causing a great falling off in agricultural production, afflicted constantly by the lack of native capital.

This state of affairs is not flattering to agriculture, so that its surest safety would be in a stagnation of its production to the extent that it might cover only the most pressing necessities, this having been proved in practice, farmers lacking capital of their own who increased their production, having ruined themselves.

To have capital of their own it should be the result of the frugality of the producing classes in order to establish an agricultural bank at once and a mercantile one later on, if prosperous, but unfortunately lack of foresight, sobriety, and charity on the part of the inhabitants of these parts, even of the most advanced, has made the foundation of this most prime necessity to agriculture an impossibility, so that it has been left to chance and poverty and with only imported machinery and a population undisciplined for work.

In order the better to understand the positive depression of this principal source of wealth it is necessary to take the preceding logical causes in connection with certain undeniable facts, such as the extreme mortality of all sorts of animals useful for agricultural work—there being but 24,991 carabaos to cultivate the 99,000 hectares of arable lands contained in this province—the presence of bandits in the hills bordering on these lands; the result of the revolution; the bad roads, which prevent an easy and cheap outlet to agricultural production; the inaptitude of the municipal authorities in whose jurisdiction and under whose protection these lands lie; authorities whose only thought is to raise sufficient revenue to eke out their existence, and that burden production with excessive, because unjustly distributed, taxes, and the lack of personal security—these things give a complete idea of the ruinous conditions prevailing in this province.

During normal times the greatest source of wealth here is agriculture. Among its varied products we might point out rice and sugar, in the cultivation of which the planter with capital, personal capacity, and good habits would realize a profit of 60 per cent in spite of the fact that but one crop a year of these products is gathered, but the fertility of the soil is such that it yields two-hundredfold. Three crops of corn can be got in the year, in May, July, and December, the latter month being harvesting time of all other products grown in

this province. Obstacles in the way of production are: The poor quality of labor, which is very dear at from 60 to 80 centavos a day; the bad custom of planters of advancing money to field hands, final settlements being made at harvest time on the basis of one-half of the current price of the crop in the market, and lastly the neglect of the farmers themselves, who scarcely ever visit their fields more than once a month. It must be borne in mind that the price of rice, owing to the bad roads and the lack of railways, is quite different in the various points of the province, costing ₱2 a cavan in the interior, where it is gathered, and from ₱3 to ₱3.25 in Iloilo and other coast towns; the same thing happens with regard to sugar, which costs in the interior from ₱2.50 to ₱3, and in Iloilo from ₱3.50 to ₱5, according to class.

There is another important product as regards quantity, but not as regards profit, owing to the lack of competition of buyers; I refer to tobacco, which costs from ₱7 to ₱10 a quintal, and besides being of not very good quality and of being produced only in four pueblos of the province—Passi, Dingle, Dueñas, and Lambunao—does not find but one buyer, a Spanish exporting house called "Compañía General de Tabacos," which exercises a monopoly over this article.

Corn, mongo, balatong, and cadios, samples of which are sent with this report, together with those of sugar and rice, are also produced in this province, though in very small quantities and are of small importance, as their production is only sufficient to satisfy local consumption. Strictly speaking, it can be assured that the only agricultural product exported is sugar, 80,000 arrobas having been produced this year, along with some 25,000 cavares of rice, consumed locally, and 8,000 quintals of tobacco, the difference to be noted in the statistics of the exports of these articles is accounted for by imports from the island of Negros, Capiz, and Antique.

Much, however, could be done for the advancement of agriculture and to remedy present defects by the diffusion and moralization of public instruction, by making it extensive to all of the inhabitants without regard to age or sex; by the tenacious prosecution of criminals, especially bandits; by special protection dispensed to draft animals, and, as a special measure to assure the future, by the creation of loan and deposit banks which shall devote their operations especially to the protection of agriculture.

INDUSTRY.

Following the natural course of human and social development, history and philosophy teach us that after agriculture should come the development of industry, and so it has been observed in those countries which now figure in the list of the most advanced. However, this natural course was altered in so far as the Philippines is concerned, where scarcely had there been a development of agriculture, there was a cessation of industry and a general development of commerce. Thus we observe here that nearly all the inhabitants, even to the farmers themselves, from banks of issue and discount to the most humble carriers, are merchants; even the poorest endeavor, in so far as they are able, to leave off their old occupations, in which they never attain perfection, in order to devote themselves to commerce. It is only in this manner that neither agriculture, nor industry, nor the arts, nor commerce itself—toward which all have a tendency—has reached a state of perfection, due to the lack of persistency on the part of the people in their different occupations and to the poor judgment of those engaged in commerce whose motto is selfishness and any road to personal profit—something very sure of being attained with a public as little experienced and indolent as is the Filipino, whose bad quality, as regards the majority, must be attributed to the absolute government that ruled over it in times of Spain and to the "sophisticofatalist" religion which that Government maintained here, wrongly called the Roman Apostolic Catholic religion, which, as practiced by those administering it, was worse and of more evil results than the Buddhist, Islamic, Mohammedan, or Confucian.

But let us follow our theme through the field of industry, inasmuch as we are dealing with it as the second step in the human material development. In so far as this province is concerned, we find everything in a primitive state, its industry is scarcely sufficient to satisfy the most pressing necessity of the producer and the consumer. Among all of the industries of the province the most advanced, from an artistic point of view, is the manufacture of textiles made of jute, seda-piña, hemp, and cotton. These industries are carried on by hand, and though in their physical aspect they have attained perfection, from an economic standpoint they can not compete with the textiles of Europe, because

they are more fragile and dear. The other industries only serve to satisfy the greatest necessities, although the manufacture of cane and willow hats for native uses is carried on with a certain amount of art.

Designs and samples of textiles contained in the catalogue and which are minutely explained in the accompanying papers, will give a complete idea of the present standard of excellence of this industry, which we hope will be improved as the culture of the inhabitants is developed.

COMMERCE.

In this province we may consider commerce from several points of view—importation, exportation, coastwise trade, internal trade between this province and the other islands or within the province itself. From the first point of view, importations, we can state that during the time of Spain this business was carried on with foreign capital by foreigners who gradually decimated the wealth of the country by an excess of imports over exports, and the Filipino consented to this shrinkage of his wealth in exchange for the privilege afforded him of buying on credit, which was extended to him because of the assurance of the merchants that the country was at that time ruled by arbitrary and irresponsible officials always inclined to favor the interests of the wealthy, for their own profit and on account of their own self-interests.

After the Spanish domination the ravages of the revolution caused a shrinkage of credit and of agricultural and industrial productions, and importations as well as exportations fell entirely into the hands of Europeans, sugar being exported only to Asia, from whence large imports of rice and food products were brought into this province, much to the detriment of its territorial wealth on account of the increase of foreign merchandise and the nonproduction of the country to compensate the loss.

As if this calamity were not enough to assure the certain ruin of this province, owing to the little learning of the inhabitants in general, those people who live off of their neighbors—that is to say, as traders and peddlers, and all that tribe who buy merchandise in the locality at a certain price to sell it at a higher one—have been increasing and have not militated against this ruin. The majority of the native and Chinese population devote themselves to this species of jobbery without a thought for the day that must come when they will be the only buyers of imported merchandise that has done so much to shrink the wealth of this region, and it is well known that the industries of this region are worth little or nothing, and the same thing can be said of agriculture, unless we have native capital, machinery of our own, skilled labor, for without these things industry with us will be scarcely profitable enough to give us a sure living, and, in fact, will only yield sufficient to satisfy our most urgent needs. Of the inter-island commerce I will say nothing, except that it does not exist, because coastwise communication and trade between the islands does not consist in the exchange of local products of one region with another, owing to a lack of surplus and variety in them, but only in a profuse distribution of imported merchandise which has a complete monopoly of the entire market.

HIGHWAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

This potent element of civilization and wealth is not so bad in this province, as the only things needed to perfect it are bridges over the many rivers and creeks bisecting the roads, and the building of railways that can so much better transport bulky and weighty articles than other means of transportation. With these two improvements the province would have nothing left to desire, as there is quite a good system of local roads. But the repair and inspection of these roads, however, are very difficult and costly on account of the broken bridges and the difficulty of transporting material for their repair and maintenance, which at present has to be hauled in heavy carts that destroy the roads, drawn by carabao or cattle which are very scarce on account of the rinderpest, and become fatigued by the heat of the sun. Thus all of this makes transportation by railway necessary, and it should be secured at all hazards and very promptly, either as a tramway or as a steam railway.

Something, however, has been done with regard to this branch, as during the present fiscal year 22½ miles of road from Iloilo to the north, south, and west, placing the provincial capital in communication with other pueblos of the province, have been repaired. These repaired roads reach as far as Guimbal to the south, Banate to the north, and Janiway to the interior, the sum of ₱82,781.38

having been expended on the 22½ miles of road, a cost which might have been reduced one-half had there been bridges and railways. We must here add other road work which has been accomplished, such as the repair of bridges at Jaro and Mandurriao, and on the road between Iloilo and La Paz, and from Jaro to Pavia, and that of Janipa-an of Zarraga to Legones, as well as two small bridges or masonry aqueducts additional, the total cost of all this work being ₱7,122.85 for 963 feet of bridges and repairs to same. This work is not of a very durable character, because of the poor lumber employed on account of lack of funds to purchase good material. As these bridges will be left uncovered it is calculated that in some three years at the most they will need repairing again; thus this class of bridging is extremely costly. Therefore it will be necessary in the first place to construct solid bridges with good and strong materials, and if this is not possible it is best to establish ferries and to roof such bridges as have been constructed.

There are still many roads, bridges, and aqueducts or culverts to put in repair, and as many more to construct in order to improve the condition of this province. Very little has been done up to the present time, as may be seen from the data above given, whether considered from the amount of money spent or from the extent of roads and bridges repaired, and therefore I believe that we should not be satisfied with what we have done nor ought we to rest from our labors, but on the contrary we should hasten as much as possible in order not to lose precious time.

Thus far we have pointed out the sources of peace, welfare, and wealth which this province should have in order to reach a prompt and happy development, and now we may also mention those elements that are against its prosperous development, beginning with the lack of

SANITATION AND PUBLIC BENEFICENCE.

Hygiene is recognized by science as one of the sources of public wealth for the preservation and increase of the population, and powerfully contributes to the increase of production and consumption. On the other hand its diminution impoverishes the country because it deprives it of useful labor, and causes it expense in the attendance given and the medicines employed in combating disease.

Fortunately this is a temperate country on account of its geographical position, mild heat of sun, the continual action of which makes the humidity of the waters disappear and maintains currents of air in all directions. Epidemics and mortality are, however, enormous on account of the lack of personal precaution which are counter to this synthetic principle of histology.

The analytical data of the demography of this province, especially with reference to this year, show 20,583 deaths against 12,667 births among the 395,042 inhabitants of the province, there having been expended as a remedy against disease the following substances: 4½ arrobas of tincture of quinine, 3 pounds and 10 ounces of sulphate of quinine, 3 pounds of camphorated spirits, and 15 ounces of sinapisms, furnished to the municipalities of Januay, Miagao, Dingle, Dumongas, Iloilo, Barotac, Nueva, and Banate.

The very nature of the climate here with its pure air and dry fertile soil, crossed by abundant running streams, is favorable to hygiene, and it is unnecessary to take extreme sanitary precaution or to go to a great expense because, save a providential chastisement, those who most frequently fall sick are indigent and ignorant persons, and this is due to the straitened circumstances of the former and to the excessive neglect and no precaution by the latter. But for such cases public and official beneficence is what is most needed, and not sanitary measures throughout the province, as this would be very costly and also very impracticable to enforce because of the distances between the municipalities and to the lack of popular education and sanitary precaution, such as prevail in temperate and cold countries, in the municipalities to carry out their provisions. It is very much cheaper, more practicable, and of more beneficial results to establish hospitals at different points in the province where the sick can easily be taken and cured if they need public charity, or, for that matter, the wealthy who are without a family or who desire to pay well for sanitary attendance in a hospital rather than stay in their homes, and who solicit entrance in the charitable institutions, which it is to be hoped will be under the care of a public official physician, at least, and such other employees as the circumstances and the funds of the province may permit.

BRIGANDAGE.

If up to this point we have dealt only with the elements of advancement and prosperity, we must nevertheless make mention of those that more directly attack them and to a great extent paralyze their action. These are two at least and of the utmost importance—brigandage and the continual loss of animals that are useful for agricultural, labor, and draft purposes.

Brigandage has always existed as a natural consequence of human imperfection, but it is less flagrant, less regrettable, and more bearable in those countries where there are no revolutions, where there is a perspicacious and just government and where the material welfare is well developed; on the other hand, it is more frequent, it is more bold and of more deplorable results, where all or the majority of these conditions are lacking, and especially where a revolution prepared only for private ends has just been suffocated, as occurs in this province, for history and political economy paint brigandage as the necessary consequence of such disturbances.

Thus it has happened here since brigandage subjugated everything, since it succeeded by its abuses in leaving the fields depopulated, because the work animals being removed by them and the crops and money of the farmers taken, the latter has no other remedy than to shut himself up in the populated radius of the municipality and there become a charge and an impediment; on the other hand, the municipalities, badly armed, and the number of constabulary made up of soldiers of the revolution who have had the same disorderly customs as the bandits and who frequently have preferred to live in the hills than to enjoy the salary of the service and the attractions of the town, far from cutting off the evil, foster it by their debility and inaction. As to the abuses committed by the bandits in the towns themselves, it is well known that the Filipino is of meager education, and a grouping together of such people in municipalities means to them poverty in a moral and material sense, so that these conditions influence quite a number to join these bands of robbers whose tranquil and exuberant life they envy, while others become their accomplices and abettors, which explains the fact that many persons who consider themselves honorable purchase carabao stolen by these thieves to sell them again, and prevail upon the municipal authorities to adopt a policy of tolerance in such matters, if not to wink at the falsification of the documents attesting the ownership of these animals, in order that they may be the more readily sold.

But at the present time this sort of business has disappeared, owing to the activity of every branch of the public administration, the prompt disposal of cases brought up before the courts and punishment of the guilty parties, and the action of the government in correcting the negligence and abuses permitted by municipal officers not pardoning the least misdemeanor, and the prosecution of persons having cattle without the proper documents attesting their ownership, pursuing and capturing criminals and suspected persons and making incursions into the thickest forests and most rugged mountains where the thieves are hidden and there burning their houses and plantations and seizing their animals, and with good reason, too, for they do not belong to them, as they have been stolen; and such improvements as the thieves may have made only serve to attack the government and foster brigandage by inciting the submissive people to live in constant rebellion in the mountains, where they find an easy life though a criminal one, much to the prejudice of the other citizens of the municipalities who have a better right to live in peace than they.

However, as perfection in this life is not complete, we must record a degeneracy of this active brigandage into a tranquil brigandage, which, though less prejudicial, exercises an evil influence. I refer to those persons living in the municipalities who act as mediators between the thieves and the owners of cattle and work for a ransom. However, as a general rule such persons are easily discovered and have no opportunity to commit a second offense; hence they are not multiplying very fast.

The frequent disappearance of large cattle is a great drain on the provincial wealth, because these animals are wont to be secretly slaughtered for food by the thieves, from whom payment for the slaughtered animals can not be expected, and they are sold at a small price to cattle dealers, who take them outside of this province, and thus a very valuable element of production is taken away.

In order to avoid this evil, I propose that but one registration document for a carabao, horse, or cow be issued. That would be easy to obtain without trouble to the owner or to the public official who authorizes it, and to this end

it would be advisable that cattle imported into this province or born in it shall immediately be registered and branded with a brand of the municipality where its owner resides. Such document should be kept in the possession of each successive owner of the animal, its separate conveyance being noted on the back, together with the change of residence and other circumstances, such as are now expressed on the present credentials for large cattle. The municipal president and municipal secretary should also certify as to the marks of the animal, changes of residence, and of the owners, and there should be a penalty attached of six months' imprisonment and a fine of ₱200 for any person transferring the ownership of an animal or for slaughtering it without such papers and certificates. In order to make these documents uniform all documents now out should be exchanged for new ones. To do this they should be returned to the municipality that issued them. In case of the death of an animal and his shipment outside of the province, his certificate should be returned to the municipality that issued it, and there attached to a stub. If the owner so desires it the governor of the province can issue in its place a faithful copy of the document alluded to, setting forth the fact that the animal has been shipped outside of the province.

Respectfully submitted,

RAYMUNDO MELLIZA,
Governor of Province of Iloilo.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ISABELA,
Iligan, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the period ending June 30, 1904:

On April 14 I was appointed governor of the province of Isabela, assuming the duties of the same on April 19, relieving Governor Dichoso, whose term had expired. The assembly of presidentes occurred on the same day that I was inaugurated governor, and I was thus enabled to meet them, become acquainted with them, and discuss with them matters of interest to the province.

Upon the examination of the jail I found 100 prisoners awaiting trial, and I immediately requested Judge McCabe to hold a special term of court for the trial of criminal cases, which the judge complied with, and court was held on the 26th of April and the entire criminal docket disposed of. Among those tried was Manuel Tomines, leader of the ladrone gang that had murdered and robbed the people for months. Tomines plead guilty and the judge, after a careful examination to determine the degree of guilt, sentenced him to death, and he is now confined in Bilibid prison awaiting action of the supreme court. The leaders and most notorious members of his gang were given long sentences in Bilibid, and those who had simply given food to the outlaws through fear were released by the judge after a lecture. Among those who had followed Tomines's fortunes were four young boys, aged 12 to 14, who were sentenced to one year in the provincial jail, three months of which they served, and after consultation with Judge McCabe I paroled them and allowed them to return to their parents and friends, and they are now going to the public schools, reporting to the authorities each week. Owing to the ages of these boys the judge and I both thought that they had been punished enough and we would see if they could not be reformed; and I feel satisfied that the experiment will prove a success. At the present time there are only four prisoners in jail awaiting trial, but the civil docket is quite large. However, the judge will be able to dispose of all civil and criminal business at the October term of court. After the adjournment of court I visited each of the municipalities of this province and most of the barrios and all the ranchas of the wild tribes. In fact, nearly all of my time has been spent in visiting and familiarizing myself with the people and their conditions. There are eleven municipalities in this province; very few have any public buildings. Iligan, the capital of the province, is now erecting a tribunal, repairing the old school building, and we are using the provincial prisoners in putting the streets and bridges in good condition and beautifying the park. There are no provincial buildings, except an old jail, which is in very bad condition, but the provincial board is now taking steps to have the same repaired and placed in good condition.

Cabangan Nueva has a good tribunal, a fair school building, a park and band stand, streets and bridges in good condition. In fact, everything in the town shows a spirit of progress and enterprise.

Echague: This town is now building a tribunal and schoolhouse and is now improving the streets and parks, and there is a general tendency to improve not only the public but private buildings.

Naguilian: This town has a fair tribunal and is improving the schoolhouse and has sufficient funds on hand to place the public buildings in good condition.

Gamu: This town is repairing the old tribunal, which is in bad condition, and is building a new schoolhouse, improving the streets, etc.

Cabangan Viejo, Andaganan, Santo Tomas, Cauayan, Santa Maria, Tumaunil have no public buildings, but are all erecting schoolhouses. Some of them are of a substantial character and others necessarily small, owing to lack of funds. Within a year or two with the increased revenue the municipalities have, they will be enabled to erect tribunals and other public buildings needed. The old barracks in the town of Cauayan were turned over to us by order of the department commander, and we are now using the material for the erection of public schools in that town. Santo Tomas is without public buildings, churches, stores. In fact there are no buildings of any value within the municipality, and as it is less than 2 miles distant from the town of Cabangan Nuevo, where most of the property holders of Santo Tomas reside and where all the people do their trading, I would recommend that Santo Tomas be consolidated with Cabangan Nuevo, and that the money now on hand be turned into the treasury of Cabangan Nuevo to be used for the erection of the necessary school buildings in Santo Tomas. They have nearly \$2,000 Philippine currency on hand, which is sufficient to erect the necessary school buildings, and a school teacher and a couple of policemen is all that will be needed in the barrio of Santo Tomas in the event of its consolidation with Cabangan Nuevo. The provincial board agrees with me in this recommendation.

POLICE.

There has been a marked improvement in both the discipline and efficiency of the municipal police of this province. Each presidente wants a much larger police force than in my opinion is necessary, and we expect to reduce the number of police materially and add to the efficiency of same, leaving them, however, under the control of the local presidente, as in my opinion the presidente loses prestige with his constituents if he does not control the local police. I make frequent inspections of the police of the province myself and a constabulary officer also inspects them once a month and reports on their efficiency, condition of arms, etc. The old custom of having a large number of policemen, paying them a very small salary and using them almost entirely as messengers or servants is being gradually done away with, and the policemen, being better paid and used for the purpose of policing the towns, are drawing better material to their ranks than heretofore, and I feel satisfied that within three months more the police of this province will be in such condition that we can maintain law and order with the presence of a small well-officered force of constabulary.

SCHOOLS.

This province is backward from an educational standpoint, having had very few American school-teachers in the past and the authorities appeared to take very little interest in school work. At the last meeting of presidentes they passed a resolution requesting the establishment of a provincial high school at Ilagan, which request I transmitted at once to the division superintendent of schools, who has established the school as requested, and assigned two American and several native teachers to the same. Four more American teachers have been assigned to this province and they will be assigned to the most important towns to teach and also supervise the large number of Filipino teachers that have been employed for the coming year. Schoolhouses are being built in all the towns and in a great many of the important barrios; the people in the barrios, in many instances, contributing labor free, and I have every reason to believe that great advancement will be made in educational work in this province during the coming year. The division superintendent and his assistants are all energetic and are doing everything they can to build up the public schools, and they are not only receiving the assistance of the provincial officials, but the municipal officials seem to be taking great interest and are rendering every possible assistance. In fact, at the last meeting of presidentes they requested

that a compulsory school law be passed, which request I forwarded to the honorable civil governor disapproved, as, in my opinion, a compulsory school law is not needed at the present time, as the Filipino people in this province are taking great interest in having their children taught English and are asking for a great many more American teachers than it is possible for us to supply. In a few years, when we will have a sufficient number of Filipinos graduating from our normal and high schools to furnish the number of teachers that will be required it may be necessary to pass a compulsory school law, but this I doubt very much, as my five years' residence in the Philippine Islands has shown me that the Filipinos, almost without exception, are anxious to educate their children.

LADRONISM.

Ladronism has practically ceased to exist in this province, and there is at the present time no armed resistance to the authority of the United States. Sibley, the American deserter, with four Filipinos, is the last of the old gang of ladrones; they have been driven out of this province, and at the present time are supposed to be with a wild tribe in Nueva Vizcaya. I have every reason to believe that should he return to this province the people will refuse to aid him and will assist the authorities in his capture. Sibley himself has committed no overt act except being out in the mountains with arms. He has never been in a fight and simply has put in his time eluding the officers of the law. He seems to have money and at one time had great influence with the Ilocanos, who inhabit the southern part of this province. He speaks their language fluently, and after he was driven out of the Ilocano country by Captain Long of the constabulary he took refuge with the Elongotes, a wild mountain tribe, and exercised great influence over them; but we have succeeded in winning the Elongotes over and Sibley has been compelled to leave the province. They have promised that should he return they will bring him in. The constabulary has worked hard to bring this result about and deserve great credit. Captain Long, who had charge of field operations in Isabela until after the capture of Tomines and his gang, is an officer of ability and courage and is competent to fill a much higher position than the one he now holds. Captain Owens, the present senior inspector of the province, is a man of ability and has the constabulary of the province under good discipline. He has contributed largely to bring about the good feeling which now exists among the people of the province.

HEALTH.

During May and June smallpox broke out quite badly at Ilgan and vicinity. A large number of vaccinators were sent to the province by the board of health. The president of the provincial board of health, Doctor Toribio, is a very energetic young man and took all measures possible to prevent the spread of this disease and has been successful, and at the present time there is little or no smallpox in the province. The sanitary conditions in the various towns are being improved, and the health of the inhabitants of the province, as a rule, is good.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the province is not as good as desired. However, the money borrowed from the insular government has been returned, and all debts are paid. The province has sufficient funds to pay current expenses, but is unable to erect the necessary provincial office buildings and school buildings without assistance from the insular government. I feel satisfied, however, that the revenues of the province will gradually increase.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads and bridges of this province are in rather bad condition, and it is impossible, with the funds received for that purpose, to keep all the roads in good condition unless a compulsory road law is passed. All of the towns in this province are situated on or near the Cagayan River, and most of the transportation is by water, so that the provincial board has decided to keep up a few roads that are absolutely necessary, leaving the others in their present condition, for the present at least.

MAIL SERVICE.

The effort to have the mails carried on the Cagayan River by the coast guard steamer *Sentinel* has proven a failure; owing to the low water and constant change of channels it is impossible to run a steamboat, or even a launch, to this place more than six months in a year. The director of posts has made arrangements for a weekly service from Aparri by Barangay, which, although slow, will be sure and regular, leaving the *Sentinel* to carry supplies for the civil commissaries, passengers, and also mails when practicable. I, however, think that a contract could be made with some of the companies owning boats on this river to bring the supplies required at less cost than it takes to maintain a steamer like the *Sentinel*. Post-offices have been established in every municipality in this province, and the administration of this department is to be commended.

WILD TRIBES.

The wild tribes of this province are located in the mountain region. Those who live nearest the Christian settlements are semicivilized, and have traffic with the people of the province, while those who live in the remote sections of the province are quite wild and remain to themselves entirely. The largest tribes are Igorrotes, and known as the Mayoyo and Bulsian, numbering about 5,000. They live on the Nueva Vizcaya line. The second largest tribe is the Elongotes, numbering about 1,500, and living on the headwaters of the Cagayan River. There are various other small tribes of Gadanes, Calingas and Negritos, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000, scattered all over the province. I visited all of these tribes and established crude governments among them, which I shall try to perfect from time to time, and endeavor to group them together as much as possible for administrative purposes, and, later on, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, will assign them lands. I have also purchased, with the permission of the Secretary of the Interior, canes, which are used as emblems of authority by their chiefs, and taken up the canes which were given them by the Spanish and Filipino governments.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The most important towns of this province are connected by telegraph, and we are now arranging with Captain Davies, constabulary officer in charge of this division, to put in telephones to all of the municipalities not connected by telegraph, the municipalities adding by furnishing the posts and maintaining the line, the telegraph division to furnish the wire and instruments; and I hope that within the next six months we will have a complete system in the province, which will greatly facilitate business on the municipalities as well as being of great aid to the business community.

AGRICULTURE.

An excellent crop of tobacco was grown this year, which is the only crop raised for export. Corn and rice are raised to a limited extent for home use only. Great fears were entertained by the people with regard to the new internal-revenue law, but as soon as its provisions are thoroughly understood it will prove a popular measure. There are no manufactories of any kind in this province, all of the tobacco being shipped to Manila. I procured a large amount of corn, cotton, and other seeds for the people of this province, as well as a lot of maguay, as the people desire to raise other crops than tobacco. The locusts have done a little damage to crops in the northern part of the province, but it is not general.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the last assembly of presidentes a resolution was unanimously passed recommending the enactment of a compulsory road law, in which I heartily concur. Compulsory labor was undoubtedly abused during the Spanish régime, as people were compelled to work on public roads and buildings and churches an unreasonable length of time; but I feel satisfied that a law compelling all able-bodied male residents to work three days each of each year on the public highways in their own municipalities, or pay 50 cents Philippines currency each day in lieu thereof, would be a just and a popular measure, and this labor, together with the revenue now derived for roads and bridges, would enable the

province to keep the roads in good condition without aid from the insular government.

In view of the fact that the only source of revenue the residents of this province have is tobacco, which is sold during the months of July, August, and September of each year, I recommend that the time of payment of the land tax be changed from April, May, and June, as it now is, to July, August, and September. This would save many farmers from borrowing money at ruinous interest and would not otherwise affect the province. I think this recommendation should apply to all provinces in which the only source of revenue is tobacco.

I recommend the erection of a suitable provincial office building and a provincial school building at this place. As stated heretofore, the revenue of this province is barely sufficient to meet current expenses at the present time. If this request is granted the province will be able to take care of itself in the future, and in the course of a few years will be in a position to refund the money spent on these buildings.

Firearms.—I recommend that hereafter no permits be granted to carry or have in possession rifles or carbines. The possession by responsible persons of a revolver to use in stores or residences is in my opinion sufficient for personal protection. Shotguns could be used for hunting without any great risk, but I think it dangerous to have rifles or carbines in the possession of anyone in these islands except the Army, the constabulary, and the authorized police. This is not intended to deprive the Filipino of the rifle any more than the American, and I am opposed to allowing them in possession of anyone. My past experience as a criminal officer in the western part of the United States has taught me that the less arms in possession of people the easier it is to maintain law and order.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The provincial treasurer, provincial secretary, president of the board of health, and provincial fiscal are all performing their duties well, and entire harmony prevails among the officials of this province. Mr. Wood, the teacher, who is designated as the third member of the provincial board, is not only an excellent school-teacher, but a man of exceptional ability, and is a useful member of the provincial board. The province loses an excellent official in the transfer of Mr. Stewart from this province to Sorsogon. The office is now in charge of his chief deputy, Mr. Killan, acting treasurer, who is both a competent and popular young man, and is deserving of promotion. Mr. Eliseo Claravall, provincial secretary, has, in my opinion, done more to bring about the good feeling toward our government which now exists in this province than any other individual. He is honest, courageous, and a strong advocate of the principles of the American Government here. The Filipino clerks and deputy treasurers are a competent set of young men, and during the past year there has not been a single defalcation either by the treasurer's deputies or by any municipal treasurer of this province—a record which speaks for itself. The residence in the valley of Judge McCabe has had a good moral effect. Speedy trial has followed arrest and the judge's well-known sympathy for and interest in the people of his district has endeared him to all. My short term as governor prevents me from giving a more detailed report. I will submit a supplementary report in September, dealing with the conditions and proposed form of government for the wild tribes, giving statistics of the value of this year's tobacco crop, which will be marketed by that time.

Every possible assistance has been rendered me by the Tabacalera Company and other firms doing business in this province. The best of feeling exists toward our government with the Filipino people here, and I am sure this province will cause the government no trouble hereafter. The people are law-abiding, and are satisfied with their form of government and the officials appointed over them.

I thank the governor and Commission for their confidence in assigning me to the honorable position I now occupy, for their support at all times of my administration, and for their good will and assistance to the people I have endeavored to the best of my ability to serve during my brief term of office.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE CURRY,
Provincial Governor Province of Isabela.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LAGUNA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LAGUNA.

Santa Cruz, June 30, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, amending section 7 of Act No. 83, I have the honor to send you the present report of the province of Laguna, covering the period embraced between January 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the time embraced by this report, public instruction in this province has been benefited not only by the great attention paid to it by the provincial and municipal authorities, but also by the activity and work accomplished by the industrious and intelligent division superintendent of schools, Mr. W. E. Lutz.

There are at present in the majority of the pueblos American teachers, and in all of them Filipino teachers, who, to everybody's satisfaction, have displayed great interest and skill in their work, demonstrating the greatest ardor in trying to secure the moral and material advancement of the boys and girls who attend their schools. It is worthy of admiration to note that the said teachers, aside from holding classes during the day, devote a few hours at night to teaching adults desiring to study or perfect themselves in English, and, bearing in mind the goodly number of the latter, it is to be hoped that in the not distant future there will be a sufficient number of competent teachers to increase the number of schools in the barrios of the pueblos of the province.

To give some idea of the conditions of public instruction, the following statement is given to show in a detailed manner the number of schools, teachers, and the attendance during the year 1904 as compared with the two previous years:

Pueblos.	1902.				1903.				1904.			
	American teachers.	Filipino teachers.	Schools.	Children.	American teachers.	Filipino teachers.	Schools.	Children.	American teachers.	Filipino teachers.	Schools.	Children.
Biñan ^a	1	2	2	76	1	2	3	230	1	3	5	500
Cabuyao	1	1	1	150	2	1	1	104	1	4	1	213
Calauan	1	1	1	76	1	1	1	148	3	3	2	250
Calamba	1	2	2	282	2	3	2	80	2	5	7	760
Lillo	1	1	1	132	1	1	1	132	3	3	1	535
Los Baños ^b	1	2	2	190	1	2	2	251	2	3	5	470
Luisiana ^c									2	5	2	415
Lumban	1	1	1	124	1	1	1	183	2	1	1	169
Pila	1	2	2	234	1	2	1	207	1	11	4	726
Pangnil ^d					1	2	3	201	3	3	3	306
Paete ^e	1	1	1	212	1	2	2	204	3	7	4	352
Santa Cruz	2	1	2	212	2	3	1	374	2	12	6	958
Santa Rosa	1	2	3	191	1	3	3	194	2	3	3	321
Siniloan ^f	2	1	1	140	1	1	1	60	1	2	2	458
Magdalena	1	1	1	169	1	2	1	133	1	6	2	400
Mavitas ^g	1	1	1	94	1	1	1	70	2	2	2	200
Majayjay	1	1	1	243	1	1	1	104	2	3	3	650
Nagcarlan ^h	2	1	1	213	5	1	1	67	1	5	7	1,214
Pagsanjan	1	2	1	250	2	3	1	136	1	8	4	698
San Pablo ⁱ	1	2	1	291	1	4	1	253	1	18	17	1,215
Laguna, high school	4		1	121	4	2	2	174	7	9	1	206

^a Consolidated with Tunasan and Muntinlupa.

^b Consolidated with Bay.

^c Consolidated with Cavinti.

^d Consolidated with Pakil.

^e Consolidated with Longos and San Antonio.

^f Consolidated with Famy.

^g Consolidated with Santa Maria.

^h Consolidated with Rizal.

ⁱ Consolidated with Alaminos.

The preceding table shows that in 1902 there was a school attendance of 3,400; in 1903, 3,493, and in 1904, 11,143, there being at the present time 129 schools in the pueblos and barrios, presided over by 15 American and 121 Filipino teachers, and a high school in the pueblo of Pagsanjan, at the head of which is the intelligent principal, Mr. Neely, assisted by 7 American teachers and 2 Filipinos, whose efforts are untiring in their endeavor to secure a larger attendance.

CENSUS.

In accordance with the terms of the proclamation of the honorable civil governor of the Philippines dated December 24, 1902, the enumeration of all of the inhabitants of the province was begun on the 2d day of March of the following year throughout the province by 130 enumerators working under the supervision of special agents of this office.

The offices of special agents were held by the municipal presidents and those of enumerators by picked men taken from the principal families of the pueblos where they lent their services. In spite of the great difficulties in the way of enumerating 33 persons a day in rural districts, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 467, because of the considerable distance between barrios, and of the further fact that it frequently happens that people working land on shares and living in cocoanut plantations have their houses from 2 to 3 miles apart, enumerators were able satisfactorily to carry out this requirement, not only filling in the data contained in Table No. 1 of the "Population," but at the same time also that required by Tables Nos. 2 and 3, relative to "Agriculture" and "Schools," and to turn in the work assigned to them by this office within the specified period of time. For the first time distinguished young ladies of the pueblos of this province were appointed enumerators of the census, and they proved themselves excellent employees, as they carried out their work in the districts assigned to them neatly and promptly.

By April 20, 1903, all of the census tables were turned in by the special agents and immediately thereafter the work of examination and correction was begun and carried through to completion on the 30th of the same month, all of the papers having been delivered to General Sanger, the director of the census, at Manila on May 1, 1903.

THE LOCUST BOARD.

In accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 817 the locust board was organized on August 8, 1903.

The provincial governor was made president and the provincial treasurer, provincial supervisor, José de Leon, Juan Ordoveza, and Gregorio Elbo were made members, the three latter having been appointed by the honorable Philippine Commission on the 4th of the said month.

At a session of the board held August 21, "rules and regulations for the extermination of locusts" were adopted, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the said Act No. 817, and duly certified copies of the resolutions of the locust board were sent by the provincial secretary to the different pueblos for their knowledge and to serve as a basis for the distribution of the rice received by them for carrying on the work. The province was divided into three districts by a resolution of the board, the first of which was placed into three districts by a resolution of the board, the first of which was placed under the supervision of Mr. José de Leon, the second under that of Mr. Juan Ordoveza, and the third under that of Mr. Gregorio Elbo; these gentlemen were instructed to make weekly visits of inspection to each one of the pueblos assigned to their respective districts in order to supervise the work and see that it was carried on in accordance with the provisions of the law.

By direction of the honorable civil governor, and at the request of the locust board, 820 sacks of rice were sent to this province for the purpose of carrying

on the work of extermination of locusts, and were distributed and used as follows:

Pueblos.	Locusts caught.	Rice delivered.	Rice distributed.		Stocks in pueblos.
			For locusts.	For schools.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Sacks.	Sacks.	Sacks.	Cavanes.	Sacks.
Bifan	17	20	5.72		14.28
Cabuyao	345	20			20.00
Calamba	340	110	95.92		14.08
Cavinti	27	20	11.10		8.90
Famy	35	25	24.64		.38
Lumban	744	20	8.50		11.50
Luisiana	187	20	4.20		15.80
Longos	13	20	4.98		15.02
Mavitac	202	40	33.50		6.50
Majayjay	34	20	13.00		7.00
Magdalena	5	15	2.04	3.82	9.14
Nagcarlan	20	20			20.00
Pakil	38	20	7.47		12.53
Pagsanjan	546	30	1.00	7.53	21.47
Pila	121	80	20.00	4.94	55.06
Paete	18	20			20.00
Panguil	50	20	19.02		.98
Rizal	25	15	5.00		10.00
Santa Cruz	1,481	100	20.00	80.00	
Santa Rosa	58	20			20.00
Tunasan	18	20	1.87		18.13
San Antonio	81	20	20.00		
Santa Maria	89	20	20.00		
Siniloan	178	40	34.00		6.00
Total	4,652	755	351.94	96.29	306.77

The above table shows that in the pueblos detailed therein 4,652 sacks of locusts (column 1) were caught, 351.94 sacks of rice having been used and distributed among the people who contributed to their extermination (column No. 3). In the construction of schoolhouses 96.29 cavanes of rice were used (column No. 4), in accordance with the resolution of the provincial board, upon recommendation of the division superintendent of schools contained in a letter addressed to the honorable executive secretary, dated January 15, 1904, and indorsed to this office on the 20th of the same month. There are, therefore, at present on hand in the municipalities 306.77 sacks (column No. 5), which, added to the 65 sacks in the hands of the provincial supervisor, make a total of 371.77 sacks in all in the province.

This rice is in a bad condition, and it is materially impossible to continue using it in the construction of schoolhouses in the barrios. However, this office will adopt every possible means to make use of all of this stock that can be disposed of. There are no locusts in the province at the present time, those which recently appeared having been totally destroyed by the residents of the municipality of Lumban, where more than 60 sacks were caught in a single day, the townspeople having taken advantage of the heavy rain which was falling and which prevented the locusts from flying, so that with little difficulty this large amount of insects was caught in a short while.

The new law enacted for the purpose of relieving distress of this character has been applauded by the entire community, and its very great efficiency has been unanimously and publicly acknowledged.

BRIGANDAGE.

Since my last report, for the year 1902, brigandage in this province has suffered some hard blows as a result of the active campaign waged by the government forces against the bandits from Cavite and other places that have on different occasions attempted to disturb the peace and tranquillity which this province for some time past has been enjoying.

On the 1st of April, 1903, the municipal police of Calamba apprehended 3 ladrones who were trying to sell several stolen carabaos in that pueblo, among them a self-styled lieutenant of Oruga's band, with 1 revolver.

On the 8th of the same month 9 bandits, with 2 revolvers, belonging to the band of Sakay, were captured by the municipal president of Nagcarlan, Sakay having had his headquarters at that time in the San Cristobal Mountain.

On April 27, 1903, the municipal president, police, and volunteers of San Antonio made one of the most important captures. I was at the pueblo three days before to give instructions as to the manner of carrying same into effect. I refer to the capture of the notorious bandit styled General Reus, with 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, and 13 soldiers, and 2 Mausers and 7 Remington rifles. By telegram of the honorable the civil governor, dated May 29, 1903, the payment of \$2,000 Mexican was authorized as a reward to be distributed between the individuals who had performed this important service, and the distribution was made by the provincial treasurer.

On June 1, 1903, a large party of bandits, at the head of which was the self-styled Colonel Cosme, entered the pueblo of Bay while the town was holding a cockfight, a circumstance the result of which was that the majority of the residents and several members of the police force (the latter to preserve order) were at the cockpit, and for this reason the presence of the band referred to was not noticed, so that immediately after its entrance into the town it took to sacking and robbing the principal commercial houses of the place.

The municipal police endeavored to repel this band, but in the face of its numerical superiority (it was composed of 200 well-armed men) it was obliged to retire, leaving 2 Remington rifles and 7 shotguns, which had been taken from the municipal building, in the hands of the enemy. When I learned of this event I immediately proceeded to Bay with 15 municipal police and 15 constabulary, and from there followed the trail of the band, that fled in all haste to Cavite. I was able to catch up with it in the barrios of Tanauan, Batangas, and exchange a few shots, which resulted in dispersing the bandits and in the liberation of many persons resident of Bay who were their prisoners. Without wavering in my firm resolve to give battle to this band, I followed in pursuit until I had passed the pueblo of Talisay and was on the road to Silang, where I again came up with it; but after three or four volleys the band retired, as it could be easily seen from the very first that it was its intention to refuse an engagement, so as not to risk the booty that the bandits carried with them in their precipitate flight as a result of the attack on the town of Bay. After three days of hard marching I returned with my forces to Bay, minutely to investigate the occurrences of the afternoon of the 1st of June, and suspended the municipal president for having authorized the holding of cockfights on a day not permitted by law, and dismissed several municipal police for having failed to have taken possession of their arms deposited in the municipal building in time to aid those of their companions who were in the fight with the bandits.

On June 18 of the same year, having had accurate information that on the summit of Mount San Cristobal a party under Sakay was installed, I left with 15 municipal police for the said place and increased my forces at Nagcarlan by a detachment of constabulary under the command of Subinspector Aritao, continuing my way to the said mountain, which I ascended for the purpose of discovering Sakay's camp. While there we were fired upon by his forces, and immediately returned the compliment, but the bandits, noticing our nearness, retired toward Mount Banahao, without it having been possible for us to follow them on account of the advanced hour and of the fact that my forces were excessively fatigued. In this expedition we were able to burn down all of the barracks of the bandits at that point and also captured a good deal of rice, which I distributed among the poor of the barrios adjacent to the mountain, who accompanied my expedition and who had previously furnished me with exact information relative to the place where the band I was after was located. From Mount Manahao, I afterwards learned, Sakay passed on to the mountains of the north of the province, going in the direction of Binangonan, Rizal. In view of this fact, I located several police in the barrio of Santa Ana of the municipality of Paete for the purpose of cutting off his advance, but unfortunately my action did not have the desired result.

On August 30, 1903, I left for the pueblo of Pila with a force of municipal police, as I had been notified by the municipal president of the said town that at a short distance from the pueblo a large force of bandits, which appeared to be that of Sakay coming from the Morong hills, was installed. The said bandits crossed the Laguna de Bay in boats. After marching for two hours I came to the barrio of Dita and encountered Sakay, who opened fire on my small column, which was spiritedly returned by it for three hours, after which the enemy retired in disorder, leaving in our hands a self-styled captain of staff named

Felipe Bautista, who was wounded and who died a few days later in the provincial jail of this capital, a Remington rifle, 3 bolos, 3 hammocks made of a native textile, 1 cook pot, and a picture of the said captain, as well as other objects and documents. On the following day the municipal president of Lilio made an examination of the ground where the fight had occurred and found a Remington rifle covered with blood. Two days after this fight Captain Grove, of the constabulary, had an engagement with a considerable force under the command of Montalán, at a place between the Magdalena and Pagsanjan roads. He caused some loss to the enemy and captured a few arms. I came up on the rear guard as the band was making an attempt to retire and fired upon it, causing them in all probability a number of wounded, from the evidence furnished by the blood that we found on the trail of the bandits. This same band in their retreat also encountered a detachment of constabulary at Nagcarlin under Lieutenant True, and was pursued all day by him.

During the first days of the month of September I went out with a company of scouts and a few municipal police toward Majayjay to seek some of the remnants of the bands that we had engaged during the previous days, which I did not doubt would have to retire toward the hills. From Majayjay I went over to Mount San Christobal, where I heard that Captain Grove had had an encounter with the bandits at this point, taking a few prisoners and capturing some arms. I then returned to Santa Cruz and left my forces, that were completely played out, and took the steamer with a few municipal police from five pueblos for Calamba; from there I went to Mount Gonzalez, the only pass to Cavite which could be used by the bandits in their retreat. I found a few scouts upon my arrival at Calamba who had already pursued the enemy to the summit of the said mountain. Notwithstanding this I hastened on to the barrios of the pueblo of Amadeo, but was unsuccessful in reaching the bandits, and therefore I again fell back on Calamba after two days' minute exploration in the mountains near this pueblo.

On May 9, 1904, the municipal police of San Pablo sustained an engagement with the band of Gregorio Flores in the barrio of Bautista, inflicting a loss of 4 dead and quite a number of wounded, among the latter being Flores himself, who retired to the hills of Lipa, according to information furnished by two of his soldiers who were held for preliminary investigation by the justice of the peace court in that town.

On March 23 of this year the bandits, under Casapangra, a notorious outlaw who had been operating for a long time past in the country lying between the pueblos of Luisiana, Laguna, and Lucban, Tayabas, committing an infinity of outrages, assaulted the pueblo of Magdalena and sacked the houses of the principal residents of the town, but were unsuccessful in their raid upon the municipal treasury because of the defense put up by the municipal police. Having had information of this fact, I left San Pablo with the forces in that municipality and arrived at Magdalena, where I was able to capture 2 muzzle-loading rifles, returning the next day to Santa Cruz. At the provincial capital I received information that Casapangra's band was in the neighborhood of Luisiana, and I immediately returned to this pueblo, being able to capture 11 bandits, 1 Remington rifle, 1 Colt's revolver, and several articles of wearing apparel and of other sorts, robbed at Magdalena. The balance of Casapangra's outlaws seeing that they were closely pursued by the municipal police and volunteers of Luisiana (these latter I organized myself before leaving that place) decided to surrender on the 12th of the said month, when 5 others, with 1 Remington rifle and 2 muzzle-loading shotguns presented themselves, the leader, Casapangra, surrendering on the 18th with 2 of his men, 1 rifle, 1 revolver, and 1 war bolo.

The above are the records of my office relative to banditism. From them it can be assured, without fear of error, that the peace and welfare of this province have been and are real, and for this reason all of the inhabitants are devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits without fears of any sort, even in the most remote barrios and places, being confident that their personal security is complete.

The municipal police rendered excellent services during the period embraced by this report, in spite of the fact that there are but few municipalities which have Remington arms, as the balance are either provided with shotguns or with only revolvers, as in the case of Cabuyao and Luisiana.

The constabulary have also rendered important services and have been untiring in the pursuit of bandits, especially the indefatigable Captain Grove, who at the time of the appearance of bandits in this province was in command of the constabulary forces of Laguna.

What contributes greatly to guarantee the continuance of peace and good order prevailing in the province is the fact that the inhabitants of this region

in no way sympathize with the idea of disorder, for such an idea brings fresh to their memories the series of misfortunes and the uneasiness which they felt during the period of the late revolution.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

When the majority of the provincial governors were at Manila during the month of December, 1902, for the purpose of having a practical demonstration of the manner of carrying out the necessary instructions of General Sanger relative to the preliminary work connected with the census, we were invited by the honorable St. Louis exposition board to visit its offices, where Doctor Niederlein and other members of the board showed us the importance of the great plan of the Government of the sovereign country, ably seconded by the honorable the Philippine Commission in these islands, of having the Philippines, like other countries, send to the Universal Exposition at St. Louis the different products of its natural wealth. And we were told that the board expected from the zeal and activity of the provincial governors that the pueblos of their respective provinces would make a grand success of their exhibits.

Upon my return to the province I started the preliminary work and took advantage of the convention of municipal presidents, which was held at this capital January 21, 1903, for purposes of the census, to demonstrate to these municipal officers the advisability that they avail themselves of every means within their power, and especially of the influence which they exerted among their fellow-citizens, to procure and send to the exposition board, through the provincial committee, every class of exhibits worthy of figuring as such at the St. Louis exposition—such as those pertaining to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and the chase, as well as portable machinery used in the principal industries of the country.

In a letter from the secretary of the exposition board dated March 9, 1903, the information was furnished that the said board had asked the insular treasurer to approve the expenditure of \$500 Mexican for the purchase of certain exhibits and to meet expenses of transportation of exhibits sent to the provincial committee at Santa Cruz from different pueblos of the province.

After having taken these preliminary steps, and in order to assure good results in the exposition work, a provincial committee was formed, composed of Messrs. Juan Cailles, president; Vicente Reyes, vice-president; Hugo Salazar, secretary; Domingo Ordoveza, Florencio Manalo, Maamerto Camatoy, Macario Francisco, Gregorio Elbo, Juan Caballero, Pablo Monserrat, Pedro Paraiso, and José de Leon, members. Subcommittees were also formed in the other pueblos of the province, whose duty it was to collect from the inhabitants of their respective districts such exhibits as might be worthy of figuring in the catalogue of the exposition board.

Good results were expected from all over the province in the work of collecting exhibits, but as this work coincided with the taking of the census, in which all the municipal presidents held the office of special agent and the majority of the councilors that of enumerators, and the census work would admit of no delay, the time being limited for its completion, the hopes of the members of the provincial committee were not fully realized. However, there were quite a number of exhibits sent in to the exposition board at Manila that received them gratefully, recognizing them to be of acknowledged importance and merit.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT UPON REAL ESTATE.

In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 582, enacted February 20, 1903, the provincial board of revision of the assessment, composed of the members of the provincial board and Messrs. Juan Perez and José Dámaso Cosme, the two latter appointed by the honorable civil commission, was organized.

The said board revised all of the work done by the municipalities and the valuations placed by the municipal boards of tax assessors, and from the declarations of property owners made up the proper tax lists which were to be used by the deputies of the provincial treasurer in the collection of the land tax. During the course of this work quite a number of complaints were filed against valuations made by the different municipalities in the province, which were duly considered and determined by the board working within its powers.

After a due revision of the lists and their certification the following results were obtained:

Pueblos.	Valuation, United States cur- rency.	Number of par- cels.	Pueblos.	Valuation, United States cur- rency.	Number of par- cels.
Bifan	\$748,057	3,780	Nagcarlan	\$793,768	5,822
Cabuyao	357,638	1,961	Paete	812,847	5,270
Calanan	549,473	303	Pagsanjan	474,876	2,650
Calamba	371,855	1,018	Panguli	388,013	7,934
Lillo	354,009	3,632	Pila	310,167	2,532
Los Baños	416,231	1,870	Santa Cruz	739,518	3,344
Luisiana	628,629	6,439	Santa Rosa	281,363	1,645
Lumban	220,420	2,031	San Pablo	2,300,061	14,563
Majayjay	516,624	4,979	Siniloan	180,948	5,191
Magdalena	557,636	2,206			
Mavita	175,790	2,290	Total	10,676,623	79,007

SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The general protest made manifest in nearly all the pueblos of this province relative to the inadequacy of salaries received by municipal officers in general, and especially by the municipal secretaries and treasurers, is, in my opinion, worthy of consideration. Skillfully to discharge the duties of the office of secretary it is necessary to have certain knowledge that is not possessed by the common run of persons in several of the municipalities, and when the contrary is true they will not accept the office on account of the poor salary and the excessive work required, for which reason many municipal presidents are placed in a very embarrassing position, being compelled even to avail themselves of the services of the first person at hand, though he does not possess the necessary qualifications and is not able properly to comply with the duties of the office. This anomaly gives rise to erroneous interpretations of the law in many of the municipalities, greatly to the harm of the municipal administration and the general interests of the pueblo. By virtue of Act No. 999 municipal treasurers are deputies of the provincial treasurer for the collection of all revenues and taxes, provincial as well as municipal. Therefore their work is excessive, and in truth underpaid. They are obliged to give bonds that in many pueblos are for a considerable amount in proportion to the salaries they receive, and if we add to this the responsibility exacted from them it is reasonable that the honorable Philippine Commission should take into account all of these considerations.

If salaries were to be assigned to municipal secretaries in municipalities of the first class of ₱840, of ₱720 for those of the second class, of ₱600 for the third class, and ₱500 for the fourth class, they would not be too great a charge on municipal funds. Municipal treasurers as such should receive an equal salary, and as deputies of the provincial treasurer whatever sum might be assigned to them by the provincial board, but it would be highly advisable that the law itself should designate their compensation as deputies, which might be fixed in municipalities of the first class at ₱420, in those of the second class at ₱360, those of the third class ₱300, and those of the fourth class ₱240.

It would also seem proper to recommend that traveling expenses be allowed to councilors when on their regular visits to the barrios in their jurisdiction, for, as the office of councilor is an honorary one, besides the trouble and neglect of their private business caused them through the duties of their office, they are obliged to pay out of their own funds for expenses incurred in the performance of these duties.

DREDGING OF THE LUMBAN RIVER.

There can be no doubt that up to the present time water transportation has been the easiest and most economic means, serving as a basis for the development of the principal resources of the Philippines, and that it has benefited its agriculture, commerce, and industry. The lack of railways and of good roads increases its importance, and it would appear that it demands the best attention of the government.

From this point of view I earnestly recommend the deepening of the Lumban River, which, starting at Pagsanjan, empties into the Laguna de Bay, and is navigable during the rainy season for the largest vessels plying on the waters of the lake. During the dry season it is unnavigable even for boats with a

draft of 2 feet, a great deal of its commercial importance being taken away owing to this fact. According to the residents in the locality there are three shoals, which are nothing less than sand banks that have been deposited there during freshets. The dredging of these shoals, which are about 2 miles in length, is the first work to be done. Next it would be well to reduce the width of the river two-thirds, which would require the construction of dikes built in a solid and enduring manner. If this were done, it is calculated that an approximate depth all the year round would be obtained of more than 7 feet. Fortunately, there is an immense amount of stone suitable for the construction of dikes at the source of the said river.

This work would yield incalculable benefits to one-half of the province of Laguna and to some of the pueblos of the province of Tayabas, such as Mauban, Sampaloc, Tayabas, and Lucban, bearing in mind that the pueblo of Pagsanjan offers them a sure market for their products, in view of the fact that, thanks to its prosperity, merchants from Manila, Pasig, Binan, Calamba, and other places of lesser importance go there to trade.

ROAD FROM PAGSANJAN, LAGUNA, TO MAUBAN, TAYABAS.

The opening of a direct road from the municipality of Pagsanjan, Laguna, to that of Mauban, Tayabas, which will establish a means of union between the Laguna de Bay and the Pacific Ocean, is recommended, for although it will be an expensive work, it promises in the not far distant future to give large returns and result in a notable increase in agriculture, and will have a very powerful influence in the slow and tardy development of business in this isolated region.

The indisputably great value of so gigantic a task, speaking with due regard for the resources of the Philippines treasury, is represented by a community of interests affecting the pueblos on the Pacific coast and those in the province of Laguna.

On the one hand, for the former the construction of such a road will result in the doing away with the long and dangerous voyage, lasting from eight to ten days, by sea to the capital, Manila. The trip overland can be made in one or two days, at a cost very small in comparison with the oversea transportation.

On the other hand, the markets of Laguna will receive the enormous production of the Pacific coast, and make for the prosperity of a large number of families at present living in indigence, and create a new source of revenue for the public treasury.

In the future the success of this undertaking will imbue the farmer with courage and furnish him with a greater inducement to cultivate those large tracts of land which lie between both coasts, whose immensity and exuberant vegetation are capable of giving to this province a wealth equivalent to one-third of its total present production. These tracts of land are almost the only ones that are uncultivated in Laguna, owing to the difficulty of transportation.

To carry out this work, which is an improvement of general interest in the two adjoining provinces, no condemnation of land will be necessary, for the reason that the present trails connecting the two regions are through virgin forests, supposedly government property, so that all that is required is the straightening of these trails and their enlargement into a highway. I do not think that a great deal of work will have to be done in the building of this road through the places mentioned, as a part of the highway already constructed will serve the purpose.

I would call the attention of the government to the deplorable state of nearly all the public highways in this province, and especially of some of the bridges between the pueblos, as, for example, the bridge between Maritac and Santa Maria, and that between Santa Cruz and Nagcarlan.

I close this report with the information that the employees in the different offices of the provincial government for the past two years have been rendering excellent services, and that the number is very small in proportion to the great amount of work they have to perform. They have received no increase in their salaries, in spite of the fact that the provincial board passed resolutions to that effect with regard to some of them, as the said resolutions were afterwards disapproved by the insular treasurer.

Respectfully submitted.

JUAN CAILLES,
Governor Province of Laguna.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

Cervantes, July 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith my report as governor of Lepanto-Bontoc, to which are appended reports from the lieutenant-governors of the subprovinces of Bontoc and Amburayan.

I regret that I am unable to furnish photographs as requested, but I have not had opportunity during my short residence in the province to secure any. I am of the opinion that former Governor Dinwiddie has a rather complete set, but he is not accessible at present.

However, if photographs are desired for publication purposes, the secretary of the interior has kindly consented to lend from his private collection such as are available, due acknowledgment being given, of course. Probably this matter can be arranged without further assistance from me, as Commissioner Worcester would know better than I what photographs are desirable for such purpose.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. REED.

Governor of Lepanto-Bontoc.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

Cervantes, July 24, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit herewith a report covering the year ending June 30, 1904:

BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL FEATURES.

Although the boundaries of the province of Lepanto-Bontoc are probably as well defined as those of most provinces of the Philippines, especially the interior mountainous provinces, yet they are still sufficiently indistinct to be a source of uncertainty in the matter of jurisdiction over border rancherías.

The province as first organized by Act No. 410 embraced the Spanish politico-military comandancias of Lepanto, Bontoc, and Amburayan, together with a region defined as lying between the boundaries of Abra, Cagayan, and Bontoc, and not included within the limits of any province already organized. The boundaries have been further defined by Act No. 768, relating to the division line between the subprovinces of Lepanto and Amburayan and the province of Benguet. Act No. 293, placing the ranchería of Tubo in the province of Abra, determined the northern boundary of Lepanto in at least one place, but otherwise it is very indefinite. On the western side the boundary ranges somewhere in the foothills between the plains of Ilocos Sur and La Union and the higher mountain ranges of the interior. It is generally understood that the provincial lines of Lepanto-Bontoc are meant to include all the rancherías of non-Christian tribes of these mountains. Yet many of these rancherías do not know where they belong, and people buy their cedulas and make declarations of their lands at the presidencia that is nearest or best suits their convenience, thus giving rise to frequent disputes.

Another matter resulting from lack of well-defined boundaries is the question of building and keeping in repair interprovincial roads. The fixing of permanent and well-recognized boundaries, although involving some labor and expense, appears to be one of the utmost importance for the future good government of the districts concerned, and will tend to prevent disputes that are constantly arising as to jurisdiction.

The mountainous nature of Lepanto-Bontoc is too well known to need description. Notwithstanding the ruggedness of the country, there are, especially in the region nearest the coast, many fertile valleys of alluvial formation. Each is marked by a town and is covered with rice fields. The greater part of the population is found in these valleys. As the Bontoc country is approached, the valleys become smaller and fewer in number, and the people, forced by the lack of bottom land, begin to terrace the hillsides to grow their crops. The whole country is covered by a network of small mountain streams, unimportant and often dry in the dry season and raging torrents in the time of rains. The most important of the larger rivers in the subprovince of Amburayan is the Amburayan; in Lepanto, the Abra; in Bontoc, the Chico and the Saltan. There are no bridges, and travel is impossible at times.

The ruggedness of the country also renders necessary a great expenditure of labor in building and keeping in repair the mountain trails. A road that is passable to-day may after a week's heavy rain be practically obliterated in places. A whole side of a mountain will slip down, carrying with it the narrow trail that has been cut in at great expense, and frequent fills and washouts render almost imperative the continual services of force of workmen during the rainy season. Notwithstanding the difficulties tending to prevent the maintenance of good roads, the province, except in the more remote regions, is well covered with trails. The principal trails are divided into districts according to the towns through which they pass, and each district is kept in repair by the town to which it pertains.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN LEPANTO-BONTOC.

Under Spanish régime the several comandancias now included in the province were governed by army officers, in a semimilitary, semicivil capacity. Each *rancheria* of sufficient size or importance was provided with an official, who acted as a sort of secretary to instruct the people with reference to the orders of the governor. He was also a teacher. The towns enjoyed very little of local self-government, but the people had opportunity to become acquainted with several small forms of taxation, and this fact has probably rendered easier our imposition of taxes to support the local governments. The Spanish rulers, however, exacted heavy service from all able-bodied men, as road workmen, carriers, and laborers, in the securing of timbers, and the construction of buildings. The *cargador* service was especially severe, and this may account for the excessive distaste that the people now have for such service, even though their loads are probably not half of what they were formerly made to carry and their pay much greater.

Nothing was done during the year of insurrectionary government and two years of American military rule to advance the interests of the people or of the country. The period of insurrection was worse even than had been the rule of the Spaniards.

With the establishment of civil government in July, 1902, there was inaugurated that change by which by slow degrees a better order of things is being evolved. It probably can not be said that the people of Lepanto-Bontoc are a great deal better off so far as concerns prosperity and material advancement in civilization than they were two years ago, because such advancement is necessarily slow moving; but a beginning has been made, and it has been more or less determined that the experimental legislation adopted for the government of the province is practical and calculated to encourage growth and development.

The first duty that confronted the first governor was the reorganization of the districts and the appointment of local officials. Cervantes, the capital, was the only town having a municipal organization with elective officers. But nine other districts were organized, as follows, with officials appointed by the governor: Angaqui, Bagnen, Banaao, Baucó, Cayan, Concepcion, Mancayan, Sabangan, and San Emilio. To this number have since been added Ampusungan, by adding a part of the province of Benguet to Lepanto, and Besao by dividing the town of Bagnen. It was the intent of the law to provide Igorrote officials, except, perhaps, the secretary-treasurers, who were expected to be able to read and write Spanish, and this arrangement was generally followed. Here it may be stated that the Igorrotes are very loath to allow Ilocanos to hold office, and in a few towns they insist on having Igorrote secretaries and treasurers, preferring to hire an Ilocano *escribiente* to do the work rather than let him have the title.

About a year after their organization all of the districts of the subprovince of Lepanto were put on the same basis as Cervantes, except that the officials continued to be appointed by the governor instead of being elected by the people. This scheme of government presupposed taxation to support the local organizations, and a few simple taxes were imposed from the beginning, such as a killing or slaughter house tax, a peddler's tax, and fees for the registration and certification of cattle. But the revenue from these sources was not sufficient for local expenses. The *cedula* tax was next applied, this being a form of taxation with which the people were already familiar. Land taxes are also being collected. All of these sources of revenue, together with the increased revenue from fees for registration and certification of transfer of cattle under the new law, will probably provide more money than the districts can use.

Allowing a year in which to build new presidencias and schoolhouses, or repair old ones, there seems no reason why the municipalities should not contribute to the support of the provincial government.

What has been said so far applies only to the subprovince of Lepanto. In the subprovince of Amburayan similar district organizations have been maintained but the officials received no salaries, and it was for this reason impossible to secure competent secretaries. However, during the past year taxes have been applied to Amburayan. The cedula tax was eagerly received, but there is much objection to the land tax. As most of the land is parceled out in small quantities among the people, this should not affect the majority.

Sections 1 to 67 of Act No. 387 have recently been made applicable by the provincial board to the five districts of Amburayan-Allem, Sigay, Suyo, Sugpon, and Bacun, with the exception that the elective franchise is withheld for the present, as in Lepanto.

So far no taxes have been applied in the subprovince of Bontoc. The local officials are limited to presidente and vice-presidente, who are appointed by the lieutenant-governor, and who serve without pay. There seems no reason why the cedula tax at least should not be applied with success to the rancherías this side of and including Bontoc. The people are familiar with the cedula tax from Spanish times, and they could be given a more effective organization if they had money to pay the expenses. It will, perhaps, be some time yet before taxes can be applied with success to the rancherías beyond Bontoc pueblo, but it should be done at the earliest practicable moment. A need for money will thus be created in regions where it is difficult to procure labor or products for money payment.

IGORROTES AS MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS.

The towns of Concepcion and Angaqui seem to have made the most progress in self-government. The people take a very great interest in their local affairs. The things they do unaided and the mistakes they make are often ludicrous, but never reprehensible. Here, as elsewhere, each barrio is represented by a councilor, but in the council meetings, where things of local importance are discussed, many other men not councilors take a hand in the discussion, and things are done only by unanimous vote of all present. In other towns the Igorrote councilors have not so far manifested much inclination to make themselves heard, and the provincial governor is compelled to exercise his authority in suggesting needed legislation for them. They are always ready, however, to act on any suggestion, and it is probably but a question of time until they will begin to think for themselves.

The officials of all districts will be changed this year; that is, such as do not wish to serve again, the two years' term having expired. New appointments have already been made in several towns. The new appointees were given commissions on the forms provided for municipal officials and were highly gratified with them. The old officials thereupon desired commissions also, as mementoes of their term of office, and their requests were granted. The new officials will all be Igorrotes so far as is practicable, with the exception of the secretary-treasurers, and in the two towns mentioned these also are Igorrotes.

A number of the Igorrote officials can read and write Ilocano, and occasionally one is found who knows a little Spanish.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

There is a great deal of valuable timber in Lepanto-Bontoc, especially in the subprovince of Amburayan, where the thick forests of narra, molave, and other high-class woods have long furnished building material for the coast towns. In the higher parts of Lepanto and Bontoc there is much pine. A forestry official has long been needed in the province, and only within the present month a ranger has been assigned here with station at Cervantes. Residents of the province and those of the coast who have been granted licenses to cut timber here have experienced much difficulty in getting their timber measured and passed because of the lack of the proper official to do the work.

The need for small water sawmills is very great. At present the only way to secure pine boards for building is by sending Igorrotes into the forests to cut down the trees and hew the boards out. In this way not more than two boards can be secured from a tree, causing great waste. Then the boards are carried to the towns to be hewn and planed down by Ilocano carpenters. The average price

of 20 cents for a board 12 feet long and a foot wide is not very great, considering the work required to hew it out and its transportation from 5 to 15 miles. But since such boards have to receive a great deal more hewing and planing in order to be suitable for use, house building is not only a slow and tedious process, but somewhat expensive.

MINES.

The gold and copper mines of Lepanto, especially the latter, had gained considerable renown during Spanish times, and soon after the American occupation scores of American prospectors flocked to this province and staked out claims around Suyoc and Mancayan. More than 150 such claims have been taken up. However, as it became more and more apparent that much capital would be needed to develop these mines to place them on a paying basis, many of the miners left their holdings until only three or four remain. It seems probable that these mineral deposits are of much importance. They have been worked for hundreds of years in a primitive way by Igorrotes, and several Spanish companies have, at different times from 1854 to 1893, taken out a great deal of copper. About 1872 they were especially active, importing several hundred Chinese laborers to work in the mines. Their operations dwindled, however, and nothing has been done since 1893.

A surveying party from the mining bureau has been working the region for several months past, and its reports should be of value and interest. It now appears possible that an American syndicate may gain control of some of these mines. Some such stimulus as an undertaking of this nature is needed to develop the country, but very little can be expected until the question of transportation is solved.

AGRICULTURE.

By far the greater part of the efforts of the people is devoted to the growing of rice. The Igorrotes are famous for their terraces, especially in the Bontoc country, where this form of cultivation has reached the greatest degree of perfection, and where, owing to the thorough systems of irrigation, two crops are harvested annually instead of one, as in those places dependent on the rains. It is difficult to estimate the amount of land in cultivation and the amount of palay harvested annually. Attempts have been made to get monthly crop reports, but the ignorant officials are unable even to estimate approximately the area of cultivated land, cut up as it is in small irregularly shaped terraces. However, enough palay is grown in the province for the needs of a population of 100,000 people. It would not be enough if the people depended entirely on rice for subsistence, but camotes and corn, especially the former, are raised in large quantities, and probably furnish one-third of the food of the people. They are quick growing and can be raised on the steep hillsides without the labor of terracing. The Igorrotes of Bontoc usually keep a year's crop of palay ahead in order to provide against famine. From all indications this year's harvest will be exceptionally large.

The soil of this province seems adapted to the growing of almost everything. All kinds of vegetables, including potatoes, are raised by the natives. Beans, cabbages, tomatoes, and onions grow well almost everywhere. It is very much desired to get an assortment of good seeds of all kinds for distribution among the various towns. Many experiments have been already tried, but invariably the seeds have proven to be bad.

The province boasts very few fruits. With the exception of the pineapple and banana, which flourish abundantly, there is nothing worthy of mention. Oranges and lemons would thrive if they were introduced. In fact, there is already here a small variety of lemon or lime. The higher altitudes are probably adapted to the growing of some of our domestic fruits, such as the apple, apricot, peach, and grape. There are some apple trees now near Mancayan which bear fruit yearly.

Among the more important agricultural products, especially as regards the possibilities of their cultivation, are coffee, cacao, tobacco, and sugar cane. There is not enough land adapted to the growing of the last two for them ever to become important products of export, but coffee has long yielded a good revenue to those interested in its cultivation. If the natives could be induced to grow more of it, with improved transportation facilities, it would add materially to their prosperity. There seems reason to believe that cacao may yield as great if not greater returns. But as yet its culture is in the experimental stage. Cacao seems to thrive well, but with one exception no attempt has been made to

grow it on a large scale, and that experiment is not sufficiently advanced to determine if it will pay.

Another important industry in this province is cattle raising. There are now about 10,000 head of large cattle in the province. The number could be increased indefinitely were it not for the fact that grazing becomes poor toward the end of the dry season. At other times the green hillsides could support many thousands. The province has not suffered a great deal from rinderpest, except in Amburayan and the regions nearest the coast. A strict quarantine has been maintained in Lepanto with good results as regards diseases of both cattle and horses.

There are very few sheep and goats in the province, but there is no reason why there should not be many. The raising of hogs should be an important industry, since hogs are very much in favor with the Igorrotes for *cañao* purposes. Ilocanos from the coast drive thousands of hogs into the interior yearly, reaping large profits and taking a great deal of money out of the province. It is estimated by those who have observed this traffic for many years that it amounts on the average to 40,000 pesos per year.

There are no other industries worth mentioning. A class of Igorrotes at Suyoc devote themselves to mining and know nothing else. For generations they have made their living in this way. Articles of native make and use, such as clay pottery, blankets, spears, and head axes, are made in certain villages especially and are objects of trade.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE.

It will require a more intimate knowledge of the habits and customs of the people than the writer has been able to obtain during the few months of his residence among them to treat the subject authoritatively and in detail.

The Igorrotes live in villages of from ten to more than a hundred houses. The sites of the villages, always on high ground, are chosen with a view to convenient access to the rice fields. The house architecture ranges from the poorer type of hut of the lower class Filipinos, with a door and window and an elevated floor, used by the people of the foothills, to the peculiar hut of the Bontoc Igorrote, with low, sloping roof, extending almost to the ground, leaving just enough room to crawl under and serving as both house covering and walls. Inside a loft several feet high serves as a sleeping place. With all the Igorrotes cooking is done in the house and the sides and ceiling soon become covered with soot.

The people nearer to the coast are most given to the use of clothing. But by far the greater part of the inhabitants, besides the conventional breechcloth, wear only a blanket draped around their shoulders and falling to the ground. The use of needle and thread is yet to become general. The women, as a rule, wear a strip of cloth extending from the waist to the knees, and a short jacket with sleeves. They are invariably decorated with strings of beads wound around the head and serving to keep the hair in place. Some of these beads are heirlooms, having been in a single family for generations. The women do the greater part of the planting, tending, and harvesting of crops, while the men devote themselves chiefly to the building of terraces and irrigating ditches.

The people, with the exception of the head hunters of Bontoc, are peaceful and easily handled. They show a capacity for self-improvement under proper conditions, but need the guiding hand of a higher intelligence to accomplish much in that direction. They are not exceptionally industrious, but no trouble has been experienced so far in getting as many laborers as have been needed for any purpose. As plantation laborers or road workmen under proper supervision they render good service.

Probably the worst thing against which we will have to strive in our efforts for the amelioration of the Igorrotes in their superstitions. Nothing of importance can be done by them, no journey undertaken, without the sacrifice of some animal. If a person is sick with any ailment whatsoever, a broken limb or a bad cut, it is necessary to kill a chicken or pig before he can recover. Usually the sacrificed animal is eaten by the relatives of the sick man. While a *cañao* is in progress a man can not leave his house. *Cañaos* are celebrated each year to bring good harvests. It will take a good many years of education to eradicate the belief in the efficacy of the *cañao* for all purposes.

EDUCATION.

The desire to have schools seems to be general in all the districts, some of which support private schools, each in charge of an Ilocano, who receives his pay in contributions of palay and undertakes to teach the children to read and write. With increased revenues, nearly all of the districts have voted a salary of 25 or 30 pesos for a teacher. It is impossible at present to fill all these positions with persons who know English, but efforts are being made to induce young Ilocanos from the coast towns who have had two or three years instruction in English to accept such positions. And arrangements are already made to send an American teacher over the province to visit these schools, spending two weeks with each in turn, giving the teacher instruction in English and the conduct of classes and rendering all the assistance and encouragement possible to these attempts of the people to maintain schools. Several towns have asked for an American teacher, and it is hoped that two or three new schools with American teachers may be started within the next year.

In the subprovince of Bontoc conditions are not so favorable. The attendance in the Bontoc school has been limited to the children of the Ilocano residents and a few Igorrote boys. The Igorrotes do not seem to look on the school with favor. The probable reason is that they do not see the necessity of supporting in idleness while they attend school, children who are big enough to work. The industrial boarding school, soon to be put in operation there, should solve the problem. Efforts will be made to secure several boys from each town for a period of instruction. A similar institution is planned for Cervantes, but beyond the selection of a site nothing has been done toward its establishment. Cervantes has had from the beginning prosperous boys and girls' schools. Amburayan so far has been neglected in the matter of schools. Alliem, especially, if given a teacher would furnish a large attendance of both Igorrote boys and girls. It is of course impossible to supply all of these districts with American teachers. But as soon as the local revenues become sufficient they will be given as competent native teachers as can be secured. Except in Bontoc, the Igorrotes earnestly desire it, and this fact is made an excuse to induce them to meet their taxes more readily.

The needs of the province might be summed up in schools and more and better roads.

Reports from the lieutenant-governors of Bontoc and Amburayan are appended herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. REED.

Governor of Iepanto-Bontoc.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report of the lieutenant-governor of Bontoc subprovince.

BONTOC, June 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my report as lieutenant-governor of Bontoc subprovince for the six months just ended. The report of my predecessor was brought down to the month of my arrival in the subprovince, December, 1903.

The general character of the subprovince is probably well known, and but few words need be given to it at this point. Much like Benguet, it is a high, mountainous country, inhabited by Igorrotes. The mountains here are lower, but the region is more inaccessible. Only one trail for saddle horses enters the subprovince, and this penetrates but a short distance into it. In size Bontoc is not larger than two or three western counties in America, but it is dotted over with nearly 100 towns and hamlets, two or three hours apart, and averaging, except in the extreme north, about 150 houses apiece.

The natives, in appearance naked and fierce head hunters, always carrying "head axes" and generally spears, living in houses as smoky and often as dirty as those of the Indians of the plains, offer in contrast some surprising and admirable features of the civilized state. From remote times sedentary and agricultural, they are famous for the remarkable systems of irrigation and of rice terraces or "sementeras," which they have carried up the steep mountain sides in their need of every available yard of land for the support of the population. All are heathen, except a few dozen Catholic converts sprinkled

through the towns in the southwestern corner of the subprovince. They have no written language and but little desire at present for money or anything else that we can bring them.

There are only 5 Americans in the subprovince, 3 of them in the government employ and 2 in the Episcopal Mission, and 3 Spaniards engaged in trade and coffee raising. A few Tagalos and Ilocanos have ventured to settle in the capital town, Bontoc, and other towns near by—none through the general mass of the population, where their lives would not be safe.

HEAD-HUNTING THE FIRST PROBLEM.

It has been my duty and privilege to deal not with theories so much as with conditions, and rather primitive conditions at that. I soon began to announce to the pueblos in my official rounds that the chief business of the government was to stop head-hunting; in other words, to repress the almost universal state of warfare existing between pueblos. There is not a pueblo in Bontoc that does not wish heads. It is never a war of extermination that is waged against a pueblo, however weak. All that is wanted is enough heads to satisfy their superstitions, and these may be taken not only from a near-by town with which there is a hereditary feud, but on occasion from a friendly adjoining town, and even by the murder of defenseless women or children in the fields. Because of this state of war people never live outside of villages, and always go armed, except those of the Saltan River and of Sagada and a half dozen other towns in the southwest.

The dry season, just ending, is the busy time of the year in head-hunting. Heads are needed to make good harvests. In these six months I have had to deal with six or eight towns guilty of head-hunting, and no doubt there have been other cases unreported, owing to the secretiveness of the towns and the infrequent communications.

I have tried to avoid raking up old cases, of which there are probably scores which have occurred within the American occupation. In the recent cases Bontoc appears to have been the sufferer more often than the aggressor. Five or six expeditions have been made against towns in three other provinces for taking Bontoc heads, while Bontoc is not accused of having taken a head in any other province except in the case of the "crazy woman" of Tetepan, who went to Lepanto, killed a girl, and lost her head in return. Of the three cases that occurred with Bontoc subprovince, one was several years old. It was taken up because it was sworn to in the complaint as being only a few months old. Notwithstanding our best efforts to overcome and stop this practice, there are bound to be sporadic cases, the work of individuals who can not be controlled by town officials or public opinion. Generally, however, the entire community seem to be accessory either before or after the event, the officials sometimes taking a leading part. In the raid, for instance, in which Bangad lost two heads the vice-president of Lubwagan confessed to having taken one of them. The entire town in such cases takes to the mountains, where it is very difficult to follow them and apprehend the murderers. However, the situation at present in regard to head-hunting is very hopeful. By means of the cañas given by the government peace has been established between towns hitherto enemies; and other towns, notably Barlig, which have formerly been defiant have come around, and are rendering the authorities every assistance in the maintenance of peaceful conditions. I believe that the majority of the towns realize at last that head taking must stop.

LABOR AND SUPPLIES.

The practical principle with which my administration began was simply that the most essential work of the government must be kept going. That meant that laborers were to be found for the road building already in progress, lumber for the government school building, and carriers (cargadores) for commissary supplies, so that the few government employees could live. This has been the chief administrative work of our small office force.

It will be remembered that there are no taxes in this subprovince. In presenting road work to pueblos it was sometimes compared to the road taxes of other countries. Such questions were, however, generally avoided. Temporary expedients were employed whenever possible and the difficult problems which must be faced in formulating permanent legislation for these people avoided. On

the whole it would appear that under this policy less difficulty has been encountered than in some other provinces, for example, in getting road workmen. No doubt the work was simplified by the impression among the people handed down from "Spanish time" that they must do such work. They could see, however, that they were paid for everything and paid better than the prevailing prices. The quickest method, and therefore the first one necessary to employ, was to deal with pueblos as units through their presidents and councils. It was impossible to deal with the individual or to set going other machinery at once that would work so well as the system already in practice. The native officials are much to be commended for their efficient service in getting labor and supplies for the government, especially considering that they receive no salaries. It is probable that when paid the money that should go to their men some of them took "rake offs." In one pueblo this is found to be a reason why laborers could not be easily obtained for road work. The road foreman then adopted the plan of paying each workman in chits to be presented on pay day, and the trouble was avoided.

For each form of labor and supplies accounts have been kept with the twenty or thirty pueblos within reach, so that each should furnish a fair share according to its population. One of the towns, Talubin, presented several times as many people eager to work as were asked for. In this place they wanted money. In many towns they appear to care little for it, either because they have earned much more during the American occupation than they know how to spend or because, as in some of the interior towns, money is but little in use. They would work much more readily for rice.

An effective expedient has been to get towns bound by municipal contracts and ordinances. Bontoc and Samokl passed ordinances that every tribunal (a town division, of which there are fifteen in Bontoc) should pay to their school fund a fine of 5 manojos of rice (about 5 centavos) for every day's absence of the three workmen it was to furnish. Only two or three days' collecting of fines was necessary. The towns last working on each road contracted with each other that delinquent towns should pay a similar fine to the towns that did the work.

Two American road foremen have been engaged during the past season and have made good progress, especially in the direction of Sadanga. These roads are a military necessity first of all. When more peaceful conditions obtain they will be the chief arteries of commerce, especially the one through the subprovince to Cagayan. A second road has been begun from Talubin to Barlig and towns beyond, and when completed will have the effect of opening up a territory inhabited by a more or less savage and warlike people. The third road proposed, that from the Chico Valley road to Balbalasan, is also needed to open up that little-known country and to give ingress from another province, Abra. I should not leave this subject without giving the road foremen above mentioned, Messrs. Knabe and Icard, a word of just praise. A man needs to be brave to work around Barlig or even Sadanga, especially when he thinks it advisable, as these men do, to work without guard. To build a road in Bontoc, they need to know how to manage Igorrotes rather than to be engineers. And in this respect they have not only succeeded well, but they have assisted the government in dealing with other questions as only Americans stationed in the interior and having the confidence and respect of the people could do.

The last lumber apportionment called for as many boards from each town as it has houses, a total of about three thousand. A similar apportionment was made a couple of months previously. The sawmill which the Episcopal mission expects to bring in is eagerly awaited. If the experiment succeeds, it will be a great saving of timber and will lessen the burden to the American buyer, and probably what may be considered a burden to the Igorrote. The present price, 10 centavos for a 12-foot board, is probably small pay considering that the boards are hewn out, no saws being used. But it makes a building costly.

Requests for cargadores for carrying commissaries and government supplies are similarly appointed among the towns, and strict account is kept, so as not to work a hardship on any town. However, the need for a pack train for this purpose is very great, as the people are very much averse to going to the coast to carry up cargo—a ten days' trip.

As the only justice of the peace in this subprovince, I have had few criminal cases and many civil cases. Especially in the latter it has seemed wise to consider Igorrote customary law as the law of the land, excepting when it is contrary to fundamental principles of American jurisprudence, which has thus far hardly been the case. In this manner what has seemed to Igorrotes as more evident justice has been secured, and consequently greater satisfaction with the

government. Most cases, especially those involving the possession of real estate, have been heard in the capacity of arbitrator rather than of judge.

In general it may be said that firmness and justice appear as the chief essentials in the government of a region like this. While one would not be justified this early in proposing any radical modifications in the form of government, it is evident that in certain critical cases under the present separation of the provincial and military officers of the government it might be impossible for a governor to carry out his policy. At present the greater part of the subprovince is not heard from for six months at a time. Our government may be said to have been thus far almost nonexistent on the Saltan River region in the northeast. It is of course highly important that one or more constabulary stations be immediately established in addition to the one in Bontoc pueblo. It is also evident that the constabulary officer at Lubwagan, for instance, would be practically the only representative of the American Government in half of the subprovince. Communication at present is impossible. All that part of the subprovince is afraid to come to Bontoc on account of Sadanga. And there is not an Igorrote in the entire subprovince who can read or write Spanish or Ilocano except two or three on the southwest border, where the few Filipinos above mentioned live. Without the administrative efforts of the constabulary officer the road entering that region can not be built. He will also need to act as if he were a justice of the peace. But while he practically must administer the government of that region in all of its departments, he can not officially report to the provincial government or take orders from the latter. A question for further consideration may perhaps be whether there should not be two or three agents of the civil government stationed in this subprovince, reporting to the lieutenant-governor. If such agents be Americans, they need not be necessarily above the rank of clerks who have passed the second-grade examination. This arrangement, combined with a system of constabulary patrols and in some places with a telegraph line, should bring such regions into close touch with the central administration.

There is neither taxation nor a fully organized municipality in this subprovince. We have kept almost unchanged what we found—the old Igorrote organization. Proposed changes can be best discussed in a future report; after a little experience has been obtained. No doubt an experiment will be made before then in the case of advanced pueblos, those around Sagada. The presidentes apparently will favor the change, because they will then have salaries. Whether or not the real power behind the presidentes in those pueblos—the “ricos,” who have the rice—will favor a property tax is questionable. And a real danger to the government might be the cry “No tax,” which has been already raised by the religious fanatics of the new society, the “Sapilada,” which, as seen below, recently started in those pueblos. I do not believe, however, that this will spread enough to be dangerous.

In general the attitude toward the American Government is very favorable. We are much better liked than were the “insurrectos,” by whom the Igorrotes were treated worse than by the Spaniards. Both imposed more burdens on them than we. The only cases of something like defiance have been the wild population of Barlig, already mentioned, and of the neighboring town of Lias. Both, however, have greatly improved in the last two months.

INDUSTRIAL AND MORAL PROBLEMS.

There exists here but little more than aboriginal industry. There seems but little exchange beyond Bontoc pueblo, except between adjoining towns; hence the system of barter is still employed. No money is taken into some places except where an American passes through once a year or so. Money, therefore, is often of less use as a medium of exchange than rice, “head axes,” or pigs, in which prices are generally quoted. Even in the more advanced pueblos money is to a great extent buried. Nearly all that the natives have received during the American occupation has been paid them from the provincial treasury for public works and other official purposes.

With peace and roads and, finally, draft animals, some commerce may gradually arise. At present tobacco and salt are the chief articles carried to a distance. Breechcloths are needed less often; they last longer. There is practically nothing produced here for the outside world. Of course bulky products will not pay their transportation to the coast. Coffee seems an ideal crop, but the natives care too little for innovations or money to do anything with it unless the white man establishes the industry. This is one of the few provinces in which many products of the Temperate Zone may be raised. Seeds from Amer-

ica have been distributed to hundreds of people on my provincial trips, but they appear to have been a poor lot.

What is needed here, as in many places where progress is to be made, is, first of all, to create new wants; secondly, to give the education—industrial and otherwise—which will fit the people to satisfy this greater range of wants. These processes are a matter not of years only, but of generations. This is true even as regards warm and sanitary houses in Bontoc pueblo and the use of clean and sufficient clothing to protect the people from the cold.

Both the mission and the school are paying more attention at present to these problems than in the provincial government. The mission properly feels that its work is largely civilizing and not merely religious. Its dispensary work merits the highest praise. No other medical attendance can be secured in the sub-province. It deserves to be recognized as a semiofficial institution, as in many respects is done. The immense industrial school building is nearly completed, and it is hoped will solve the chief educational problems as regards not only the industry but the government of Igorrote communities. We can hardly have organized municipalities, for instance, without at least a secretary who can read and write. While the natives do not want outsiders, they seem unwilling or unable to keep a few of their own children in school long enough to prepare them for such posts. The chief difficulty is economic, as in other countries, and a boarding school will solve the problem.

I may note in passing an Igorrote religious craze, which may be of interest both in ecclesiastical and governmental circles. The towns around Anquileng and Sagada are in a state of religious fervor bordering on fanaticism. The two native religious organizations, the Guardia de Honor, which came from the Ilocanos, and the Sapilada, which was started by an Igorrote, of Anquileng, named Degan, are working their devotees into a frenzy and allowing them neither proper nourishment nor time for necessary work. I visited two meeting places of the Honor and one of the Sapilada in Balugang one night and found them first of all to be "Seekers after God," if the same phrase may be applied to Igorrotes that was applied to Roman philosophers. The services of the Honor follow closely the Ilocano version of the Catholic service as prepared by the Agustinians. The chief native element in both societies seems to be the dancing or rhythmic movements accompanying the service, in which the sexes were mingled. The Sapilada devotees being entirely illiterate, have invented a most astonishing service of nonsense syllables, of which they all say, leaders and laymen, no one understands a word. The significant feature in their organizations is their constant acceptance of their dreaming as revelations. Degan told me the order started six years ago with his visions. He is a simple, ignorant Igorrote youth, very poor, and certainly has no comprehension of the significance of his movement. Indeed, he, as well as the whole assembly in Balugang, assured me that they would welcome the coming of an American father who could teach them how to worship better and in their own language.

The government has an interest in the craze, because the dreaming of the Sapilada leaders may, to say the least, get beyond the control of Degan. The Igorrote prophetess, who is at the head of the order in Balili, has twice come to the provincial offices in a fine frenzy, the burden of her cry being "no tax" and "all are equal." The last time she also asked for cartridge to use in their deeds, with which they are drilling so they can be "equal to the soldiers." And she thinks the constabulary officers ought to give each town two guns to deposit in the house of Degan. Degan disavows all this. They also prophesy that this year, the seventh year of their work and preparations, a great general is coming to them. Perhaps this is an echo of the belief of the Guardia de Honor that a Messiah is soon to come. To an American this naturally suggests the Messiah craze among the Sioux and other Indians in 1881, at least as regards its possibilities.

A good portion of the past six months has been spent in the field. I have made two long trips of about a month each into the most distant parts of the province. A stop of several hours has been made in every pueblo but one of the distant parts north and east. The travel is on foot, wading and swimming rivers and climbing almost impassable mountain sides. One barrio was found, Dalupa, into which no white man, Spaniard or American, had ever before entered. Several smaller trips were made amongst the pueblos nearer Bontoc. In all, some 60 or 70 pueblos have been visited, many two or more times. Scores of presidents and vice-presidents have been appointed, and nearly all presidents have now been supplied with coats as a badge of office. They appreciate this highly, as they do also the official canes with which about half had already

been supplied. Two great cañas or feasts were prepared to give the sanction of Igorrote custom to the most important affairs of the government, especially in making peace between warring pueblos. One of these is now under way at Bontoc, to reach its culmination the Fourth of July, as last year. The other was given at the northernmost town, Balbalasan, as it was impossible to persuade the presidentes beyond Lubwagon to come to Bontoc, although a guard was offered them. Other towns, even on the Chico River below Bontoc, sent visitors to their capital for the first time. That country still trades in Abra rather than with Bontoc and Candon. In the trip to the Saltan region a civilization was found among the Tingulanes and Calingas of that territory somewhat higher than that of the Igorrotes of the rest of the subprovince.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL FOLKMAR,

Lieutenant-Governor, Bontoc Subprovince.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF LEPANTO-BONTOC,

Cervantes, P. I.

Report of the lieutenant-governor of Amburayan.

ALILEM, July 5, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a brief report of general conditions in the subprovince of Amburayan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The subprovince of Amburayan is supposed to comprehend the territory known under the Spanish Government as the *comandancia* of Amburayan. This territory extended from Sigay on the north to Cabali on the south, the watershed of the coast range mountains marking the eastern boundary. The western boundary is very indefinite, but the foothills adjoining the plains or the rice lands of the coast are generally conceded to belong to Amburayan.

The subprovince is very rough and broken generally. There are many swift rivers that have their source in the coast-range mountains. Among these are the Chico, Bacun, Iba, and the Amburayan.

There is considerable valuable timber along these streams and in the foothills, such as narra, molave, salnġen, quitaquita, banaba, bal-latinao, agaġiang, carra-rem, calantas, libo, bannasi, bulala, and many others. There are also some gum trees and rubber of an inferior kind.

The trails of Amburayan are few and in poor condition. There was at one time a fairly good trail from the coast to Alilem and from Alilem north to Concepcion, but through long neglect they have become practically impassable. We are much in need of a direct trail from Amburayan to Cervantes. Such a road would shorten communication between the provincial capital and the people of Amburayan, and would materially benefit the entire province of Lepanto-Bontoc by furnishing a direct route to the coast. At present, in order to reach Cervantes from Alilem we are obliged to go over Tilad Pass, requiring from two to four days in the dry season and from seven to ten days in the rainy season. A good trail from Cervantes direct to Amburayan is not only possible but practicable. Either such a road must be built or the existing trails in Amburayan should be put in condition and new communications opened. In my opinion, the former would be more desirable and much cheaper.

The inhabitants of Amburayan are Igorrotes, numbering about 20,000. Of these, perhaps 3,000 are nuevo-christianos, and 100 Filipinos. The common language of the people is Igorrote, but about one-third of them can understand and speak Ilocano, and occasionally there is one that can read and write Ilocano.

At present there are 5 organized districts, each comprising from 5 to 15 barrios or rancherías. The districts are Sigay, Suyo, Sugpon, Bacun, and Alilem, with the capital of the subprovince at Alilem. The district officials are in conformity with act 387 of the civil commission. They are all Igorrotes, with the exception of two or three secretary-treasurers. The people are manifesting great interest in their local governments, and some of the officials show especial aptitude. As a rule, however, they have to be instructed at every step, and do nothing without direction. This, of course, is no more than should be expected in the beginning. Up to the present year the officials have served without pay, but with the income derived from the sale of cedula, the districts will have money enough to pay salaries this year and part of last year's. The

salaries of presidents and secretary-treasurers average about 10 pesos per month.

The inhabitants are not over industrious, but they raise a little more than enough for their own consumption. Their principal crops are rice and camotes (sweet potatoes). They also cultivate, in a small way, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, and cacao. The lower valleys are especially adapted to cacao raising. There are large tracts of grazing land on the mountain slopes and foothills, and formerly there were many large herds of cattle and carrabaos in this sub-province, but rinderpest and other diseases have swept them all away, with the exception of a small number of carrabaos and a few cattle here and there; hardly animals enough remain to plow the rice fields.

However, the general conditions in the subprovince have improved somewhat during the past year. The people have more and larger crops, especially quick-growing crops, such as corn and camotes, than they have had for several years. They are anxious to try American seeds, to plant cacao and coffee, and to improve themselves generally. They are also very anxious that a public school should be established, with an American teacher. The district of Alilem employed a native teacher to teach English for three months during this year. The average attendance was 45 boys and 38 girls, all Igorrote children. This attendance, which was during the busy season, is very promising, and is well worthy of mention.

In conclusion, I may state that effort has been made to gain the good will and confidence of the people. In our advice and instruction we have endeavored to be practical; in settling their differences, we have tried to be just. If we have succeeded in doing these things during the last year, it is a beginning, and we are in a position to do more and better work in the future.

Very respectfully,

WALTER F. HALE,

Lieutenant-Governor of Amburayan.

The PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF LEPANTO-BONTOC,

Cerrantes, P. I.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LEYTE,

Tacloban, August 6, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1904:

COMMERCIAL.

The commerce of the province of Leyte is carried on chiefly by the Chinese, though there are other commercial houses that are doing a good business.

Hemp and copra are the principal products exported and rice the principal article imported.

The hemp is bought up from the cleaner in small quantities by the agents of the different commercial houses or by small dealers. These, in turn, forward or sell to the shippers, who then bale and prepare it for shipping.

The greater portion of the hemp from the interior and the east coast, as far south as Cabalian, is sent to Tacloban, to be shipped to Manila. All the hemp from the west coast, including the island of Biliran, or from the town of Leyte to the town of Malitbog, is shipped to Cebu.

During the past fiscal year there were approximately 119,352 piculs shipped from Tacloban and 70,000 piculs shipped from Carigara. The amount shipped from the west coast for the same year was about 211,500 piculs. At an average value of 25 pesos a picul, resulting in a total sale of 10,021,300 pesos.

Copra is bought up in the same manner as the hemp and shipped as follows:

	Piculs.
Tacloban -----	60,424
Carigara -----	28,522
West coast -----	250,000

There has been a great falling off in the shipping of these two products amounting to nearly 20 per cent less than the fiscal year 1902-3.

Corn, one of the minor products exported, is rapidly increasing in importance. Although the second crop is just being gathered the shipments from the south-west coast for the fiscal year amounted to over 8,500 cavanases. This, being shelled, finds a ready market in the neighboring islands.

The importing of rice is one of the principal features of the commerce of the province. This article is brought from Manila and Cebu to the different commercial houses, who in turn sell to small dealers and agents throughout the province according to the demand. This demand varies in the different parts according to the amount of local production. There has been a slight increase in the home production, causing a corresponding decrease in the amount imported. During the last six months of the fiscal year this decrease has become more pronounced, especially so along the north and west coasts of the province.

The importation of merchandise, liquors, manufactured articles, food stuffs, and textiles shows no marked increase; however an increasing demand for American machinery is being built up.

FINANCIAL.

The following will show the financial conditions of the province for the fiscal year ending June 30:

	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
RECEIPTS.		
Taxes:		
Industrial.....	P81,384.80	\$34,123.30
Land.....	50,719.88	45,060.43
Cedula.....	74,908.00	25,719.00
Cart.....	998.44	391.00
Stamp.....	1,584.82	542.31
Municipal.....	24,676.72	31,294.23
Forestry.....	9,695.90	3,425.56
Registration of titles.....	43.68	275.71
Transportation on launch.....	39.00	-----
Total.....	244,010.19	140,831.85
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Salaries and wages.....	42,308.09	6,143.86
Roads and bridges.....	49,546.09	15,132.96
Court and incidental.....	10,376.13	6,927.92
Permanent equipment.....	12,794.86	4,204.54
Construction and repair.....	9,446.69	174.00
Provincial school.....	1,542.62	-----
Purchase of land.....	2,272.72	-----
Total.....	128,226.95	82,643.30

Of the above collections ₱101,237.25 and 49,975.27 Pfs. is the provincial share.

Reducing the Mexican currency to Philippine currency at 1.15, we have the total revenues of the province for the fiscal year amounting to ₱114,694.

Reducing the expenditures of Mexican currency at the same ratio, the provincial disbursements amount to ₱156,612.42 or ₱11,918.42 in excess of the revenues. It is probable that during the coming year expenditures for permanent equipment may be materially reduced. Owing to the great necessity of roads and bridges throughout the province the expenditures for this purpose ought not to be reduced until more of this work is completed.

For court and incidental expenses the same amount as during the past fiscal year will probably be required. For construction and repairs the expenditures will be approximately the same.

Approximately ₱20,000 will be needed to construct the provincial school building. It is obvious, therefore, that there must be considerable economy practiced during the present fiscal year in order that the province may be able to meet its obligations.

The expenditures, reduced to Philippine currency, were as follows:

Salaries and wages.....	₱47,645.57
Roads and bridges.....	62,757.63
Court and incidental.....	16,400.40
Construction and repair.....	9,587.99
Permanent equipment.....	16,405.49
Provincial school.....	1,542.62
Purchase of land.....	2,272.72
Total.....	156,612.42

INDUSTRIAL.

The greatest and most important industry in the province is the preparation of hemp for the market. Stripping, cleaning, drying, and pressing are the different stages that this fiber passes through before it is ready to be exported.

Stripping is separating the layers of the plant and dividing them into narrow ribbons so as to be more easily drawn through the "tiom."

Cleaning is separating the fiber from the pulp. It is done by the use of a machine called "tiom," which consists of a plain working bolo with a spring attachment. The bolo rests on a block, and by pulling the ribbons of hemp through this machine the fibers are effectively cleaned.

The use of the serrated edged bolo, called the "rengue" by the natives, is the cause of much of the hemp being improperly cleaned. This instrument makes the labor connected with the cleaning process much less. It also leaves a portion of the pulp on the fiber, causing greater weight. The use of the "rengue" is growing less since the merchants refuse to buy hemp cleaned in this manner.

After the fiber has been cleaned it is dried in the sun, and is then done up in bundles and carried to the town or barrio where it can be disposed of at the best price.

Pressing, the last stage of the process, is done in the warehouses of the shipping merchants. It is done up in bales containing 2 piculs or 300 pounds each.

The preparing of copra for the market is another industry in which many of the inhabitants are employed. It is profitable, and the work connected therewith is not laborious.

After the cocoanuts are picked and split open the meat is extracted and dried in various ways. The most common is by placing the meat on a framework raised a few feet from the ground and building a slow fire under it. In this way the nut is dried very quickly, which is an important factor where there is plenty of the fruit to be cured.

Another method practised by those who do not have very much fruit at a time is to place it on a mat in the sun. This way, though much slower than the other, seems to be the better, as none of the oil is lost in the curing and the copra is whiter.

The long drought in the first part of the year 1903 caused a return of the disease of the cocoanut trees known in the local dialect as "jolang." A tree attacked by this disease needs from three to four years to recover. The lack of moisture kills off the fruit before it has time to mature. This accounts for the falling off in the amount exported, as shown in another part of this report.

Fishing, owing to the uncertainty of results, can hardly be classed as a leading industry. It is carried on in all the coast towns and barrios, usually in connection with some other more lucrative work. The principal way of catching fish is by means of bamboo corrals.

On the west coast, where the supply is more constant, many are dried and shipped to neighboring towns. However, the demand is greatly in excess of the supply.

Lumbering, another industry of the province, is gradually coming to the front in importance. The great demand for timber throughout the provinces has caused the awakening of this industry in Leyte, as the province abounds in forest land of which much is still in a virgin state.

This industry, though in its infancy, shows a marked change during the past fiscal year. This change is noticeable in the forestry collections, which were nearly 3,000 pesos more than the previous year.

The sawmills at Tacloban and Palompon, besides the numerous places where timber is sawed by hand, assist in supplying the unceasing demand from the surrounding islands as well as that of our own province.

Shipbuilding is carried on in different parts of the province. Most of the sailing vessels used in the coast trade are the output of home industry. These vary in size from 5 tons upward. The largest of them are the product of the Tacloban yards. These yards also do an extensive business in repairing and refitting smaller craft.

Furniture of various classes is manufactured to some extent. Bejuco chairs are made in nearly all the towns along the east coast and are sold very readily.

Pottery is made in the town of Tanauan and on the island of Maripi. During the fiscal year 100,000 jars and pots were sold.

Saba, a native cloth, is woven from the fibers of the banana stalk. It is

very durable and suited to the climate. The plain article is worn by both sexes. When embroidered it is disposed of very readily.

Bottling works in the different parts of the province supply a portion of the demand for soft drinks of this and neighboring provinces.

Manufacturing hats, working bolos, cocoanut oil, and cloths employ many of the inhabitants of the province.

Agriculture engages a large proportion of the inhabitants of the province. In all parts the soil is being tilled and new ground prepared. The planting of hemp, rice, camotes, tobacco, corn, palawan, obe, cocoanuts, and apare has taken on new life during the year.

In different parts of the province Americans have leased or bought land and are cultivating it with very good results.

This industry received a severe set back in the past year on account of the damage done by locusts. These insects passing through a rice field left nothing behind but a bare patch of ground. All means at hand were used to destroy this pest.

The hemp also was damaged by storms causing the gathering of the young plants which were blown over. This increased the production for the year 1902-3 and caused a corresponding decrease in the production for the year 1903-4.

Another evil that had to be contended with was the growth of the plant called "millegol." This being a parasite, and due to its clinging propensities and rapid growth, smothered the young hemp.

The damage done by storms and the "millegol" naturally caused a great decrease in the production of this fiber. From my personal observation during trips around the province and also from reports from the presidentes the prospects for the future are that the output during the coming year will be double that of the past.

Tobacco is cultivated in all parts of the province, but an especially fine quality is produced in the district of Jaro. There are approximately 500 families engaged in the cultivation of this plant. The product for the fiscal year was greatly in excess of previous years.

The cultivation of corn is a prominent feature in the agricultural districts. Although a great deal of the crop was destroyed by storms and locusts, the production for the fiscal year is very gratifying and a great increase over that of previous years. The production for the town of Hilongos alone was nearly 8,000 cavanes.

Cacao is cultivated in many parts of the province and on the islands of Biliran and Maripipi it is given special attention, with very good results.

Sugar cane is also cultivated to some extent in the northwestern part of the province. The sugar when made is shipped to various towns both in this and other provinces. The lack of carabao is the cause of the small crops raised.

Stock raising is another industry of growing importance in the province. Owing to the necessity of stock of all kinds, this has become one of the principal industries. Special attention is being paid to this industry on the west coast, where the conditions are favorable to stock raising.

In the town of Merida during the last few months a disease among the carabao has killed about 30 per cent. One family lost 30 head in less than three months. This disease, unknown heretofore in the province, is first recognized by the swelling of the tongue. During the present month there have been no losses reported.

POLITICAL.

In the month of January, 1903, there existed in the mountains of Ormoc a band of "Dios Dios" ladrones under the leadership of one Papa Faustino Abien, who had under him many subchiefs, among whom were Damaso Cajidorla, Mariano Villanueva, Custodio Librea, Juan Tamayo, Felipe Claros, Victor Claros, Domingo Cañiso, Nicolas Malasarte and Juan Aminipot. Of these Damaso Cajidorla had command of a band on the ranch of one Pablo Tan. (Pablo Tan was sentenced to ten years in Bilbid for his connection with this band.)

Nicolas Malasarte was in command in the mountains of Palompon and Juan Aminipot was a captain under him. Nicolas Malasarte was a leader of ladrones during the Spanish Government.

On the night of the 23d of January, 1903, 23 prisoners escaped from the provincial jail at Maasin and went to join the ranks of Abien's band. As chief, Faustino Abien has his headquarters in the mountains of Ormoc, and with the

bands united numbered about 500 men. In December, 1902, they burned nearly all the houses in the foothills of Ormoc and entered Villaba and killed 3 policemen. They also entered Tobango and San Isidro del Campo; the latter place they tried to burn, but were frustrated by the heavy rains.

By the 15th of March, 1903, there remained only a band under Papa Faustino of about 50 men and a small band under Juan Tamayo of about 20 men. Papa Faustino and the remainder of his band were surrounded in the mountains of Burauen by constabulary and municipal police in June, 1903. Prisoners captured at the time declared that Abien and many of his companions were killed.

Of the remaining subchiefs, Damaso Cajidorla was captured and is now serving a twenty-two year sentence in Billbid. Mariano Villanueva is serving ten years; Custodio Librea is serving twenty years; Victor Claros and Felipe Claros are serving twenty years each. Juan Tamayo was in command in the mountains of Carigara and Domingo Cañiso, a lieutenant under him, was present at the killing of the signal sergeant in February, 1904. He was captured shortly after this occurred and is now serving twenty-five years for his connection with this dastardly deed.

In April, 1903, it was reported to me that one Nicolas Sebrido, a ladrón leader who took a band of ladrones to the island of Biliran in 1902, was seen with his lieutenant, Anastacio Pabagahoy, in a barrio on the island of Parasan. I immediately sent Subinspector Geraclo Abanillo, of the Leyte constabulary, to the place and he effected a capture on this information. These were sentenced to the death penalty by Judge Rhode on May 16, 1903, and are waiting the confirmation of the sentence by the supreme court.

In February, 1904, a detachment under Lieut. Juan Flores at Dolores, while scouting in the foothills by my directions, encountered a band in the foothills of Ormoc. About this time the presidente of Ormoc received a letter dated in Cebu, stating that his father had been assassinated and if he was not careful he might go the same way. Reports from several sources indicated that one Pablo Tan, who is out on bail waiting the decision of an appeal to the supreme court of a sentence of ten years for bandolerismo, was implicated with this band. Through the court of first instance I effected his arrest and had him brought to Tacloban. The Ormoc section immediately quieted down and no further trouble has been had there.

On the 5th of February, 1904, between Jaro and Tunga, Signal Sergeant Zeigler was killed in an ambush by Juan Tamayo and his band. The sergeant was accompanied at the time by Private Hunt, of the Signal Corps, 4 municipal police, and 30 carriers. The attacking party consisted of Juan Tamayo and 18 of his men. They were armed with bolos, besides 1 Remington rifle and 6 revolvers. The sergeant's body was taken to Tunga. In this attack there was also 1 policeman killed and his revolver taken by the ladrones. Word was sent by messenger by Private Hunt to Tunga, but the officer stationed there was out scouting in the mountains for this band, and there remained only a corporal's squad in charge of the station.

Juan Tamayo is the only ladrón leader who has not been killed or captured. He roams round the foothills of the Carigara-Jaro district and occasionally crosses over the Samar, but has no regular camp. His followers consist of ignorant "Taos" from Jaro, Carigara, Barugo, and Ormoc. When pursuit becomes too strong to keep together, he generally instructs his men to hide their arms and he travels alone or with one companion. He has had many very narrow escapes; but, as stated above, he has been able so far to escape capture. Secret service men sent out by the municipalities are constantly scouring the foothills and barrios for any reports of his whereabouts.

Two members of this band who were implicated in the killing of Sergeant Zeigler were killed by Jaro police while trying to escape from them on the way to Tacloban.

One councilman of Barugo and many others have been sentenced by the court of first instance, and many others are awaiting trial for giving aid to this band.

The constabulary and the municipal police have amply demonstrated that they are capable of handling any disorder within the province and to punish offenders.

When I arrived in the province, three years ago next September, the west coast was in open insurrection, there being in the mountains an organized armed force of 38 officers and several hundred men, who had in their possession 100 revolvers, 200 rifles of various makes, and 3 arsenals. These forces, it will be remembered, surrendered to Col. W. C. Taylor, Philippines Constabulary, commanding this district, at different points in Leyte in June, 1902, at or about the

same time as the island of Biliran was pacified. This was all done without the aid of American troops or scouts.

It is an interesting and gratifying fact that during this time and up to the present there never have been any complaints made to this office of misuse of power or discourtesy by the constabulary or the police. The harmony that exists between the constabulary and the municipal police and the municipal authorities is also remarkably good.

It has been remarked that the formerly unpacified districts, where the hardest work was done, are now the most loyal and most eager to advance in peaceful pursuits. The majority of the leading classes in the greater portion of the municipalities are strongly with the government, and fully appreciate the peace and prosperity that has been given them by the home Government, and so desire no change.

We have a few agitators in the province who would like to see an independent Filipino government immediately, but these are generally men who are seeking notoriety unattainable by other means.

The result of the strong and prompt measures taken to bring disloyal and unsatisfied people to justice is that the province is to-day in a peaceful and prosperous condition.

ADMINISTRATION.

After my arrival in the province and during my tours of inspection and persecution of ladrones as senior inspector what most impressed me was the faith, high appreciation, and the sentiment felt nearly everywhere in respect to their first governor, Henry T. Allen. Through the natives I have been taught the methods used by him to bring about this state of loyalty, and have tried as well as I could to follow out these methods.

The municipal elections show that as yet a very few of the inhabitants have the right, according to the municipal code, to the ballot. In 34 municipalities of Leyte 4,637 votes were cast, so that the power of choosing their representatives is at the present time in the hands of a very few.

During the first part of my administration in office I noticed in the presidentes and other officials of many of the towns a great lack of a sense of responsibility. According to section 24 of the municipal code several of the very best presidentes who have been unceasing in their vigilance and high sense of responsibility will by this law be ineligible to reelection to office. Presidentes Francisco Astorga, of Alangalang; Mariano Antonio, of San Isidro del Campo, and Juan Dagandan, of Leyte, will be affected by this law. The loss of these officials would be a loss impossible to replace to both the towns and to the province. I would recommend that this section be suspended as far as it refers to the province of Leyte.

It is an acknowledged fact that the presidente of a town at the present state of enlightenment of the inhabitants of Leyte wields a larger power for the good or bad of his town than any mayor of the cities of our home Government. The peace, progress, and advancement of a town and its inhabitants is really due to the presidente of the town.

The destruction of the homes of the inhabitants of Ormoc, living in the barrios and the foothills thereof, was mostly due to neglect by the town authorities. It was proven to me that before the outbreak the presidente then in office had never visited these barrios, but rather left them to get along as best they could. Teofilo Mejia, the new presidente, has made a wonderful change for the better in the conditions of the municipality during the past year.

The municipality of Hilongos, which two years ago was a wilderness, is now a flourishing town of 18,000 inhabitants, the most of these having returned to the town from different parts of the province in which they had taken refuge. The large area of arable land, which two years ago was lying idle, is now bearing a larger crop of hemp, rice, and corn than any other of the same dimensions in the province.

On my tour of investigation in Jaro last month in the matter of the presidente, four councilmen and the municipal secretary, charged before the court of first instance and now on bond for malfeasance in office, some 20 or 30 men and women testified that they had paid fines to these parties ranging from 10 to 130 pesos each. This money had never been turned into the municipal treasury.

The rapidity with which roads and bridges are being constructed and repaired, and the excellent progress made by the province is greatly due to the excellent work done by the provincial supervisor, Mr. O. D. Filley.

From January 1 to the end of the fiscal year the following public work has been accomplished with an expenditure of ₱52,880.80.

Roads:	
15 miles of road constructed.....	₱23,913.87
6 miles of road, repairs.....	756.25
47 miles of road, light repairs.....	2,959.25
Bridges:	
Constructed—	
One 266-foot.....	₱9,298.96
One 36-foot.....	380.00
One 50-foot.....	999.77
	<hr/>
	10,678.73
Under construction (payment)—	
One 90-foot.....	1,000.00
One 190-foot.....	5,892.00
14 culverts constructed and repaired.....	916.44
Equipment, purchase of machinery and tools, etc.....	3,723.50
Maintenance of corral.....	1,734.76
Structures painted, with repairs:	
Government buildings.....	998.00
Palo bridge.....	308.00
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	52,880.80

The excellent management of the finances of the province as done by the provincial treasurer, Mr. W. S. Conrow, has made the work done by the province possible.

Mr. Domingo Franco, the present fiscal, was transferred as fiscal from Samar to Leyte April 5, 1904. He has since his occupation of this office demonstrated that he is a loyal and hard working official of high ability.

The progress which the schools are making is in general satisfactory. This is true of all towns in which American teachers are stationed, and a limited number of the best native teachers, who are working independently, are producing gratifying results.

There is a greater and more apparent interest in the public schools at present than was ever before shown in the province since the introduction of American teachers. During the first few months of the work in the schools there was in the majority of the towns a sort of spasmodic interest which was not lasting, but soon died away. Since, however, this has been replaced by a more stable popularity of the school system, based, I believe, upon a real appreciation of the benefits of our system of education. Private schools in which Spanish only is taught are fast losing their popularity. There are many of these puny, spasmodic attempts at teaching Spanish in different parts of the province, the result of which is that it either wastes the time of the children where they know not how to teach or deprives the children of the rich harvest that might be reaped were the instruction all in English in schools where they know how to teach. A compulsory law like that of Pennsylvania might serve to rectify the evils which sometimes frustrate the efforts in the work of education.

The greatest needs of the schools are at the present time more teachers—both American and Filipino. Particular attention should be given the latter both in increasing their number and ability. For this purpose the provincial school will become, after a time, a powerful factor. What the people need is an industrial education. In and around Manila they may be prepared to build upon a basis stronger than we have, but here the foundation of society must be made stronger and there is no way except to give stability to it by trades and practical instruction in agriculture, carpentry, and working in iron. Peoples emerging from barbarism have always in all times and in all climes made their first advance by applying themselves to the arts and trades.

There is scarcely a town in the province which has a good native carpenter, mason, painter, tinsmith, or plumber. If we neglect to make our instruction primarily industrial, we shall lose the best returns for the money expended. Our efforts should first be to provide for it and later encourage it till it becomes attractive. The best natives hope for it and seem more or less surprised that it has not yet come.

The future prospect for the schools in the province is in general very encouraging at the present time.

The total enrollment for the year was 9,629, and the average attendance for the same was 8,979. There are 25 insular teachers working in the province and 93 municipal. Of the 34 municipalities in the province only 13 have American teachers in charge of the schools.

The total receipts for the fiscal year were ₱31,411.94 Philippine currency and the expenditures were ₱22,883.63, leaving a balance of ₱8,528.31. A great portion of this money was spent for building and repairing schools.

SUMMARY.

Commercial.—Hemp and copra the principal exports and rice the principal import. Conditions not as good as previous years. Decrease in exports of 20 per cent. Slight decrease in the importation of rice.

Financial.—Expenditures for the year were ₱11,918.42 in excess of the revenues. Expenses for the present year expected to be considerably less than the last.

Industrial.—Preparing hemp and copra for the market, lumbering, and agriculture are the principal industries. Number of minor industries that might be developed.

Political.—Province peaceful and quiet. Juan Tamayo is the only ladrón leader still at large. There are a few agitators in the province who seek notoriety unattainable by other means.

Administration.—Changes for the better noticed in the municipalities; officials are doing good work; some of the best presidentes of the province will be affected by section 24 of the municipal code; recommend that it be suspended as far as it refers to this province. Provincial work being pushed forward in an excellent manner by the supervisor; considerable progress made in road and bridge work. Provincial treasurer by careful management of the provincial funds has made it possible to do the work done in the past year. Schools show great progress during the year and more interest is being taken in the system of education; education ought to be based on an industrial basis, as that is what they need and also what the best classes expect; need more teachers, both American and native; the provincial school will become an important factor in the training of the latter.

PETER BORSETH,

Provincial Governor of Leyte.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MASBATE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF MASBATE,

Masbate, July 28, 1904.

SIR: The undersigned provincial governor begs to submit his report of the finances, conditions, and material progress of this province during the fiscal year ending June 30, as follows:

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

Under the above caption it can be stated that Masbate is one of the provinces of the archipelago that has enjoyed enviable peace and good order during the period named. Not a single robbery, murder, homicide, or other analogous crime of a deplorable nature nor any offense worthy of reference has been recorded in the annals of the province; not a single malefactor has disturbed the peace and quiet of the inhabitants of the pueblos and the surrounding country. This has been due to the energetic measures adopted and put into practice by the authorities—provincial, municipal, and constabulary. The latter has displayed great valor and strength, the province a strong initiative, and the municipalities great work, obedience, and strict compliance with their duties.

AGRICULTURE.

In such a condition of tranquillity, their minds free from the anxiety of the late revolution, the origin of the present disturbances in other pueblos of the archipelago, the inhabitants of the pueblos, in the midst of the depression

caused by the nearly total loss of their numerous cattle, decimated by the ravages of the rinderpest in 1900, realizing the difficulty if not the impossibility of replacing same in a short period of time, sought a remedy for the situation and found it in the plowshare, with which and with the assistance of what was left of their former herds they devoted themselves to the hard though noble labor of agriculture. The majority of them planted a little rice and considerable corn, camote, gabe, and other tubers of a quick-growing nature against the danger of the famine which threatened them, and by this method they were able to avert impending harm. Having done this much and being men accustomed to work, with the purposes of recovering the losses caused by the rinderpest, they persevered in their honest toil, making light of all obstacles, and were able to secure plantations of cocoanuts and of hemp. Thus in a short period of three years they have been rewarded with a small amount of hemp and copra, which has been shipped out of the province and has enabled them safely to pass through the unstable period of their lives occasioned by the calamities which they have suffered.

The undersigned provincial governor, charged with the difficult duty of lifting the natives of this province to that plane of culture to which they aspire, bent all of his energies in exhorting them by written proclamations to love work, the basis of all wealth; education, the torch that guides man along the path of progress, and to abhor gambling, the criminal instrument that destroys the peace of the community and the happiness of the home, and as good and docile men, obedient to the instructions of the authorities, they responded to the call and with redoubled efforts made new plantations of hemp with the result that from April, my second month in office, to date I calculate that at least 300,000 or 350,000 seedlings have been planted. This is in general terms the condition of the province of Masbate, for which there is, perhaps, a bright future in an agricultural sense to compensate it for its lost wealth in cattle.

LOCUSTS.

During the past four years locusts have appeared in this province at intervals, causing great damage to food crops and to the cocoanut plantations, and although the people have made every effort to exterminate them they have not been entirely successful, for the reason that although it is true that the flying and hopping insects have been killed off, the larvæ remains hidden in the ground.

TIMBER CUTTING.

Low prices for lumber have caused a great depression in the lumbering business of this province, formerly one of its principal resources. As a consequence, penury has been felt in many of the pueblos and the generality of the inhabitants were unable to pay their taxes for the years 1903 and 1904 until very recently. They have complained that the valuation upon their real property has been excessive in all of the pueblos, and it was for this reason that the presidents, at their convention held January 12, passed a resolution which was transmitted by me to the honorable Commission on April 30, asking for a new revision of the assessment of real estate, a petition which the superior authorities denied.

TRADE.

The products shipped from this province are as follows: Lumber, hemp, copra, rattan, firewood, pitch, and dry fish. The first named is, as has been stated, of great importance, the principal factor in the wealth of the people; hemp and the balance of the others are still shipped from this province and furnish a means of livelihood for the majority of its inhabitants; the trade in them, however, has suffered severely.

INDUSTRY.

The only industry carried on in this province is the weaving of mats and hats of the buri palm, which are made in the island of Burias and shipped to the adjacent provinces; they furnish a means of livelihood for the majority of the inhabitants of that island. Some small home industries are carried on in a few of the houses in this provincial capital, consisting generally in the weaving of textiles. The product of these looms, however, is not more than sufficient to cover the local demand.

EDUCATION.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the division superintendent of schools and of the American and Filipino teachers, the English language is being taught extensively to the younger generation of both sexes in all of the pueblos throughout the province. There are two schools in this provincial capital, one of which is a primary school and the other a high school; both of them are well attended by both sexes.

HEALTH.

During the past fiscal year the health of the province has been excellent, not a single case of serious sickness of an epidemic character, such as cholera or smallpox, having been reported.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

In spite of the crisis through which the province has passed with regard to its trade and industry, it has been able to meet all of its urgent obligations, such as the repair of the bridges of Dapllan and Burao, on the Island of Ticao, which united the pueblos of San Fernando and San Jacinto, and cost ₱800. The condition of the provincial treasury at the present time is better than at any other heretofore, the last balance made by the new provincial treasurer, Mr. John W. Hunter, on June 30, 1904, showing cash on hand to the amount of ₱11,052.41, 1,409.14 Pfs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Among the expenses which the provincial treasury has to meet is the sum of ₱50 a month for rental of the building occupied by the offices of the provincial government, such as the treasury, the board of health, office of the superintendent of schools, and the office of the forestry bureau. This building is small and inadequate for the purposes to which it is put, and it does not offer the proper security for the custody of the valuable documents and papers belonging to each of the offices referred to, nor is it a safe place to keep the funds of the provincial treasury. For this reason the undersigned provincial governor recommends the construction of an adequate building. As the province of Masbate has repaid the sum of \$2,500 United States currency borrowed from the insular treasury, it would ask that an appropriation of ₱10,000 be made for the purpose indicated from the Congressional relief fund. The said appropriation to be in the nature of a loan, to be returned by the province in such installments as the honorable Commission may see fit to fix.

I also recommend the building of a provincial jail, as the building now used for the purpose has not the conditions of security and salubrity required for the custody of the unfortunate prisoners. If this suggestion is favorably received, I would recommend that a suitable provincial school building be also constructed at the expense of the insular treasury. This latter is a building much needed and which the inhabitants of the province would greatly appreciate.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. BAYOT, *Provincial Governor.*

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MINDORO.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF MINDORO,
Calapan, July 10, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the period January 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:

Mindoro-Lubang was detached from Marinduque Province November 10, 1902, by Act No. 500 of the Philippine Commission and the two islands given a provincial form of government the same as Nueva Vizcaya (Acts 337 and 387), but, by reasons of the census then pending and weather conditions, reorganization was not completed until June 30, 1903.

The following is a list of the townships as reorganized, with the population of each as determined by the census, December 31, 1903.

Abra de Ylog-----	873	Mangarin-----	1,764
Bongabon-----	923	Mansalay-----	783
Bulalacao-----	895	Naujan-----	3,605
Calapan-----	5,331	Paluan-----	1,226
Caluya-----	2,080	Pinamalayan-----	2,151
Looc-----	2,539	Pola-----	1,532
Lubang-----	4,743	Puerto Galera-----	1,255
Mamburnao-----	920	Sablayan-----	936

A total population (Christian) of 31,616, scattered over an area of more than 4,200 square miles of territory. (The non-Christian tribes were estimated at 12,000, but I am very doubtful if they exceed 6,000. They do not dwell in houses, nor live in any one place more than a few days; neither do they till the soil.)

The townships were classified according to their resources into four classes and the salaries of each class fixed by the provincial board, the highest salaried presidente getting 40 pesos, the lowest 15. All expenditures above those authorized for the year in the annual estimate must have the express approval of the provincial board. With but one or two exceptions, and those due more to indifference on the part of officials than to lack of resources, the townships have a neat sum available for public improvements, a use for municipal funds they never before dreamed of.

Pinamalayan, by far the most progressive town in the province, is now constructing a road between that town and Bongabon—recently joined to it by act of the Commission—entirely from township funds.

All of the townships have been supplied with modern office fixtures, such as typewriters, etc.—in fact everything given them that would tend to add dignity and interest to the office.

As an enactor of laws, I do not believe the Filipino council can be beaten, but the enforcement of same is an entirely different matter; an arrest for violation of an ordinance has, invariably, a personal grievance behind it. A tendency is observed to tax the breath a man draws; but the penalty for nonpayment of taxes is such a trivial matter (if approved as fixed by the council) that the payment of the penalty would be preferable to the tax (the penalty is not in addition to the tax, but in lieu thereof). This is not always due to ignorance so much as it would seem, but gives a friend a privilege upon payment of a peso or more fine that others pay several pesos for.

Naujan alone was troubled by ladrones, which compelled that town to maintain quite a large police force for some weeks, completely draining the township treasury, to remedy which, upon authority, the provincial government loaned them 1,000 pesos. Since the capture of the entire band of ladrones, the people have taken a new lease on life and have promise of a rich rice harvest this fall.

AGRICULTURE, RESOURCES, ETC.

Rinderpest and locusts played havoc last year, but not one case of suffering for want of food has been reported. Where the rice crop failed, an unusually large crop of camotes (sweet potatoes), corn, and other native food stuff was raised. As a matter of fact, the failure of the rice crop has, in many instances, proved of benefit to the people, as they have learned through necessity the use of many American vegetables. Eggplant, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, squash, peppers, okra, cucumbers, beans, muskmelon, and watermelon can be found in many barrios, and some very good potatoes were raised at Paluan and Lubang.

Starvation with the present population is an impossibility in Mindoro, even were the plow unknown—bananas, wild camotes, a thousand and one edible roots, the streams teeming with fish, and all kinds of vines and fiber plants, which bring good prices throughout the islands. If every able-bodied man would devote one-fourth the energy he now gives to decorating the streets for the numerous "fiestas" to gathering the valuable gums found in abundance in the forests, all would be wealthy, as wealth is reckoned in the Philippines.

More than 500,000 cocoanut trees and as many hemp plants have been set out within the year, thousands of acres of land which have not been touched for years have been planted in rice or corn, two ylang-ylang distilling plants are in operation, two large concerns are cutting timber, and, the best indication for the future, building is going on everywhere. Mindoro has a grand future before it, and I truly believe its people are waking up to it, though slowly.

Mindoro has rubber, gutta-percha, coal, marble, sulphur, petroleum, and almost every known tree to be found in the islands and probably many unknown. She has tillable lands capable of supporting the combined provinces of Mindoro, Cavite, Batangas, and Tayabas. A few trees are being cut—its other riches lie almost untouched. The commercial instinct is absolutely undeveloped. Here, at Calapan, the provincial capital, by paying for eggs, each as handed you, they can be had for 2 centavos each, while to offer a peso for 50 would drive the seller off under the impression that he was being cheated.

The coal found at Bulalacao has been used on the provincial launch, and although but taken from the surface is of very good quality. Several mines there have been "located," and the owners claim to be anxious to begin work, but "can not get labor," a claim I have not much faith in. Labor can be had at any time in these islands, in my opinion, if the seeker will go among the laboring class in search for it and not to the presidente or "consejal," who do not want the "tao" to get work at living wages, knowing too well that it would mean to him the loss of his taos, who work for him for the privilege of raising their own food on a parcel of his land and pay not less than 50 per cent of the crop for the privilege at that.

The American who will take the Filipino as he finds him and not attempt to change his "costumbres" of centuries in less than a few minutes, and failing to do so, abuse him and leave in disgust, will succeed. The Filipino "tao" can not be classed as anything more than an ignorant child, and must be treated as such; give him a little money and no more will he work until it is gone. Allow him fair wages, and even enough rice for the family; help him celebrate his fiestas at home by cockfights (and have the best cock yourself, if you wish) and other amusements; keep on hand a supply of cigarettes, chewing tobacco (American, which he worships), some fancy colored cloths and other trinkets for sale to him at cost price, and when pay time comes around you will find there is nothing due him, or only a few cents, but your hombre is well fed, happy, and contented, and really works well.

Treated as a child he can and will work, but, like our own American negro, he must be shown by the white man.

LADRONES.

On the early morning of February 11, 1903, the town of Naujan was attacked by a band of ladrones under the leadership of one Valeriano Gasic, who styled himself "military governor of Mindoro" and "commander in chief, army of liberation of the military district of Mindoro," and whose headquarters was known as "the royal camp of the angels."

They succeeded in capturing the presidencia (town hall) and the telegraph office, located in the same building. The town seal, American flag, all of the records and instruments of the telegraph office, some town records, and 8 prisoners were captured; four of the prisoners, one of whom was presidente under me while I was in command there, were brutally murdered for the sole crime of being "Americanistas." The then presidente, Carlos Basa, now third lieutenant of constabulary, gave me ample warning of the impending attack, and the same could and should have been prevented, at least its success. A detachment of constabulary, all recruits, and recruited mostly from Naujan, commanded by an equally green noncommissioned officer, left Calapan at 9 o'clock p. m. but did not arrive at Naujan, distant but 14 miles, until after daylight the next morning, when the damage had been done. There is no longer any doubt but what many of the constabulary of Mindoro at that time were sympathizers of Gasic's, if not members of the band, but the then senior inspector could not be made to see it. Fortunately for the American cause, those higher in authority saw it and many changes were made. Mindoro now has a constabulary second to none, recruited largely from other islands, and commanded by an officer whose name is familiar to all in the Philippines by reason of his bravery, Capt. H. O. Fletcher, Philippines Constabulary.

No further proof of the efficiency of this constabulary need be cited than the fact that 170 of Gasic's band have been captured and tried, resulting in the conviction of 112, of whom 13, including Gasic, got the death sentence. Some fifty-odd rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured, and all of the articles taken from Naujan returned to the owners.

Where every officer has done his whole duty, and even more, I dislike to specialize, but I deem it a duty to make special mention of Carlos Basa, third lieutenant, a native of Naujan, who for more than two years has been more

than a right hand to the writer, and to whom is due the honor of locating Gasic, through the Mangulanes, capturing many rifles, bolos, and at least 75 per cent of the ladrones. Mindoro is now tranquil, and has been so for nearly a year and a half, and, I believe, about to enter upon a new era, for which the people of Mindoro should be grateful to Carlos Basa.

NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES (MANGULANES).

Section 18 of act 500 and act 547 of the Commission "authorizes" the governor of Mindoro, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior, to deal with and provide for the government of the non-Christian tribes in Mindoro.

So much of the governor's time is necessarily devoted to office work that he is unable to be out among these people as much as he should, or would like to. However, much has been done toward gaining their confidence, which is more than half of the battle.

One quite respectable little village was started at the southern end of the island of Mindoro about a year ago, to which was given the name of Lalauigan. A presidente and a "consejal" were appointed, but no attempt was made to organize any form of township government. Orders were given these officials to keep the place clean, plant anything they saw fit, and to encourage others to join them.

The regular form of municipal appointment was given the presidente, to which was added brightly colored seals and ribbons, and it would be a matter for congratulation if the Filipino official would attach as much importance to his position as do these savages (?). A good crop of corn and camotes was raised and coconuts and hemp planted, and I am now requested to furnish them cans in which they can gather rubber. Mr. Mangulan is not at all backward about asking for what he wants. Requests for carabao, plow, and seeds are frequent. The presidente has requested salary, which gave the much-desired opportunity to explain the whyfor of taxes—a lesson also badly needed by his more civilized brother who is absolutely ignorant of the subject. It is undoubtedly a fact that until recently he has derived no benefits therefrom.

The Mangulanes have no tribal relations whatever, but are scattered over the island in "families" varying in size from 10 to 30. The old man of the family is its chief. Each family is mortally afraid of the other, which makes progress with them exceedingly slow.

Gasic, the ladron chief, was captured through information furnished by these people and the reward, 200 pesos, was distributed among some thirty-odd of them. As he has no idea of the value of money, a fact of which the Filipino takes every advantage, the money was spent for them by me as they wished, and each returned to his mountain home fully equipped with clothing, hat, salt, rice, bolo, cooking utensils, and some seeds.

I organized (?) the little band into a police force, and they left me with a promise to bring a badly wanted ladron, a promise they more than kept by bringing in three.

Two Filipinos have been prosecuted within the year for kidnaping Mangulan children for an alleged debt of the father. In one case the accused acknowledged that the father worked for him eight years in payment for a sinamay shirt, the local value of which is 75 cents Mexican, but still it was claimed the shirt had not been paid for.

This same form of slavery exists among the Filipinos, and nothing but education will put a stop to it, in my opinion. We have a law against the practice, but the person to be benefited thereby is the last to complain; in fact, does not complain, so conviction is next to impossible. The "tao" (meaning man, but nothing less than slave, as used here) borrows a peso or two and gives one of his numerous children as a guaranty of payment. This child becomes the household slave and is allowed a credit of 50 cents a month for its labor. But the child must eat and have a new shirt occasionally, the cost of which is added to the original debt, and by some means of reckoning the original debt of 2 pesos becomes 72 at the end of a year. The debt continues to grow, though its payment in cash is not expected nor desired, and is passed down from one generation to another.

With the intention of forever setting at rest the wonderful tales of the more wonderful "white tribes" said to inhabit the interior of Mindoro, with a small party I crossed the island in April last year, from Sablayan, on the west coast, to Naujan, on the east. The white tribe (Batanganes) were found to be about

as white as the African negro, with the negro a shade the best of it. Some had decided Roman noses, but a careful examination failed to bring to light any other resemblance to the white man. We did prove, however, that the white man can live and thrive in the interior of Mindoro as well as on the coast, and that the "great central plain of Mindoro" exists only on the map.

Farming could be successful in several places along the Amnay River, but the country is better adapted to cattle raising.

SCHOOLS.

Mindoro Province has been most sadly neglected by the educational bureau; why I can not say, certainly not for lack of interest on the part of the provincial officials, nor of the people, who, month after month, petition this office for American teachers. I know of no more magnificent field for the teacher than this.

But one teacher has really been sent to Mindoro by the bureau. He devoted more time to hunting gold mines than school work, and was transferred at my request, when the wife of the president of the provincial board of health, at my request, was appointed. She was compelled to return to the States last March on account of the illness of her husband, since which time there has been no American teacher in Mindoro, except for normal work in April and May. The teacher in charge of this was here through no "fault" of the bureau of education. He was stationed at Lubang, Cavite Province, and when that island was transferred to Mindoro he came with it by reason of actually being lost from the "records" for some weeks.

Every town and every barrio of any size has, or will have, a respectable school building by the beginning of the new school year, and will have a large school fund derived from the land tax.

That these buildings are not cheap affairs can be readily seen from the following statement of appropriations made by the provincial board from the Congressional relief fund. This money was issued almost entirely for labor, the materials being donated by the people at my request. I wanted every man to have a feeling of part ownership, believing he would more readily send his children to school.

	Number of build- ings.	Appropri- ation.	Remarks.
Calapan.....	5	₱3,098.40	Subscribed ₱900.
Naujan.....	2	1,438.17	
Pola.....	1	300.00	
Panamalayan.....	3	750.00	
Mansalay.....	2	500.00	
Bulalacao.....	1	300.00	
Caluya.....	3	400.00	
Mangarin.....	3	1,000.00	
Sablayan.....	1	300.00	Declined by presi- dente, who con- structed building free.
Mamburao.....	2	500.00	
Paluan.....	1	300.00	
Looc.....	2	687.30	Subscribed ₱500.
Lubang.....	5	3,753.98	Subscribed ₱1,000.
Abra de Ylog.....	1	100.00	
Puerto Galera.....	2	500.00	

Making 34 buildings, mostly new, at a total cost of ₱16,384.85, and includes benches, or desks, and tables.

To secure teachers (native) for the coming term I visited every town and barrio last March, selecting from each the most apt-appearing pupils, and brought them to Calapan, where I rented a large building for their accommodation, and began what may be termed a boarding school. To cover the expenses the authorized number of teachers to each town were appointed and drew salary while here, from which was deducted pro rata the cost of room and board—a trifle less than 10 pesos for the two months here. Mr. Weise, the Lubang teacher, took charge and accomplished wonders in such a short time.

Five American teachers have been promised for the new school year, as is also a visit from the general superintendent—promises so often made and unkept that I can hardly be blamed for announcing myself as a citizen of Missouri.

The division superintendent of schools, more than the teacher, should be a person of experience in that line and give his whole time to the work. Every provincial governor, as indeed every person of any intelligence, must know that the salvation of the Filipino lies in education, and if he is worthy of the position he holds will further its interests in every way; but I do not believe the law should impose the duty of division superintendent on the governor. It may be economy in dollars and cents, but not in the interest of education.

The governor of Mindoro is, by law, sheriff, justice of the peace throughout the province, president of the provincial board, member of the civil-service committee, and division superintendent of schools, and a glance over the correspondence received in his office would warrant an additional title of bureau of general information, all of which positions require an immense amount of clerical work. Were the office force trained American clerks who could be placed in charge of certain routine matters, all would be well, but the best to be expected from a native clerk for some years to come is a good copy, he can not originate anything, resulting in the governor having to be his own clerical force, to the neglect of more important work among the people.

A proper force of teachers is earnestly requested for Mindoro, with a division superintendent who understands the work, or, at least, a clerk authorized, an American who can take charge of school property, returns, and reports.

Mr. Weise has done excellent work, as did Mrs. Leepere, and I can not speak too highly of their efficiency.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND.

While, as before stated, there has been no suffering from lack of food, several hundred sacks of rice have been distributed throughout the province in payment for labor on schoolhouses, roads, telephone line, and other public improvements.

In May last, I started the construction of a pier just east of town with prison labor, and same is now more than half completed, but owing to there being so few prisoners at this time authority has been granted to employ laborers and pay for same with rice.

The pier is 30 feet wide and, when completed, will be about 75 yards long, and all of stone. An excellent road has been completed to same, about a mile, and already carts and carromatas have been ordered by a few enterprising natives, something that can not now be found on Mindoro, thus opening up what might be called a new industry.

Upon completion of this pier authority will be asked to construct a new provincial government building near same on a site overlooking both bays, and where water can be piped from a distance of about a mile.

FINANCIAL.

A statement showing the financial condition of the province can not be given here, it being impossible to compile same at this time—the absence of the launch, undergoing repairs, and bad weather during the past two months have made it impossible to visit the various towns to make collections for May and June.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The immense number of fines imposed by the forestry officials in this province indicates, to me at least, something radically wrong with the law rather than a deliberate design to evade it.

Mindoro is one vast forest, to get rid of half of which would be of immense benefit to the province from every standpoint, particularly as a sanitary measure.

The provincial governor should look after the best interests of his province and prevent the wholesale destruction of anything that could be made a source of income to its people, but he has not one word to say as to how or where timber should be cut; he sees a banco seized from some poor old ignorant tao for failure to secure a license before cutting same, and is powerless to act when appealed to. The Filipino has to be ordered to do anything for his own welfare, but he can not be told to put a board floor in his house; he knows that 90 per cent of his people either are consumptive or the next thing to it, but he does not know that in most cases it originates on the open-work bamboo floor of the nipa shack, through which the wind blows as through a sieve; he does know that to secure lumber for a frame building he must secure a license from Manila—free, to be sure, but an estimate is required of the number of cubic feet to be cut, and

the class of same before same will be granted—all very simple to the man who can write and knows a little arithmetic, but where 95 per cent of the people have not these accomplishments, and the other 5 per cent will not do it for them without some outrageous charge, it is not so simple.

The provincial governor, or better, the provincial board, should have some authority over the timber of the province, when, instead of the miserable nipa shack, an eyesore and a constant source of danger from fire, sanitary and respectable-looking frame houses could be seen in the towns.

The lowlands of Mindoro, and the same applies to the province, should be devoted to agricultural purposes, the mountains to forestry, where constant cutting for the next century would barely be noticeable.

A law authorizing the free cutting of timber (without license) for purely local domestic purposes, below an altitude to be determined upon, is recommended for the province of Mindoro—all timber exported to pay the regular fee.

The law (Act 387) now requires the presidentes to meet at the provincial capital twice a year, the third Monday of January and July, both of which months are generally very stormy. It is recommended that they meet but once a year, and on the third Monday of March.

The provincial government of Mindoro derives its revenue from the following sources only: One-half the forestry, industrial, and stamp tax, the trifle collected from fares on the provincial launch, and the fees collected by the governor as justice of the peace, the sum total of which will barely pay one or two of its officials. The insular government is supporting Mindoro, while its townships are accumulating more money than they know what to do with. What is worth having is certainly worth a price, and I believe the people of Mindoro, to whom all the benefit accrues, should bear the expense. Possibly, for some little time to come the insular government will have to aid Mindoro, but it should be "aid," not support. The provincial government act and the municipal code, with but few amendments, could be applied to Mindoro. The qualifications for officials should be the same as now provided (Acts 337 and 387). Other changes suggest themselves, but are immaterial.

The present laws applicable to Mindoro are excellent if they could be amended so as to give the provincial treasury its share of the taxes, when, with proper economy, it should be able to stand almost alone.

Mr. C. H. Lamb, supervisor-treasurer, was transferred to Laguna Province last April, and Lieut. William O. Smith, Seventh Infantry, appointed in his place. The province has had three different fiscals and four clerks of the court during the year; of the latter, one resigned and one died.

I do not believe the combination of supervisor and treasurer a good one. One man can not look after the roads, bridges, etc., of the province, and at the same time keep his money accounts straight and attend to the numerous duties imposed on the treasurer.

All of the provincial officials have done their work faithfully and well, and have given me most able support.

Respectfully submitted.

R. S. OFFLEY,
Captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry,
Governor of Mindoro.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MISAMIS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF MISAMIS,
Cagayan, August 29, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit to you the following annual report covering the period between the 1st of January, 1903, and the 30th of June, 1904, inclusive, relative to the affairs of the province of Misamis, in accordance with the provisions of the provincial act and the act amendatory thereof, No. 1044.

ECONOMIC ASPECT.

AGRICULTURE: PRODUCTION OF THE PROVINCE.

The principal products of the province are given below in the order of their importance: Hemp, cocoanuts, corn, rice, bananas, sweet potatoes, coffee, cocoa,

bamboo, sugar cane, beeswax, and many different species of tubers which grow in great quantities.

The island of Mindanao, being large and sparsely settled, has an abundance of land and a scarcity of labor. The soil in nearly all parts of the province is fertile to a high degree, but the methods of agriculture are backward, and the plows and other tools of husbandry used are rude and primitive. This is due, among other things, to the fact that this province does not contain any large plantations to introduce novelties in this branch of human industry.

The large area of uncultivated or poorly cultivated lands that are of easy acquisition have tempted more than one person to undertake agricultural enterprises upon a large scale, confident that the exuberance of the soil would repay their efforts with interest. But these people have generally met with failure owing to the scarcity of laborers. The few laborers that can be obtained are so accustomed to expecting the payment of their wages in advance and to squander their earnings in such a manner as to make it impossible for their creditors to collect except by having recourse to the vexatious method of appealing to the court of the justice of the peace that there is not a farmer who has not been discouraged and frightened at having anything to do with this class of labor. As a general rule, in Mindanao the farm laborer is less industrious than in other less fertile provinces where the population is larger, on account of the facility of earning a living for the poor people and their few wants. In this province the moneyed man is obliged to seek the laborer. In building a house or preparing land for cultivation, in the cutting of timber, it is necessary to be always on the lookout for labor, and this is more true at present than formerly when the *prestacion* personal was in vogue.

The restrictions of the forestry law and the land tax are other obstacles which must be overcome in order to make a success in any sort of agricultural labor. In describing the character of my countrymen, or rather I should say my fellow-citizens whom I govern, I do so without passion or prejudice; I am a native of this province and as such interested in its welfare, so that I am animated by the desire to describe their manner of being plainly and bluntly and at the same time to suggest a remedy which may work out their prosperity. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that the idiosyncrasy, I will not say of a people, but of all the inhabitants of our globe, is the result of the environment in which they live and grow—an environment which may be susceptible of modification by artificial means, but which when aggravated by such defects as I have related is difficult to modify.

In treating of the subject of agriculture it is my desire to refer chiefly to those agriculturalists who are engaged in the cultivation of hemp, which during the present financial crisis is worthy of being given great consideration.

The planting of hemp is very general throughout those pueblos in the immediate vicinity of wooded tracts of lands. The majority of poor families in those pueblos cultivate small parcels of hemp plants, but generally in such a poor way that the yield of this textile is less than that of weeds. As a general rule they endeavor to lay out a plantation which it is impossible for them to keep up; however, they believe that in order to retain their ownership over these properties it is necessary for them to declare their entire lands as highly improved, and as the board of assessors places a valuation upon them in accordance with their written declarations these planters are, relatively speaking, highly taxed, and in comparison with the larger plantations have to bear a burden much greater. These small planters believe that in paying these excessive taxes it is absolutely necessary to do so in order to guarantee their property rights, and have the idea of improving the entire area of their holdings in the future, confiding in that fortune will favor them. In this I regret to state they are often disappointed.

The situation I have described is the result of the peculiar conditions, which are a sparse population, an abundance of fertile lands, and woeful neglect and indolence on the part of the inhabitants.

Under such unfavorable conditions agriculture, which has been aggravated by a lack of draft animals, to say nothing of the locust pest which in this province has not caused, comparatively speaking, a great deal of harm, must march toward ruin unless some assistance and protection is extended to it and present obstacles are removed.

In the report made by me to the bureau of agriculture on October 10, 1903, among other things I state that—"In order to make the yield of hemp larger the following things are required: 1. A good stripping machine which will save labor; one that is light and cheap, in order that the small farmers may be able

to get the largest possible returns from their plantations and save on labor; 2. The enactment of a law regulating the relations between the farm laborer and the planter, in view of the fact that it is a deep-rooted custom among native laborers to take money in advance before going to work, and they very often fail to perform their contract with the planters. As a great number of people are necessary to work a hemp plantation, these small but frequent swindles on the part of the farm laborers work hardships on the planter, all of which results in an impediment to the general progress of hemp cultivation. It is strange in this connection that the planter as a general rule fails to appeal to the ordinary means furnished by the law in order to avoid these vexatious troubles. 3. To allow the municipalities to enact such measures as well tend to improve the quality of this product in their respective districts and in accordance with the special circumstances of each locality, under the general supervision of the provincial board, whose interest it will be to take the leading part in this development.

As compared to last year, the present condition of agriculture in this province is, generally speaking, more prosperous, as the abundant rains have helped the plantations, and the bitter lesson learned through last year's famine has encouraged the people to be more diligent in setting out rice and corn, either with the help of the few animals that remain here or by use of agricultural instruments worked by hand. But all this does not mean to say that Misamis is no longer tributary to foreign rice, as its production of this article is not equal to the local consumption.

If small plows and other agricultural implements could be introduced and placed on the market at a cost within the reach of small farmers and a simple system of irrigation could be established, many lands now uncultivated could be brought into production, and in this manner the pueblos that are at present tributary to foreign rice could be delivered of this hardship.

The principal products of the province during the past fiscal year were as follows:

Pueblos.	Sugar.	Hemp.	Copra.	Rice.	Corn.	Cocoa.	Coffee.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
Balingasag.....	2,600	680	2,450	1,130	318	-----	-----
Ogayan.....	3,028	8,100	13,684	62,274	81	-----	165
Initao.....	777	1,651	500	10,000	50	-----	-----
Jimenez.....	16,756	857	3,000	700	50	-----	10
Langaran.....	3,060	69,947	24,264	75,800	41,640	48	181
Mambajao.....	43,505	14,326	12,100	850	25	-----	-----
Misamis.....	18,099	457	3,500	1,000	10	-----	10
Tagoloan.....	4,700	8,115	8,000	4,400	375	-----	480
Oroquieta.....	25,000	4,000	27,200	16,130	50	-----	30
Talisayan.....	4,326	1,140	1,125	1,055	124	-----	1
Total.....	3,060	188,736	58,590	142,160	138,979	1,081	857

NOTE.—The yield for the past year, as indicated by the above table, can not be taken as the normal production for each pueblo, as the drouth and the locusts caused a great deal of damage in some of the pueblos. In Misamis and Jimenez, for example, the yield was very small on account of the immense damage done by the plague of locusts.

The result of the flattering prospect presented this year by agriculture in this province will not be known until the coming year.

The hemp planters in the northern part of the island of Camiguin suffered a great deal of damage by the cyclone which passed over that region in the month of June.

INDUSTRY.

There are absolutely no industrial enterprises in this province. Although there are some artisans working by themselves, as silversmiths, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., they are not organized in the form of companies even on a small scale. The inhabitants of this province are farmers, rather than manufacturers, on account of the abundance and fertility of the land and because they do not feel the necessity felt in other provinces more thickly populated, such as Cebu and Bohol.

COMMERCE.

Trade, as is natural, is in proportion to the density of the population. In the pueblos where hemp is gathered the greatest number of dealers and agents of foreign houses established in Cebu are to be found, but in nearly all of the pueblos, and in nearly all of the barrios as well, rich and poor, whether hemp

growing or not, stores selling European textiles run by Chinamen are not lacking. No native has been able to compete with them, everyone trying it having failed. The excessively economical plan of living adopted by the sons of the Celestial Empire, the fact that they have no families, and their special skill in this sort of business are advantages which place them in a position to prosper over the native. Generally speaking, trade is more prosperous at present than during the past year, as the drought prevailing at that time caused a great falling off in the production of hemp and cocoanuts, articles which form almost exclusively the principal basis of business in this province. Though it is true that the financial crisis complained of throughout the archipelago reached these parts, there is, nevertheless, now a certain favorable reaction in this respect.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

Nearly all the municipalities are beginning to set their administrative affairs in good order, especially as regards their finances. Nearly all of them have a surplus of some hundreds of pesos, which allows us to harbor the hope that by the coming year some public works may be undertaken, such as the construction of municipal buildings and schools, of which the pueblos are so greatly in need. In contrast to this, last year the majority of the municipal treasuries had to deplore a deficit.

I am pleased to be able to say that nearly all of the municipal treasurers in this province are men active and intelligent in the discharge of their duties, with rare exceptions, and this circumstance has contributed not a little to the prosperous condition of the municipal treasuries, but nearly all of them are complaining of the salaries they receive, which are not in proportion to the excessive amount of work weighing upon them, since they have been obliged to perform work properly belonging to deputies of the provincial treasurers. For this reason many of them intend to present their resignations at the end of the year. It is the purpose of the provincial board to bring this matter up before the insular treasurer and ask for a reasonable increase of their salaries, as it considers it a just measure. All of the municipal treasurers referred to except two are residents of the provincial capital and have previously held subordinate positions in the provincial treasury. Without this circumstance, in all probability the provincial treasurer would have had a great deal of trouble with them over the rendition of accounts and management of provincial funds, as in the other pueblos of the province, though it is painful for me to say so, it is a problem to find men capable of satisfactorily holding these offices, and even in the provincial capital itself there are not many of them.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Such is the enthusiasm of the people for education that the municipalities and principal residents of those localities that heretofore looked with indifference upon American teachers to-day are insistent in their demands for them. Each municipality is interesting itself in furnishing each one of its barrios with a schoolmaster and schoolmistress to diffuse education, and they always endeavor to recommend the most capable and best educated persons in their locality to superintend the school of the pueblo when the teacher has not already been provided at the expense of the insular funds. However, there is a great deal to be done yet as regards education with reference to schoolhouses owned by the pueblo instead of being rented by it, as in many of the barrios there are none. However, day by day the funds in the municipalities destined for school purposes are increasing, so that this difficulty will be gradually overcome. There are some barrios that have built their schoolhouses by popular subscriptions and gratuitous labor on the part of the residents, although such buildings are of nipa and cane. An exception to this rule is the municipality of Initao, which still holds to its old custom and is in a lamentable state of backwardness on account of its isolation with respect to the other municipalities.

If a school of secondary instruction were to be opened in the provincial capital as the most central part, it would undoubtedly be attended by a large number of young people from all of the pueblos, and it is no exaggeration to affirm that in all of them there is a veritable thirst for education.

ROADS.

With regard to this branch I must say that there is a great deal of work to be done. Thanks to the 2,000 piculs of rice sent by the government out of the Congressional relief fund, some 70 miles of road, more or less, and 18 wooden bridges have been put in a state of repair; but as the coast of the province of

Misamis is very extensive, and the pueblos are very distant from one another and have few inhabitants, the roads are not properly attended to and kept in as good condition as in districts more thickly inhabited and less extensive. Moreover, the office of the supervisor having been merged with that of treasurer, it is readily understood that the same attention can not be given to this important work as heretofore unless the duties of the treasurer are neglected, even without the assistance of an additional deputy.

The poor roads are as follows: On the western side of the province, the road from Alubijid to Initao, about 15 miles in length; that between Loculan and Tudela, some 4 miles long, and from Oroquieta to Langaran, about 8 miles. On the east, from the barrio of Bobuntugan to Balingasag, some 6 miles; from the barrio of Lagonlong to Salay, 3 miles, and from Tullisayan to Gingo-og, some 18 miles. And lastly, in the island of Camiguin, toward the volcano, a road about 5 miles in length, make a total of about 59 miles of the worst kind of mountain roads. And I do not include in the list those found in a fairly good condition, but which are in need of repair. If the municipal presidents had power to attend to this matter as deputies of the supervisor, under his inspection, work could be commenced simultaneously at different places, in view of the fact that said local authorities have a great desire to improve the highways of communication in their respective jurisdictions.

Respectfully submitted.

MANUEL CORRALES,
Governor, Province of Misamis.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL,
Bacolod, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I would like to have submitted for your consideration an extensive report containing an account of the most important events which have taken place in this province since the day following the transmittal of the report of my distinguished predecessor, Señor Leandro Locsin, to the civil governor; but not having taken charge of the governorship of this province until March 7, 1904, I could scarcely present detailed information of what happened prior to that date. However, I shall endeavor to reflect in this report the aggregate of my impressions gathered to date in order that the civil government may form a complete idea of the situation in the province in its various aspects.

GENERAL CONDITIONS: SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Peace, good order, and obedience to the authorities have always been the characteristic qualities which have distinguished this province from nearly all others of the archipelago.

The year 1903 closed with the province presenting an aspect of relative tranquillity such as few others could present. I say relatively because, unfortunately here, as in nearly every part of the islands there exist certain opposing elements who endeavor to poison everything with their lethal breath.

The most insignificant trifle, the most trivial event, is so exaggerated and enlarged upon that to judge by their views peace does not exist and martial law should hold sway instead of civil government.

Fortunately for the inhabitants of this province, and unfortunately for these jingoes of recondite purposes, their game is known and nobody is taken in by their cleverly conceived fabrications.

It is not at all strange that where such an element exists partisanship and rivalry should follow, for it stops at no means, however base, in order to attain its end. Very recently anonymous communications were the order of the day, and there were wholesale denunciations of the existence of the Katipunan in the province, involving the most prominent people in this capital.

The report of my worthy predecessor, Señor Locsin, recites in detail the titanic work of this element which appears to labor under the influence of concentrated spite, obliging it to play the part of trouble makers.

And though this is greatly to be regretted, it is even more so that some of the incautious have associated themselves with this element, perhaps unconsciously, in this work of creating discord between Filipinos and Americans.

This is, in a nutshell, the present aspect of the sociological state of the province sketched on broad lines.

Politically speaking, the province has progressed, both as regards municipal administration and the maintenance of tranquillity and public security, in the measure as the pueblos have better understood the laws that govern them.

With relation to good order in the province, if a comparison is made between this report and that of my worthy predecessor, Señor Locsin, it will be seen that brigandage is day by day retiring farther back into the fastnesses of the mountains, where from time immemorial malefactors have found shelter.

Driven to it by necessity, the bandits have from time to time left their lurking places to carry on their misdeeds, but these cases have been few and far between, and I am sure that the situation has steadily improved and will continue to do so until brigandage completely disappears.

Had the pueblos the means of maintaining a goodly number of well organized and disciplined police, brigandage would have to disappear, but the terrible economic crisis through which the pueblos are passing is an insuperable obstacle in the way of accomplishing anything in this regard.

The shortage and poor quality of the crops and general scarcity of food have also been important if not the principal causes of the misdeeds committed by the bandits, who are here known as *pulajan*es or *babaylan*es.

In order to bring about the capture or extermination of other malefactors all necessary measures have been adopted by the constabulary, and by urging the municipal presidents of the pueblos nearest their lurking places to assist in every possible manner.

About the month of March a Spanish planter by the name of Alejandro Amechazurra, his son, and an employee of his were kidnaped by the *babaylan*es. This incident was at the beginning eagerly seized upon by the *Jingoes*, who widely circulated the most stupendous tales and gave to the affair an aspect which it did not have; but the facts subsequently proved that it was rather the result of personal grievances on the part of Mr. Amechazurra's laborers, who had received ill treatment at his hands and who had connived with some bush-rangers to carry the kidnaping into effect, than to anything else.

The only one of the parties carried off who was wounded was the Filipino employee who died as the result of his wounds shortly after being restored to his home. Neither Amechazurra nor his son suffered in any way.

This same event was made the most of by a Spaniard who wrote to the newspaper *El Mercantil* under the pseudonym of R. Achefe, a false and unworthy article in which his base motives could be discerned. This article pictured the province of Occidental Negros, not excluding the authorities, as infected by *babaylan*es who were on terms of amicable understanding with the *Aglipayans* and the authorities.

This canard, in such poor taste and of depraved intention, excited the indignation of everybody, with the exception of the element to which I have referred, who relished it as a titbit of their liking and approval.

However, the constabulary and the municipal police took steps to bring about the capture of the *babaylan*es responsible for the crime, and as the result of their efforts accomplished the destruction of "Pope" Isio's barracks at Cabungbungan and Balangigau, killed "General" Iping and captured two good rifles, some church ornaments, vestments, uniforms, and the "pope's" crown, besides some papers, supplies, and other miscellaneous articles. All of this, aside from the apprehension of some *babaylan*es, was the result of the expeditions of the constabulary. The municipal police of Ilumanayan, on the other hand, had an engagement with some *babaylan*es, killing one of the number of those who had kidnaped Alejandro Amechazurra and recovered one revolver stolen from his plantation. The municipal police of Poncevedra also captured two *babaylan*es and the sister of another of Isio's "generals," who was employed as a "cantor" of the *Babaylan* Church.

At the present time the *babaylan*es are so scattered through the hills and mountains that they show scarcely any signs of life, and if their complete extermination has not been accomplished it is due to the rugged character of the mountains, which even during the time of the past rule prevented the cleaning out of these malefactors from the province.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

As regards the economic state of the province, which at one time was famous for its wealth and has now only the fame left to it I am sorry to say, but facts

compel me to do so. The taxes, even the most insignificant, weigh upon the ruined taxpayer like a heavy flagstone to the extent that he prefers to have his property sold for taxes to being compelled to pay a sum upon it which he has not got nor knows where he is going to get.

The closing down of many commercial houses in Iloilo and the withdrawal of credit have contributed to making the situation of the farmer, who has had to bear up under so many calamities, more precarious and afflictive.

With the agricultural depression—agriculture being the principal source of wealth of this province—commerce and industry have suffered a severe blow, hence the present desperate condition of affairs from an economic standpoint, which paralyzes all action, individual or administrative.

This is the reason why the collection of all sorts of taxes is difficult and tardy and in many cases impossible.

Even the tax on carts, which on account of its insignificance ought to be easily collectible, is a matter of grave concern to the taxpayers and is a source of much trouble for the municipalities. Many owners, not having the money to pay this tax, do not use their carts and either let them lie idle or frustrate the vigilance of the municipal authorities, who are compelled to play the part of a bloodhound in order to avoid the municipal revenues being defrauded.

This does not by any means signify a systematic opposition to the payment of taxes, but a condition of poverty worthy of being looked into and remedied.

I think I have sufficiently dwelt upon the horrible picture presented by this province in its economic aspect and I will therefore refrain from dilating upon it, in order not to make this report too long, especially in view of the fact that this is a subject that the newspapers of all shades of opinion have treated at length.

Having depicted the general aspect of the province, I will now take up some of the important branches of the administration, which I can not and should not allow to pass in silence, as their condition characterizes the true state of affairs in the province.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This first element of prosperity has so developed in this province during the year to which this report refers that it would not be a gratuitous assertion to say that if present conditions continue Occidental Negros will soon occupy an advanced position among the most cultured provinces.

The desire for knowledge and education has been awakened, not only among the old people but among children and youths, who attend the public schools imbued with veritable faith and love.

Their number is constantly increasing, a palpable indication that the ancient wall of time-honored traditions which, obstructing the diffusion of the light of education, cast its shadow on the native intellect, is gradually crumbling away.

Hereunder are the eloquent figures in a comparative table, showing the number of students of both sexes attending the public schools during the past two years.

Attendance at the public schools of the province of Occidental Negros, from June, 1902, to March, 1903, and from July, 1903, to March, 1904.

Pueblo.	June, 1902, to March, 1903.	July, 1903, to March, 1904.	Pueblo.	June, 1902, to March, 1903.	July, 1903, to March, 1904.
Bacolod:			San Enrique	112	67
Primary	212	407	Saravia	189	242
Grammar	74	219	Silay	260	634
Bago	103	283	Talisay	211	303
Binalbagan	27	100	Valladolid	60	261
Cabancalan	207	285	Victorias	57	109
Cadiz Nuevo	105	245	Escalante		50
Ginigaran	152	191	Granada	19	
Ilog	199	279	Suay	32	32
Isabela	171	258	Guiljungan	59	9
Jimamaylan	125	151	Murcia		70
La Carlota	127	105	Soledad		27
La Castellana	41	79	Sumag	31	33
Mao	130	222	Sagay		57
Manapla	120	152	Cauayan		67
Pulupandan	57	24			
Pontevedra	174	147			
San Carlos	127	70	Total	3,301	5,238

Work on schoolhouses in the barrios is being actively pushed, and I trust that they will be running shortly.

So far as possible, such improvements as prudence would recommend are being carried on, in order to cooperate with the people in the progressive development of education as the principal basis of the moral and material advancement of the inhabitants of this province.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Everything possible has been done and is being carried on in this branch of the administration in consonance with the present condition of the provincial finances, which, unfortunately, fall far short of meeting the necessary expenditures in this regard.

There is no doubt whatever that highways of communication are important elements in the vitality of the social body, but it can not be doubted that, considering the state of neglect into which our highways by land have fallen, a great deal of money would be needed to place them, we would not say in a good condition, but fairly so, and at present the province has not the money available.

There are roads in the province to-day that it is a veritable problem to pass over during the rainy season, and it is unnecessary to state that the amount of money contributed by the municipalities to the province for the purpose is but an infinitesimal part of the sum required; and if to this is added that the work has been carried on up to the present by the administration, a wasteful system in practice, it will be understood how difficult it is to carry out those improvements that the public, which does not know the obstacles that the government has daily to meet, is clamoring for.

In spite of the precarious condition of the treasury, not for a moment has this important branch been neglected, as is proven by the subjoined figures relative to the work done from December, 1903, to June of the present year, which show not only the cost of a yard of road, but also that if no more work was accomplished it has been because more funds were not available.

Report of the expenditures of the provincial supervisor to the provincial board.

Class of work, or species, and unity of material.	Amount, Philippine currency.	Class of road, bridge, building, etc., repaired or constructed.	Amount, Philippine currency.
<i>December, 1903.</i>			
8,191 native workmen, 5 days	P2,961.01	2,005 yards road constructed	P1,869.06
19 other laborers, at P5	95.00	40 yards road reconstructed	1,382.91
Material	1,143.57	Minuluan bridge (under construction)	250.68
Freight and other expenditures	37.06	Road and bridge expenses	664.24
		Insular carabaos	64.75
		Bath for provincial jail	5.00
Total	4,236.64		4,236.64
<i>January, 1904.</i>			
10,252 native workmen, 5 days	5,676.07	1,544 yards of road constructed	1,972.98
Freight, contracts, and other services	170.33	951 yards road reconstructed	3,209.36
Material	496.16	Insular carabaos	639.61
Carts, drivers, and carabaos	82.72	Construction of Minuluan bridge	430.18
		Roof of provincial jail	121.00
		Other expenses, roads, and bridges	52.20
Total	6,425.28		6,425.28
<i>February, March, April, May, and June, 1904.</i>			
Native workmen, 9,597 days	4,004.47	2,222 yards road reconstructed	3,097.09
Material	94.97	830 yards road reconstructed	693.79
Freight, contracts, and other services	334.10	Roof of provincial jail	567.48
		Carabaos	651.38
		Insular Minuluan bridge constructed	119.40
		Bacsay and Tah lamonan bridges	134.88
		Other expenses, roads, and bridges	16.60
Total	5,280.54		5,280.54

Report of the expenditures of the provincial supervisor to the provincial board—Continued.

Class of work, or species, and unity of material.	Amount, Philippine currency.	Class of road, bridge, building, etc., repaired or constructed.	Amount, Philippine currency.
<i>March.</i>			
6,722 native workmen, 5 days.....	₱3,051.58	1,169 yards road reconstructed	₱1,167.73
Rent, contracts, and other services.....	158.25	Cabug bridge construction	201.64
Material	133.38	Other expenses, roads, and bridges.....	25.28
Total.....	3,343.19		3,343.19
<i>Supplemental to March.</i>			
Native workmen.....	425.10	220 yards road constructed	425.10
<i>April.</i>			
755 native workmen, 5 days.....	555.30	Cabug bridge (construction)	557.07
Material and other services	83.87	Insular carabaos	11.60
		Other services, roads, and bridges.....	70.50
Total.....	639.17		639.17
<i>May.</i>			
948 native workmen, 5 days	494.50	Cabug bridge.....	215.70
Material	170.20	Guinalaran and Itagum bridges	244.70
		Mandalagan and Banago bridges, repaired.....	38.80
		Insular carabaos	170.50
Total.....	664.70		634.70
<i>June.</i>			
944 native workmen, 5 days.....	666.00	Canugod bridge constructed	304.54
21 other workmen, 5 days.....	61.50	Insular carabaos	157.00
Contract	864.54	Provincial jail repaired	13.00
Material and other expenses	229.52	Laborers in shops at Bacolod	177.62
		New high school	550.16
Total.....	1,802.16		1,802.16

With regard to this branch, which is so important a one and so useful as a means of lifting the province from its depression, I take the liberty to make some remarks of a financial character which might perhaps serve as a guide for the future.

In the present economic state of the province it is clear and evident that no large undertakings can be started which require scientific knowledge of engineering. All that can possibly be done at present is along the line of road and bridge building, the latter of solid but simple construction, the provincial funds permitting nothing better.

Now, then, fortunately there are persons in this province who, without scientific knowledge, know a great deal in a practical way about the construction of roads and bridges, and an employee of this character with a small salary could act for the province as supervisor of roads and bridges under the direct control of the provincial government and the indirect one of a board of public works in this capital, and thereby save the province the exorbitant expense, that for personnel alone, the office of the provincial supervisor occasions, a saving that could well be applied to the work on roads and bridges.

On the other hand, it has been proven in practice that the work of administration, besides being wasteful, is wont to result deficient, if enough money is not to be had to select a carefully chosen set of employees. That alone would absorb the provincial funds to the extent that more would be spent for salaries and wages on the works undertaken.

In order to overcome these objections and make a saving in this important branch, it is my opinion that, in the first place, the work should be let out to the best bidder under the conditions to be prescribed by the provincial government, who shall come to an understanding with the employee in charge of public works, that as a foreman shall possess the necessary knowledge and experience to fit him for the position; and, in the second place, that the municipalities themselves, being directly concerned in the improvement of their roads, shall let out

the work and abide by the appropriations assigned to each one of them by the government in accordance with their resources, necessities, and extent of territory, it being understood that before any work is let out the municipalities must announce the maximum price which they will pay for the materials to be employed, the extent of the work, and the conditions as to construction, so that the provincial government, after considering the matter, may approve or amend these conditions, and it being further understood that payment for work done will be made only upon report of the municipal council that the work has been performed in accordance with the stipulated conditions, and the visé of the road foreman that he has examined the work.

I believe that by this system roads that at present constitute a great danger to the traveler can be quickly repaired, owing to the work being done in small sections and simultaneously. Besides this, it will be economical, as the municipalities themselves will be as saving as possible in the use of their own funds, and there is no fear of malversation, as the money will be paid out of the provincial treasury only when the work is finished and the contractor presents an order for payment from the municipality.

The idea is simply a sketch on broad and general lines. The Commission may adopt it if it thinks it practical and economical, with such additional details as it may deem suitable.

At the present time communication by land is very deficient. As soon as a few drops of rain fall the poor farmer is obliged to face a problem in getting his products to market, and in attempting to do so hazards the loss of his carts, carabacs, and crops.

Besides all that I have stated, by the proposed system there will be a more equitable distribution than now of the funds collected by the province for roads; as it now happens, that, it being impossible to carry on the work with relative simultaneousness, some distant pueblos that have collected considerable amounts for road purposes have to deplore the frightful condition of the provincial roads in their districts.

To-day there are no new roads, only old ones requiring repairs, and such work requires no theoretical or scientific knowledge, but rather practical experience such as is generally possessed by any intelligent foreman of public works.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The past fiscal year has been a very good one to this province from the standpoint of public health; even smallpox, which generally creates great mortality among the infant population, has been very mild, but few deaths having resulted from it, and these were due rather to neglect than to virulence of the disease.

This was due to the zeal displayed by the sanitary department in vaccinating the people in the pueblos of the province.

I have nothing new to relate with regard to this branch of the administration, nor can I make any recommendations as to improvements, inasmuch as they are impracticable at present.

CATTLE THIEVES.

Another of the calamities with which the farmer has to put up besides the mortality of stock is the stealing of these animals, that formerly amounted to a veritable plague, but that if it has not totally disappeared now, has greatly decreased, thanks to the active prosecution of all persons connected directly or indirectly with this infamous traffic.

Gambling and vagrancy have given a large contingent to the ranks of the cattle thieves, for which reason the government has adopted measures for the restriction of gambling and at the same time ordered an investigation of all persons who have no visible means of support.

It is my opinion that for the present this cancer on the agricultural community is impossible of complete extirpation, because lack of work, small production, hunger, and wretchedness in many instances compel the ignorant to commit these reprehensible acts. For which reason I also believe that its remedy lies not only in the active prosecution of the cattle thieves, but in doing away with the cause that impels them to covet another's property. To this end, the provincial government has taken energetic measures against vagrancy and gambling, large factors in the development of the evil we deplore.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL TAXES.

With regard to this branch of the administration, it is superfluous to say that the collection of taxes is difficult owing to the precarious condition of all classes of society.

The majority of the taxpayers prefer to have their property sold for taxes than to pay up, for which reason many municipalities are without funds. The reasons for this are known to everyone, but the remedy can not be applied in a moment nor is it easy to find.

All of the inhabitants are animated by the best desires to work, but they have to contend with the insuperable obstacle of a lack of capital and credit.

In such a terrible situation the bold man who tries to struggle falls into the hands of usurers who soon make the best of their incautious victims.

Much time and money are needed to lift this province from its present state of depression, and only a mortgage bank well managed, which will advance money to the farmer at the moderate rate of interest of 6 per cent per annum, would be efficacious in saving agriculture in this province from total ruin.

The sale of carabaos is an anodyne which simply mitigates the evil but does not remedy it, as it is precisely the most needy people who can not avail themselves of its benefits. If, instead of carabaos, they were to be given capital and furnished the means of acquiring carabaos I believe that the government as well as the people would profit, as the great expenditures occasioned the government by the acquisition and maintenance of these animals, that I suppose greatly exceed the price at which animals are sold, would be avoided.

On the other hand, if everyone would look after the purchase of the carabaos he may need, in as cheap a manner as possible, which the government can not do, the result could not but be beneficial to the farmer.

The establishment of a register of property would be an efficient remedy against the closing of the doors of credit to the needy, as it would be a guaranty to capital, which would not then hide itself as it now does.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PUEBLOS.

This measure has undoubtedly improved the economic condition of the central pueblos, but not of those annexed, especially those that were able to be self-supporting.

Among the pueblos of the south, for example, San Enrique and Kabankalan, are pueblos that got along well with their own revenues, and that have lost more than they have gained by consolidation, for now that they have lost their local pride and interest in municipal improvements and progress of the pueblo they fold their arms and expect the central pueblo to do everything.

The pueblo of Kabankalan has been the most injured by the consolidation, for having more than 15,000 inhabitants and 2,000 or 3,000 monteses, and an area of over 60,000 hectares, of which 10,000 were cultivated, it best supported itself out of its own revenues. Besides all this, Kabankalan had good roads to other pueblos, produced over 150,000 piculs of sugar and was the central point between Ilog, Suay, and Dancakalan, besides having other advantages too numerous to give in detail, and now it is converted into the barrio of a pueblo that is very much smaller and less wealthy, so that the latter is the only one that has profited by the consolidation and at the expense of the former.

I am of the opinion that unless there is some reason which makes consolidation absolutely essential and necessary it must be avoided so far as possible, for the great secret of a good administration is to be found in a wise distribution of territory which will bring about harmony and facility in administrative action and make more simple the complicated machinery of government.

If Kabankalan were to be separated from its present municipal group much could be expected in the way of improvements from its select and intelligent municipal officers, and its proximity to the mountains would greatly facilitate the assimilation of the mountain tribes who would gradually come down and settle in the town, abandoning their nomadic life and learning the practical and theoretical advantages of civilized society.

At the present time Kabankalan, as the barrio of a small pueblo—Ilog—has fallen into such a state of apathy and dejection that it depends entirely on the initiative of another, allowing its own to die out.

The community of Kabankalan has a larger number of intellectual men than Ilog, as is proven by the fact that the justice of the peace and several councilors of the consolidated municipality are from the former place.

It would be very desirable to decree the separation of Kabankalan and San Enrique, as both experience and science would advise it; experience, because it is now seen that these barrios, formerly pueblos, are little by little going backward instead of forward, all of their substance going to fatten the central pueblo, and science, because it teaches us that society and nature are the surest points of view for a good and wise distribution.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

With regard to this branch I can do no less than to set forth in this report the necessity that exists for reform.

There is no question that one of the most important branches of the administration is that of justice, because it is the basis of morality, good order, tranquillity, and the welfare of the home. Badly administered, disorder and anarchy seize hold of society and sow despair in the home, blind the ignorant, who, not finding protection to their rights from the authorities, take justice in their own hands and in violence drown the voice of reason.

The excellence and wisdom of our codes of law would be Utopian theories if those charged with their interpretation did not possess at least a glimmer of the more rudimentary principles of law.

It is true that the selection of the justices of the peace depends on the pueblos themselves and on the provincial board, but as in some pueblos there are no persons who have the necessary qualifications to be a good judge, the municipalities as much as the provincial board are under the harsh necessity of recommending persons of only relative capacity, who are in no way capable of fulfilling the duties of the office.

Daily we observe matters come up in these courts wherein the points of law and of fact are bound up together so that unless one is defined the other can not be affirmed. How can a person who is ignorant of the most elementary principles of law decide such cases?

And as the present legislation gives the justice of the peace such full sway, shielding his decisions behind the invisible walls of good faith, it happens that the decisions of many justices of the peace contain the most absurd and incredible imbecilities, which might well be overlooked did they not do harm, at times serious injury to the community and to the home.

I am of the opinion that a reform is an imperious necessity if it is desired duly to protect and safeguard the sacred rights of the individual.

In order to effect a reform it is necessary to divide the province into districts, each of which shall be made up of a number of pueblos, and be presided over by a justice of the peace who shall be well paid by the pueblos of the district, each contributing in proportion to their revenues.

The form and time in which the justice of the peace shall serve can be determined by the honorable Commission taking into account a prompt administration of justice.

The selection of men for this office should be made upon recommendation of each district and with the approval of the provincial board after the candidate has been examined upon some elementary legal subjects. By allowing the candidate to be recommended by the pueblos of the district to which he will be appointed honorable men will be secured, and the requirement as to examination will assure his being capable, two very essential qualifications for the office.

Only in this manner can we avoid having to turn our eyes from certain arbitrary acts that are contrary to the most liberal principles of our present constitution, and which are nevertheless unpunished because they are committed by those who take shelter behind their ignorance or good faith, both things very difficult to analyze and almost impossible to prove.

I finish this report without having had time to send more than six photographic views of the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the province. The scarcity of photographers and want of time make me defer until a later date the sending of a greater number.

Respectfully submitted.

ANTONIO JAYME,

Governor, Province of Occidental Negros.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NEGROS ORIENTAL.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF NEGROS ORIENTAL,
Dumaguete, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to transmit to you the annual report covering 1903 and 1904, up to June 30 last.

The operation of the provincial government continues in an orderly manner, encountering no important obstacles, in spite of the fact that the relations between this office and the temporary incumbent of the office of the supervisor-treasurer during the absence of Mr. Peed, a man of great prestige in this province, and well acquainted with the elements that have always attempted to place obstacles in the way of the administration of the provincial government, are not as cordial as they might be. I shall refer to these elements further on in the section relative to the political conditions of the province.

The financial crisis afflicting the people in general is great, being due perhaps to the short time that the country has had to recover from the calamities which it has suffered. One of the apparent causes of this crisis is the change in the monetary system, although in the opinion of some merchants this change will in a short time be one of the important factors in placing the islands on a sound financial basis, in view of the fact that the Conant currency has a fixed value with relation to the gold standard prevailing in the principal markets of the world, insuring greater safety in all mercantile transactions and eliminating disasters incurred through exchange.

It must, however, be taken into account that Conant currency in circulation is insufficient for mercantile transactions, and owing to this and the depreciation of the Mexican and Spanish-Filipino money it appears that the implantation of the new monetary system has tended to aggravate the financial crisis.

This province is no stranger to the general crisis felt throughout nearly the entire archipelago, all the more so in view of the fact that the amount of money in circulation here is undoubtedly less than in circulation in the provinces of Cebu, Iloilo, and Negros Occidental. As business is now in the hands of Chinamen and Spanish commercial houses, payment for agricultural products of the province is made in Mexican or Spanish-Filipino currency, while the provincial and municipal taxes have to be paid in Conant, the taxpayers in exchanging the circulating currency with the official having consequently to suffer a discount.

In spite of this financial crisis, however, the provincial treasury has nearly 60,000 pesos Conant and some 16,000 pesos local currency on hand. This prosperous condition of the treasury is largely due to the activity, prestige, and popularity of Treasurer Peed, who recently left for the United States on leave of absence on account of sickness. All of the municipalities and wealthy residents of the province gladly assisted Mr. Peed in his financial administration, for such is the regard felt by the inhabitants of this province for this gentleman that it is their greatest satisfaction in being able to do him any service whatsoever.

Very little progress has been made in the construction of public works during the past fiscal year. The bridges constructed during previous years, owing to the poor quality of lumber used, have, in the majority, already fallen down, while the last rain destroyed a few sections of wagon road. Notwithstanding the short time that Treasurer Peed discharged the duties of the supervisor's office, he was able to construct some bridges and repair portions of the provincial wagon roads, as well as reconstruct a number of bridges which had fallen into a bad state of repair through age and neglect. When his health broke down, obliging him to make application for the leave of absence above referred to, he had just commenced to make more active progress in the construction of public works.

COMMERCE.

As this port is not a port of entry for foreign shipping, no direct imports or exports are made from or to Dumaguete. However, we have two steamers a week from Iloilo and one from Cebu about every two days, besides a few from Manila, either direct or which call here from other ports, although communication with Manila is not regular, sometimes as long as twenty days going by without a steamer to or from the capital of the islands. On the other hand, once in a while we have two steamers a week with that city.

The majority of merchants here are Chinamen engaged in selling hemp, copra, sugar, tobacco, cotton, and other agricultural products. There are 78

stores in the province kept by Chinamen, 2 by Americans, 2 by Spaniards, and a half dozen very unimportant houses kept by Filipinos.

The two American stores sell only groceries, beverages, and stationery, and do not deal in any agricultural products of the country, the same as the two Spanish stores.

However, there are two branch houses here of the *Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas* that buy hemp, sugar, tobacco, and sell rice. *Aldecoa y Compañía*, another Spanish house, had also an agency here, which bought hemp on a large scale and imported a great deal of rice, but this house was closed last February, it is said, because of poor business.

The business done by the natives of this province amounts to scarcely anything, the majority of native merchants being small shopkeepers, while the wealthy are property owners and agriculturalists, they being unwilling to risk their capital in commerce, believing that it is impossible to compete with the Chinamen.

The following articles or goods are shipped into this province from Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo: Silk and cotton textiles from Europe, America, and China; European, American, and Chinese groceries and canned goods; alcoholic beverages of all sorts from Europe and America, also a large quantity of anisette from Manila, made in Tanduy; a small amount of alcoholic products are also brought in from China and used exclusively for Chinese consumption. Fermented liquors of all sorts are also shipped in, beer being the principal of these. A small amount of drugs, medicines, and perfumery are also included in shipments to this province.

I might also mention that quite a large amount of opium is brought in for consumption by Chinese and a large number of natives. Unfortunately, this fatal vice is growing daily among the better classes of the native people, and unless restrictive measures are adopted, opium smoking, it is feared, will become quite general.

Dried and salt fish for consumption in the pueblos of Dumaguete and adjacent ones, where fishing is very poor and where on the other hand the rinderpest killed off nearly all of the cattle for slaughtering purposes, are also brought in in large quantities.

Lastly, among the shipments are included crockery and Chinese earthenware, etc.

Shipments from this province to Iloilo are principally a small amount of sugar, produced in some of the pueblos of the province, and to Manila and Cebu hemp and copra, as well as the following articles: Hemp, sugar, copra, tobacco, cotton, and a small amount of burlaps and rattans; hard woods from the northern and southern pueblos of the province, and a small amount of cacao from the island of Siquijor, which finds a ready sale in the market.

The value of goods shipped out of the province during the year 1903 was much less than the value of those shipped in.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

The lack of draft animals considerably reduced the cultivation of rice, corn, sugar, and tobacco, which require a carabao for the plow. On the other hand, the plantation of hemp and cocoanuts has increased to a considerable extent, so that within four or five years this province will have an amount of hemp and cocoanuts thirty times greater than at present.

Hemp is grown only in the pueblos of Nueva Valencia, Bacon, Sibulan, Siaton, Bais, and Siquijor at the present time, and to a less extent in the pueblos of Manjuyod, Tanjay, Ayuquitán, Dauin, and Tolong.

The same thing may be said of copra, as cocoanuts have been planted as extensively as hemp. The rice produced by this province is very much less than its consumption of that article. Though corn is produced in much larger quantities than rice, it is not sufficient to cover the local demand, it being always necessary to ship in both rice and corn from other provinces.

The tobacco produced in the pueblos of Guifuhigan, Tayasan, Lacy, and Siquijor is sufficient for the local demand and for shipment to neighboring provinces. In all of the pueblos tobacco is cultivated, but on a very small scale, in most instances not more than sufficient to supply the needs of the farmer and his family.

Sugar is produced on a large scale in the pueblo of Bais, and in relatively a small quantity in Tanjay, Guifuhigan, and Tolong. The sugar crop during the

past fiscal year was about 50 per cent less than during the previous year. However, a good crop is expected for the season 1904-5 in the pueblo of Bais.

The majority of the farmers of this province have placed their hopes in hemp, of which many species are cultivated, the best being those called tinabono, laub, potian, and bolonganon. The laulsid is best for textiles.

The cultivation of hemp is carried on in a primitive manner. In the majority of cases the serrated knife is used in separating the fiber from the pulp, which accounts for the very low classification given to the hemp from this province in the markets of Cebu and Iloilo. Very few farmers have adopted the use of the plain knife, which results in a superior quality of fiber, for the reason that there is a good deal more wastage than when the serrated knife is used; hence, the majority of strippers do not believe that it pays them to use the plain knife as the difference in price does not compensate them for their loss.

It would be desirable to have machinery suitable for the stripping of hemp, not only in order to obtain a larger quantity and better quality of fiber, but also principally to do away with the labor problem. The scarcity of labor, already great, will be a very serious question when the new hemp plantations are ready for stripping.

Although it is true that the hemp stripper earns from 2 to 3 pesos a day at the present time, he is unable to carry on the work more than two or three days each week. It is the custom among planters to divide the fiber obtained by stripping in two equal parts, one of which goes to the stripper, but the difficulty is that in the majority of cases the laborer draws his share in money or merchandise in advance and is charged a high rate of interest for such advance, a system which is very prejudicial to the stripper. Therefore, the use of machinery for stripping hemp will not only be a benefit from an economic standpoint but also from a moral one.

Of all agricultural products the cocoanut is the easiest to cultivate and gives the best results. It is grown much more extensively now than hemp. It grows best along the sandy shores of the ocean or the banks of rivers, yielding about 300 nuts per year a tree. When used for the production of tuba, each tree yields from 25 to 30 pesos a year, this drink being much liked and extensively used by the natives. A cocoanut oil and soap factory would do well here. The only soap factory in the province is run by a Chinaman with very primitive apparatus.

The following fruit trees are cultivated in the province: Mango, orange, lemon, Chinese orange, chlicos, nanca, camansi, colo, sambag, iba, mancupa, tamblis, galaigan, mangustan, and lauzones.

There is a large variety of bananas cultivated. The best species are the following: Bulogan, lotundan, morado, pitogo, and sabba; the latter is largely cultivated by the poorer classes as it is an excellent article of food and the tree yields very fine fiber for textile purposes.

Tubers of the following species are also cultivated: Camote, gave, biga, ube, batán, palao, and some potatoes. These tubers serve as an additional article of food for the poorer classes during the scarcity of rice and are at all times consumed in small quantities as a regular article of food.

There is a great variety of vegetables, some of which have been grown from seed brought from America: among them may be mentioned mongos, beans, string beans, balatung, and many others too numerous to mention. None of these articles are shipped to other provinces.

Besides the cocoanut there are other palm trees very profitable to cultivate; among them the burl, the leaves of which are used for the making of the species of burlap utilized as a package for sugar, and mats from the very finest to the most ordinary. The stems of the leaves are used for the making of fine baskets and hats. From the trunk of the tree is extracted a very white flour called unao, used by the poor people during the time of scarcity of rice for food. The Idloc palm yields a black fiber used in the making of rope and cables which resist the action of the water. The nut of the bonga palm is used by the natives with the betel for chewing purposes. Nipa and sagsac palms are very useful for thatching houses as well as the anajao and anibong, the leaves of which are also used for the thatching of native houses while its wood is used in their construction.

Two species of cane known as caña esplina and caña butong are cultivated, the latter for building purposes; but the caña butong is very scarce as it can only be cultivated on high land.

The most useful of the wild plants growing in this province is the bamboo, used in the construction of houses, for the packing of hemp and tobacco, for the

making of chairs, tables, fish traps, and rigging for native boats. Bamboo is shipped to the neighboring provinces to the amount of 35,000 pesos annually.

The present condition of agriculture in this province is due to the extraordinary efforts put forth by the planters to enable them to live through the present crisis.

The crops obtained of the different products, as set forth below, are the fruit of great sacrifice and constant and arduous labor, when it is taken into account that the planters have had no assistance in recovering the losses caused to them through the death of their draft cattle, which were swept away by the rinderpest and surra.

In such critical circumstances the refusal to extend credit by the commercial houses that had been in the habit of carrying planters by advancing money on crops was a mortal blow to the wealth-producing class of the province, whose ruin would mean the ruin of hundreds of men working the lands on shares and of a larger number of laborers on sugar and hemp plantations.

In my opinion, the timely intervention of the Government in exercising its valuable influence to the end that a mortgage and loan bank may be established in this province, in accordance with the recommendation of the penultimate convention of municipal presidents, would save the situation and furnish planters with the means to continue the development of their properties, and at the same time bring revenues to the treasury in the shape of the land tax, which the majority of the planters are to-day unable to pay for want of funds.

I think that it is well for me to state that the sugar and hemp plantations in this province are entirely free from mortgages, a guaranty for the security of all advances which might be made to the planters upon their property by the bank referred to.

Production during the fiscal year 1903-4.

Hemp	-----piculs--	37, 092
Sugar	-----do-----	58, 000
Cotton	-----do-----	2, 700
Copra	-----do-----	21, 142
Corn	-----cavanes--	23, 000
Rice	-----do-----	1, 800
Tobacco	-----quintals--	7, 000

There was a large falling off in the production of hemp, owing to the disastrous fires in the plantations during the drought of 1903. The figures above given represent the amount shipped to Cebu, Manila, and Iloilo. A few hundred piculs of hemp have been used locally during the past fiscal year in the manufacture of textiles, fish nets, and ropes.

The production of sugar has suffered a still larger falling off. The figures given include the total production in the pueblos of Guijuliñgan, Manjuyod, Bais, Tanjay, and Bayauan. During normal years prior to the advent of the rinderpest, the pueblo of Bais alone produced more than 100,000 piculs.

There has also been a large falling off in the production of cotton on account of low prices. In 1903 the arroba was quoted at 2 pesos, while to-day it is worth 75 centavos.

There has also been a falling off in the production of copra, due to the destruction wrought by the locusts.

The figures given for corn are for the second crop of the year 1903, as the first crop was almost totally destroyed by the locusts. This year's crop, which will be harvested in August, will be a fine one, especially in the northern pueblos of the province.

Drought and locusts reduced the production of rice to the figures given above; this year large plantations have been made in the pueblos of the south, but in the rest of the province the rice lands have been left uncultivated, owing to the lack of carabaos.

Tobacco is grown only in the pueblos of Guijuliñgan, Tayasan, Lacy, and Siquilor. The figures given are for the crop of 1903. This year's crop is bad on account of the heavy rains.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

It may be said that the industries of this province are next to nothing, as most of them are small home industries to supply the local demand. However, I shall describe the different kinds of domestic manufactures which serve as a means of livelihood for some families.

Textiles are made of the fiber of hemp, laulcid, saba, maguey, silk, and pineapple, but, as I have stated, weaving is done, as a general rule, for the family only; once in a great while an order is filled from the neighboring farms, but this is unusual.

In the island of Siquijor the coarsest hemp fiber, known as *ugpac*, is used for the weaving of a cloth used by the poor people and for the making of pillows, mattresses, and curtains.

Cigars and cigarettes are made by hand for home consumption.

Scarcely any cabinet making is done, the majority of the carpenters in this province being unable to make ordinarily good furniture.

In the building of houses some progress has been made, owing to the fact that most of the carpenters have been employed in the construction of the Siliman Institute under an American foreman.

Fish nets are also made of a special fiber of hemp. Sails are made of the fiber of the burl called *saguran*, from which also coarse blankets are made for the use of the poorer classes.

Many families are employed in the making of bayones (burlap sacks) used for the packing of sugar, mats, hats, and baskets, this industry being a means of livelihood to the many poor people.

In pottery making, the coarser kind of kitchen utensils are made in a primitive manner, no progress whatever having been made in this art.

Pillows and mattresses are made on a very small scale, because of the lack of demand. During the Spanish rule this was a great industry, the province annually exporting from 100 to 200 thousand pillows.

Cattle.—To-day but some 6,500 to 7,000 carabaos are left in this province out of more than 100,000 head, which it had before the rinderpest. To-day 75 per cent of the carabaos are used for draft purposes, the rest being kept for breeding.

Of cattle there are less than 2,000 head in the entire province, and, while formerly enough were sent to supply Manila, now days and even weeks pass without any cattle being slaughtered for food. Prior to the rinderpest from 2 to 3 head were consumed in this capital daily.

Horses.—The *surra*, which appeared in the month of June, 1903, still exists, but has a tendency to disappear, as very few cases are now reported. The pueblos suffering most from this disease have been Bais, Tanjay, Ambian, and Siaton, the mortality having been about 75 per cent in the first three pueblos and 20 per cent in Siaton. A few isolated cases have also been recorded in this provincial capital. The balance of the province has been free from this disease.

Sheep and goats.—The number of sheep and goats in the province is multiplying rapidly; however, they have also suffered a loss of about 10 per cent through epidemics. There are about 25,000 head of goats and some 3,000 head of sheep in this province.

Hogs.—Formerly hogs were very numerous in Oriental Negros, but they have also suffered from an epidemic, which threatened to destroy them; but as these animals multiply rapidly, I trust that soon the number lost will be replaced.

Owing to the lack of beef and pork, a great consumption of poultry and eggs exists, the chief supply coming from the island of Siquijor, which supplies this town. Nearly all of the wealthy families living in the country keep pigeons, ducks, chickens, geese, and turkeys, which they raise for their own tables.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

As I have already stated, the relations between the provincial governor's office and the other departments of the provincial administration have been pleasant, although there has not been as much harmony lately as during the time when Treasurer Peed was here. The present acting treasurer, Mr. W. C. Johnston, though he endeavors to fulfill his duties, has strained relations with the municipalities. This is because Mr. Johnston has identified himself with the Spanish element, whose desire it is to place every obstacle in the way of the provincial government. For this reason he is not as acceptable to the inhabitants of the province as he might be, for, knowing the dark machinations of the Spaniards, they hate them, and naturally they can have little confidence in an American official who, like Mr. Johnston, makes himself more friendly with the Spaniards than with the Filipinos.

Besides the regular routine office work the provincial government has discontinued the following business since January, 1903:

Besides the census work during the first months of the said year I had the revision of the assessment, and not only inspected all of the pueblos, but also the majority of the barrios of the province, in supervising the work of the enumerators. The work of the assessment was begun on the 25th of February, when I convened the revisory board in all of the pueblos, setting in each of them the time necessary for doing the work, the results of which were as follows: Land assessed, 51,111 hectares, 85 ares, 89 centiares; valuation of lands, \$3,235,915.22; valuation of improvements, \$653,459.

In the month of August I made another visit of inspection to the pueblos of the north, in October to those of the south, and in November to the municipalities of the island of Siquijor. In order to effect the consolidation of the pueblos and the change of the Conant for the Mexican currency, I accompanied the provincial treasurer in his trip through the pueblos during the months of December and January of this year. This trip was of great advantage to the municipalities, as we were accompanied by the president of the provincial board of health, the division superintendent of schools, and the captain and senior inspector of constabulary.

In my recent inspection of the pueblos, which ended June last, when I made a tour of the province on horseback, I noted the advantages and disadvantages resulting in the consolidation of the municipalities.

The advantages are as follows: Economy in municipal expenditures; a higher class of employees, and better organization of the governments.

The disadvantages are as follows: The lack of municipal police in the outlying barrios, which gives place to frequent fights and quarrels that it is impossible promptly to suppress. Some families residing in the old municipalities that have been converted into barrios left their homes in the towns, and have gone to live in the country. In these barrios sanitation is not looked after, for the reason that there is nobody to see to it.

These barrios are completely neglected as to their appearance and neatness, even orchards of fruit trees, formerly well kept, not being looked after, and being consequently overgrown.

I recommended to the municipalities, especially to the councilors and deputy councilors in the barrios which were formerly municipalities, that they should endeavor to look after the public order, sanitation, and the general appearance and neatness of their respective districts. I trust that something will be done with regard to public order, but I think that very little will be done toward improving the conditions of sanitation and embellishment of these places.

Local administration of justice has suffered most through consolidation. At first the councilors of the barrios or their deputies believed themselves vested with the powers of municipal and provincial officials, holding court and imposing penalties. It cost me a great deal of work to eradicate this local caciquism inherited from Spanish rule and which had almost disappeared under the new municipal form of government, but which reappeared again so soon as the consolidated pueblos ceased to have their own municipal governments.

I have had the satisfaction of putting a stop to the caciquism which threatened to become flagrant, but the administration of justice in the barrios is very difficult for the reason that the residents of these places are obliged to make a long journey to appear before the justice of the peace of the municipality either as complainants, defendants, or witnesses, and they incur considerable expense in doing so. If to this is added the bad state of the roads, the difficulties in the way of the administration of justice will be readily understood.

I would wish to be able to propose a reform of the organization of the courts of justices of the peace, but this problem is so complicated that I will refrain at present from making any suggestion with regard to this particular.

However, I will take the liberty of calling the attention of the honorable Philippine Commission to the necessity of considering this peculiar problem with a great deal of care, and in order to obtain all the data possible on the subject it would be well to order the provincial fiscal to visit all the municipalities of the province and call an extra meeting of the municipal council in order that the councilors and the most enlightened citizens of each pueblo and the important barrios of each municipality may make suggestions as to the reform which should be made in the organization of these courts.

The administration of justice in the court of first instance leaves nothing to be desired except the lack of authority of the court to pay poor witnesses who come a long way to the provincial capital and have often to stay here some days before they can appear as witnesses in criminal cases.

These witnesses are obliged to leave their work and perhaps their families

without funds and start out on a long journey of many miles without a cent of money.

The administration of the municipalities is fairly good. They do not seem to have resented the consolidation except that they keenly feel and appreciate the difficulties of keeping order in outlying barrios and of attending to their sanitation and embellishment since the consolidation.

I have quite a large daily correspondence with the municipalities, and inquiries made with regard to municipal ordinances are very numerous.

In connection with this matter I take the liberty to suggest that section 41 of Act No. 82 and Act 676 be amended so that provincial boards may be able to order provincial fiscals to visit the municipalities of the province when the court of first instance is not in session, and at proper intervals, and stay in each one of them for at least three days. During this time the fiscal should call extra sessions and invite all of the deputies of the barrios, as well as the most prominent residents and the public in general, to revise and draft municipal ordinances. Of course the fiscal would have no vote in the matter, but he can be there in an advisory capacity, and will be able to settle all doubts with regard to the workings of the municipal code and also make such suggestions as would be proper for him in his capacity of legal counsel of the Government as to amendments which should be made, explaining clearly the best manner of applying the law.

At the same time he can take advantage of the trip and his presence in the municipalities to draft such reforms as may be suggested with regard to the reorganization of the courts of the justices of the peace.

SCHOOLS.

There are 13 American school teachers, of whom 9 are stationed in the pueblos and 4 at the high school in Dumaguete in this province.

There are also 7 Filipino insular teachers and 131 assistant teachers in the municipalities. The salaries of municipal teachers amount to \$15,967 a year, and the attendance at municipal schools is 7,000. That of the high school is 150 students of both sexes. These figures are the average daily attendance in the public schools of the province. They do not include 100 male students who are being educated in the Silliman Institute, where a complete and comprehensive education is given. The benefits accruing to this province and adjacent ones from this institution are very great, many good employees of the government having been graduated therefrom, some teachers, and many good citizens.

The progress made in the teaching of the English language is every day greater, and I believe in a few years this language will be in general use.

The American teachers conduct themselves in an admirable manner in the pueblos. Their gentlemanly demeanor is an honor to the American people and of great help to the government in its mission of enlightenment. They are, as a rule, greatly liked in the pueblos, especially by the municipal authorities, with the exception of the teacher at the pueblo of Siquijor, whose rather strange conduct made a breach between the municipal council and president. I am unable to state now whether this teacher was right or not, as this investigation has not yet commenced, but it will be started about the beginning of next August.

HEALTH.

I believe that the worthy president of the provincial board of health, Doctor Langheim, has given a detailed report on this subject. However, I would state that public health is excellent throughout the province. Smallpox made its appearance in the pueblos of Lacy, Siquijor, and Guifulan during the past year, but was localized at these points and claimed a very few victims.

POLITICAL ASPECT AND PUBLIC ORDER.

The native inhabitants of this province sincerely respect and obey the sovereignty of the United States of America and gladly comply with orders emanating from the constituted authorities. Public order is excellent, and if exception is made of an occasional report of theft in the pueblos, it can be stated that ladronism is almost unknown in Negros Oriental. There is no regularly organized band of ladrones in this province and there is absolutely no brigandage. The number of prisoners in the provincial jail is small, there being but 23 males and 1 female. Although quarrels are somewhat frequent

in the outlying barrios of this province, they are not of a serious character in the majority of cases, being generally classified by the presidents as mere misdemeanors and punished with a light fine.

There is one element in the province, however, which bears watching. The Spaniards residing in Bais and Dumaguete and a few Filipinos allied to them are constantly placing obstacles in the way of the provincial government and of the municipalities where they live, hoping to create a friction between the American and Filipino officials, and as they have been unsuccessful in doing this they still endeavor to make less cordial the relations between them.

Since the coming of the Americans to the Philippines it has been noted that the Spaniards remaining in this island bent all of their efforts in antagonizing the Filipinos against them. This has been evident from their newspapers and private conversation. It was they who were able to prolong armed resistance between the two peoples. This gave them such unutterable satisfaction that they were at first unable to hide it. But after peace was firmly established throughout the archipelago the Spaniards changed their tactics and posed as victims in the presence of the Americans and never missed an opportunity to speak evil of the natives of this country, holding them up as traitors, false friends, indolent, and incapable of holding any office of importance. It would take too long to enumerate in detail all of the underhand methods which this element continues to employ, in spite of the fact that they make no impression on the minds of the people. This, however, does not prevent their being very troublesome to the Filipinos, especially to those who occupy public offices, and tends to accentuate the sentiment of aversion that the people have for them.

They are not willing that the authorities should apply the law to them when they commit an infraction thereof, and endeavor by every means to discredit the Filipino officials in the eyes of the Americans and posing as victims are sometimes successful in gaining the favor of the latter.

In this province all of their efforts have been of little avail in arresting the forward movement of the administration, not because of any lack of ardor on their part, as they well demonstrated by the great sacrifices they went to in money and self-respect during the last elections for governor and upon other occasions of a political nature in this province.

A short time ago the religious question gave them an opportunity to incite the people against the superior authorities.

However, this new element of discord served them no purpose, as since the questions arising over Friar Claudio Argote at Bais and Dumaguete, on the nights of May 2 and 3, 1903, until the recent visit of Monsignor Rooker, the Spaniards were unable to create disturbances in the locality as they desired, the records with regard to these events being a clear demonstration of the good sense of the people and of the fact that the authorities know how to preserve public order. In the case against some residents of Dumaguete it was proven that the offense committed by them was a mere misdemeanor on the part of five of the accused, who were fined 5 pesos, the municipal president and all the rest of the defendants having been acquitted. At Bais all of the persons tried were acquitted. Notwithstanding this fact these questions were regarded by the Spanish element as a severe disturbance of the public order, they sparing no efforts in their endeavor to secure the conviction of the parties prosecuted. This fact demonstrates once more that the Spaniards never cease in their efforts to discredit Filipino officials.

A few days before the arrival of the Catholic bishop, Monsignor Rooker, the Spaniards circulated a rumor among the people that he was bringing a friar with him for the pueblo of Bais, and when the prelate arrived they made demonstrations of the most humble submission and at all of the religious functions they boasted to the Filipinos that through the intervention of the American prelate, with whom they claimed the greatest friendship, they would be able to count upon the unconditional support of the American authorities. But the people in the municipalities no longer pay any heed to the provocations of this element—that is, so long as they do not go to the length of deeds.

In none of the pueblos of the province through which Bishop Rooker passed was there the least demonstration of hostility or of antipathy, but, on the contrary, he was courteously received in all of the pueblos where he stopped and in some of them he stated that he was unable to and would not bring any Spanish friar to this peaceful province.

Owing perhaps to this pacific attitude on the part of the people toward the bishop, the Spaniards in their pique suggested to Captain Page of the constabulary the idea that public order was threatened and it was for this reason, per-

haps, that the captain accompanied by a lieutenant and 20 men escorted the bishop on his trip from Dumaguete to Bals, and in order to give more importance to this quixotic display reported to his colonel in Iloilo the imaginary disturbances which he thought had occurred in Bals. Colonel Taylor telegraphed the information to me which caused great surprise here and in Bals, in view of the fact that during those days there was not the least suspicion of disorder at the latter pueblo. For this reason Captain Page's prestige suffered in the eyes of the Filipino people of this province, and deservedly so.

The Spaniards have won the friendship of the acting provincial treasurer in order to create discord between him and the Filipino officials of the government, but they have been successful only to the extent of making the relations between him and the governor a little less cordial than they should be.

Fortunately, the president of the provincial board of health, Doctor Langhelm, is a valuable conciliatory factor, and for this reason the relations are not very strained.

In short, the Spaniards, unable to recover political sovereignty, endeavor to place obstacles in the way of the provincial government and to discredit Filipino officials. In spite of their conduct, however, their personal security and the safety of their property is much better safeguarded to-day than during Spanish rule.

In some of the pueblos of the north Aglipayan priests have entered, and as there are no Spaniards there their coming did not cause the least disturbance or difference of opinion. If the Spaniards who are in the province would only understand the advantages accruing from the constitutional precept of separation between the church and the state, and if they would only think well of what is to their own best interests, they might live happily in this country, submissive to the laws and respecting, without mental reservation, the constituted authorities.

Respectfully submitted.

DEMETRIO LABENA,
Governor, Province of Negros Oriental.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA,

San Isidro, July 11, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions of this province from June, 1903, to June, 1904.

In accordance with superior orders, I took possession of the office of acting provincial governor on April 19 of this year.

The provincial government is at present composed of the following members: Crispulo Sideco, provincial governor; Román Roque, provincial secretary; J. B. Green, provincial treasurer; C. D. Wood, provincial supervisor, and Ramón Mañalac, provincial fiscal.

Since January of this year the entire province has enjoyed complete tranquillity, for though it is true that a few raids, robberies, and thefts of carabaos and other personal property have been recorded, they are isolated cases which could not affect public order; both the constabulary and the municipal police are continually on the track of these gangs of thieves.

Compared to former years, there has been a marked decrease in crime in this province.

A noteworthy event during the last fiscal year was the sacking of the pueblo of San José on November 17 by the followers of the fanatic Felipe Salvador.

During the year 1903 the province was visited by a plague of locusts which destroyed the rice plantations and threatened the province with a famine, which was happily obviated by the wise measures taken by the Government, which resulted in the extermination of these insects and their larvæ. The locusts caught and destroyed amounted to 2,358 canaves and the larvæ to 2,718 canaves. The plague reappeared in June, 1904, in the stretch of country lying between Cuyapo and San Juan de Guimba, but due to the measures adopted and put into practice by the local authorities it was quickly exterminated.

The Rio Grande, which has its source in the mountains of Pantabangan in the north and in the mountains of Peñaranda in the east, and has its confluence with the river Perseverancia, which flows through this provincial capital and

diseñobgues in the Rio de la Pampanga, threatens the most thickly populated and principal part of the pueblo of San Isidro with destruction, owing to the velocity of the current of this river, it being safe to say that in a very few years one-half of the town will have fallen into the river unless some efficacious measures are taken to prevent these deplorable consequences of the constant inroads of this stream. At the present time several important buildings are in danger: two houses, one of which is built of strong materials with a galvanized-iron roof, and another of masonry, surrounded by 15 outhouses used as dwellings and shops, besides the church, which is also a stone building with a galvanized-iron roof, and a convent of the same material, whose approximate total value is ₱100,000. It is feared that if this danger is not averted as soon as possible the old municipal building (used at present as a barracks for the scouts) and the provincial offices will meet the same fate as the buildings already mentioned. The old residence occupied by Governor Santos has already fallen, and I believe that the land it occupied will soon be eaten away by the river.

Agriculture is in a deplorable condition as a result not only of a lack of draft animals, but also of the precarious financial crisis through which the province is passing. The rinderpest is still decimating what is left of the carabao herds in the pueblos. This year's crops have been below the average harvests of former years on account of there not having been sufficient rain to germinate the seed planted, and also for the reason that many of the young plantations were destroyed by the locusts. The price of rice during the months between July and October of last year fluctuated between ₱3 and ₱3.50 a cavan, and owing to this high price, unprecedented in this province, our farmers invested the greater part of the proceeds from the sales of this article in the purchase of carabaos, in order to extend the area of its cultivation; but, unluckily, scarcely had they begun to make use of these animals when the rinderpest attacked them and carried off a great many. At the same time the high price of rice also served as an inducement to many small traders of this province to make purchases during the months of February and March of this year of that article at from \$1.75 to \$2 Mexican a cavan, hoping to be able to dispose of it at from \$2 to \$2.50 Mexican a cavan during the period between July and October, but the present price of rice is only ₱1.50 a cavan, and I think it is very improbable that it will reach ₱2 at any time during the balance of this year. These are the reasons which have caused the depressed condition of agriculture and business, resulting in the precarious financial crisis to which I have referred. In view of these facts, interpreting the desires of the inhabitants of the province, and taking into account the deplorable economic conditions, I take the liberty of asking that the collection of the land tax be postponed until the end of October this year in order that the taxpayers may not be forced to get rid of their property by having to sell same for a song in order to be able to meet their obligations with the government.

The subsistence of convicted prisoners from this province in Bilibid Prison costs the provincial funds \$0.20 gold for each prisoner, while their maintenance during the period of their confinement in the provincial jail awaiting trial and definitive sentence only costs the province \$0.18. Thus it is seen that the provincial treasury expends 22 centavos for each person, which should not be, and this, in my humble opinion, is the reason of the decrease in provincial funds. In the year 1903 ₱1,285.60 were expended by the province for the maintenance of prisoners in Bilibid, and \$98.44 Mexican, equivalent to ₱85.65 Philippine currency, at a discount of 13 per cent, and between January and May of this year ₱1,781.60 were expended for the same purpose, making a total of ₱3,152.85 for seventeen months. Had the same number of prisoners been maintained in this provincial jail at the rate of 0.18 centavos each the expense for the same period would have been only ₱1,418.78, leaving a saving to the provincial treasury of ₱1,734.07, besides the amount saved in the expense of transporting the prisoners to Manila, which is considerable.

The maintenance of prisoners confined in the provincial jail during the year 1903 cost ₱996.20 and \$6,909.98 Mexican, equivalent to ₱6,011.69, at a discount of 13 per cent. From January to May, 1904, there was expended for the same purpose the sum of ₱1,975.43.

The expenditures for repair and maintenance of roads, bridges, and culverts during the year 1903 amounted to ₱1,545.26 and \$6,415.75 Mexican. The value of the rice used for the same purpose during said year was ₱6,844.80.

From January to May of this year ₱7,306.67, and rice to the value of ₱15,820.06, were expended for the same purpose.

The industries throughout the province are of small importance and scarcely

worthy of mention, with the exception of those carried on in the pueblo of Gapan, where a steam rice-cleaning mill is about to be erected, and in this provincial capital, where a cigarette factory, employing 15 workmen, is in operation.

Trade has been very slack on account of the small demand for rice, the principal product of this province. When there is little movement in rice all business of importance suffers. The falling off in the demand for Nueva Ecija rice is due to the competition of that article imported from Saigon. The latter rice, besides being the most important factor in the present financial crisis, constitutes a danger to public health, as it generally arrives in a damaged condition. It is true that shipments known to be bad are sold at public auction for a very low price, to be used as food for domestic animals, while rice which does not present any signs of deterioration is distributed to laborers working on the roads and other public works. But who can guarantee that such rice sold at public auction will be consumed only by domestic animals, and that it has not been purchased to be resold at a large profit as good rice. And who can be sure that the article distributed to the laborers is not damaged. Whether damaged or not the laborers and their families are obliged to consume it, in view of the fact that it is the only fruit of their toil.

There is absolutely no cattle raising.

With regard to public health, thanks to the efforts of the president of the provincial board of health and of some of the presidents of municipal boards of health, the fatal effects of many diseases have been arrested, especially those of dysentery, very prevalent among children during this season of the year, beginning with May. As regards vaccination, this service is excellent. With reference to the work of the provincial board of health, I have the honor to refer you to the annexed report of the president of that body.

With relation to public instruction, the personnel is a capable one in the fullest sense of the word, and if certain backwardness and deficiency are noted in it, it is due to the ignorance of the American teachers who do not know the local dialect or Spanish, especially when teaching children, who scarcely know their alphabet; however, this deficiency is counterbalanced by the assistance afforded by the Filipino teachers, who, under the direction of the Americans, are carrying on their educational work with a certain amount of facility.

The desire to learn English is general throughout the province, not only among children, but also among young men and adults, principally among the enlightened classes. The attendance at the normal and municipal schools established in this capital is over 660 children and youths of both sexes from different parts of the province. Their ardor in learning English has not been dampened, as I can testify from personal observation on more than one occasion when I visited the said schools at the courteous invitation of the superintendent.

In view of all of the facts above recited, and knowing as I do the causes which give rise to the irregularities observed in this province, I have the honor to make the following recommendations:

1. That all sorts of playing cards be declared contraband, and cockfighting absolutely prohibited, as gambling is the cause of ladronism in this province. Gamblers are frequently able to set at naught the vigilance exercised by the authorities whose duty it is to punish them. If playing cards were to be declared contraband I am sure that if thieving would not entirely disappear it would be reduced at least one-half, and would then be completely exterminated by the municipal police whose number should be increased in every municipality in accordance with its ability to maintain them; in every case the municipal police can count upon the assistance of the constabulary.

2. That all of the municipal buildings in the province be connected by telephone with the provincial officers, in accordance with the plan proposed by the convention of presidentes, held in the year 1902, in order that easy communication may be established in cases of emergency, as the distance separating the municipalities is such as to make communication very slow even when the very best available means of transportation are used.

3. That an appropriation of ₱15,000 be made from the insular funds for the diking of the river flowing through this provincial capital, and for the purpose of changing its course.

4. That a mortgage and loan bank be established in this province in order that farmers may be able to borrow money with which to purchase agricultural machinery and tide them over the present financial crisis.

5. That prisoners of this province convicted by the court of first instance and sentenced to two years' imprisonment or over, whose cases have been appealed

to the supreme court, be held in the provincial jail, in view of the fact that this building has all the necessary sanitary conditions and is sufficiently secure for the purpose, in order that a great saving may redound to the province.

6. That the number of Filipino teachers be increased; appointments to be made after a severe examination, and that they be given diplomas which shall be a guarantee of their permanency in the service, at a salary of ₱80, to be paid by the province, and a right to an increase compatible with their efficiency and length of service.

7. That the importation of Saigon rice be prohibited, for if this article affects the pockets of the inhabitants of this province now it may in the future also affect their health, for the reasons which I have already set forth.

The above is all that I have to report owing to my inexperience and the short time that I have been in charge of the affairs of this government.

Respectfully submitted,

CRISPULO SIDECO,

Acting Governor, Province of Nueva Ecija.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EXHIBIT A.—*Report of the president of the provincial board of health of Nueva Ecija, relative to the work done by the board during the past fiscal year.*

SAN ISIDRO, July 12, 1904.

The provincial board of health inaugurated its labors during the past fiscal year 1903-4, in the suppression of the cholera epidemic, which still existed in some of the pueblos of the province, especially in those adjacent to the province of Tarlac. At that time the cholera had reached its highest development in the pueblos of San Juan de Guimba and Cuyapo, during the months of July and August, 1903; subsequently there was a remarkable decrease until it entirely disappeared from the province in the month of November. But the disease was introduced in the month of January, 1904, into the pueblo of Allago from the province of Tarlac, the last case having been reported as occurring in the month of February, when the cholera epidemic in Nueva Ecija was finally extirpated.

Table No. 1 shows the importance of this disease during the last third of the time that it existed in Nueva Ecija. From November to April—that is to say, during the dry season—sporadic cases of smallpox were reported in several pueblos of the province, there having been a recrudescence of this disease in some of the larger pueblos, such as Allaga, San Juan, and Peñaranda. But thanks to the work of the four provincial vaccinators sent to the infected pueblos and the assistance rendered by the presidents of municipal boards of health, the disease was prevented from assuming alarming proportions.

The great influence of vaccination in arresting the spread of smallpox and the disinfection of contaminated houses has often been confirmed by the president of this board in his visits of inspection. More than once the presence of two or more vaccinators at an infected point has arrested or entirely eliminated the disease in a few days. However, notwithstanding the great success of vaccination in this province, there have been municipalities which, neglecting to notify the authorities of the presence of smallpox in the community or to demand a vaccinator, have been severely chastised by this disease, which, I will say in passing, is not feared by many people, a circumstance which makes the work of disinfection and isolation of patients suffering from the disease difficult, as their families object strongly to these measures being taken.

The poverty of the pueblos, which deprives them of the services of a vaccinator under the control of this board in pueblos where no regular president of a municipal board of health is established, and a certain amount of systematic opposition of the community to this method of immunization, to a certain extent is favorable to the spread of smallpox, which has become sporadic and is on occasions of an endemic if not of an epidemic character.

The work of vaccination has been carried on in the province by the presidents of the municipal boards of health and four provincial vaccinators, three of whom were subsequently replaced by an equal number from the insular board of health; all of them, including the first, are paid from insular funds.

The lymph furnished by the insular board of health in general has been good and it may be said that its results have been very satisfactory.

Table No. 2 gives an idea of the public vaccinations made throughout the province.

Since May, 1904, gripe has been prevalent in many pueblos; however, it has not been of a serious type, and as a general rule patients have recovered without medical treatment.

Since April of the same year coinciding with the appearance of the fruits of the season, which may be considered as a contributory cause, many cases of acute intestinal catarrh were observed, which, if neglected, developed severe symptoms of dysentery and were sometimes fatal in their results.

The principal causes of death may be considered to be convulsions in children, tuberculosis and smallpox. (Exhibit No. 3.) Statistics, marked "Exhibits Nos. 4 and 5," of deaths and births are attached thereto.

With regard to the disease of domestic animals, they have not been of a grave character during the fiscal year 1903-4. A few cases of deaths have been reported among cattle and horses from surra, glanders, and rinderpest, but they were isolated cases, which seems to indicate that the disease was endemic rather than epidemic. With regard to surra, some small herds of cattle have been attacked with a resulting mortality of approximately 90 per cent, but the disease has not spread into the nearest herds. No official reports have been received of any disease of an epidemic character among barnyard fowls during the past fiscal year.

Of the 15 pueblos of this province but 5 have been provided with presidents of municipal boards of health appointed under the provisions of Act 308 of the Civil Commission. The other 10 pueblos have provisional appointees selected by the provincial board of health who lend their services gratuitously, being municipal presidents at the same time.

Six qualified physicians reside in this province—a military surgeon at Cabanatuan, another in this provincial capital, and three civilian doctors at San Isidro, and another civilian doctor at the pueblo of Gapan.

There are 3 duly licensed pharmacists in this province and 4 provincial vaccinators, who work in the different pueblos.

Since January, 1904, a sanitary service organized in accordance with the instructions received from the insular board of health, as set forth in circular of February 25, 1904, has been implanted in this province, and the provincial board of health has sent out several circular letters of instruction and formula relative to the making of municipal reports, the majority of which have been written by the local presidents who are lacking in the technical knowledge necessary for this work. In order to avoid the concealment of data with regard to deaths of domestic animals which the board of health requires, the municipalities have been recommended to adopt ordinances that would improve the service in this respect.

As the monthly reports for last June from the municipalities have not yet been received they were not included in the statistics for the said month, but will be sent in an additional report of the provincial board of health, which will be transmitted to the commissioner of public health for the Philippine Islands.

JUSTO PANIA,

President Provincial Board of Health, Nueva Ecija.

EXHIBIT 1.—Cholera report, July, 1903, to February, 1904.

Pueblo.	Population.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Cuyapo.....	19,858	120	113	0.94
Aliaga.....	15,979	25	20	.80
San Antonio.....	10,884	33	24	.71
San Isidro.....	18,071	11	11	1.00
Peñaranda.....	15,458	11	9	.81
Cabanatuan.....	10,371	12	12	1.00
Talavera.....	6,622	.....	.....	.....
San José.....	4,275	1	.....	.....
Gapan.....	11,236	1	.....	1.00
Licab.....	5,873	37	34	.91
San Juan.....	7,230	108	99	.95
Bongabon.....	3,925	6	4	.66
Pantabangan.....	1,155	.....	.....	.....
Carrangian.....	1,162	1	.....	.....
Puncan.....	293	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	132,441	361	327	.90

NOTE.—The cholera epidemic appeared in this province May 1, 1902, and ended February 2, 1904.

EXHIBIT 2.—*Report of vaccinations in the province of Nueva Ecija, July, 1903, to June, 1904.*

Month.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Adults.	Unclassified.	Results.		
							Positive.	Negative.	Unknown.
1903.									
July	3,525	1,747	1,778	2,637	888		760	1,748	1,017
August	166	83	73	130	86		37	50	30
September	78	34	42	43	33		40	36	
October	505	250	255	485	40		498	19	
November	3,589	1,845	1,724	2,321	748		2,080	725	784
December	2,663	1,423	1,240	1,855	808		1,318	305	1,040
1904.									
January	2,995	1,498	1,458	1,598	1,380	39	1,988	690	317
February	4,235	1,863	1,832	1,974	1,521	740	1,823	955	1,457
March	4,553	1,120	1,120	1,846	894	2,313	1,232	948	2,313
April	4,196	1,922	2,160	2,067	2,015	114	2,224	1,858	114
May	4,102	1,918	2,184	2,068	2,019		1,904	2,198	
June	2,635	1,354	1,281	1,195	1,440		1,560	1,075	
Total	33,230	14,867	15,147	18,212	11,802	3,306	15,542	10,616	7,062

NOTE.—Vaccinations by presidents of municipal boards of health during the month of June, 1904, are not included in this report, as the returns have not yet been received.

EXHIBIT 3.—*Report of mortality from most common causes, with exception of Asiatic cholera, July, 1903, to May, 1904.*

Pueblo.	Population.	Small-pox.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Convulsions in children.
Cuyapo	19,858	28	41	102
Allaga	15,979	241	54	93
San Antonio	10,884	5	57	84
San Isidro	18,071		84	153
Peñaranda	15,458	55	50	60
Cabanatuan	10,371	33	38	31
Talavera	6,622	51	11	8
San José	4,275	73	19	17
Gapan	11,285	10	70	122
Licab	5,873	9	10	30
San Juan	7,230	58	4	
Bongabon	3,925	30	7	10
Pantabangan	1,155	18	3	1
Carranglan	1,162	8	1	
Puncan	293		1	
Total	132,441	613	450	701

NOTE.—Figures for June, 1904, are not included, the returns for same from the pueblos not having been received.

EXHIBIT 4.—*Report of mortality, July, 1903–May, 1904.*

Pueblo.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cuyapo	19,858	467	416	883
Allaga	15,979	394	359	753
San Antonio	10,884	177	181	358
San Isidro	18,071	312	251	563
Peñaranda	15,458	213	200	413
Cabanatuan	10,371	204	193	397
Talavera	6,622	79	65	144
San José	4,275	122	130	253
Gapan	11,285	215	212	427
Licab	5,873	136	124	260
San Juan	7,230	206	173	379
Bongabon	3,925	76	60	136
Pantabangan	1,155	23	24	47
Carranglan	1,162	31	28	59
Puncan	293	6	6	12
Total	132,441	2,661	2,420	5,081

NOTE.—Figures for June, 1904, are not included, the returns from the pueblos not having been received.

EXHIBIT 5.—*Report of births, July, 1903–May, 1904.*

Pueblo.	Popula- tion.	Total.	Pueblo.	Popula- tion.	Total.
Cuyapo	19,858	999	Licab	5,873	184
Alaga	15,979	680	San Juan	7,290	170
San Antonio	10,884	500	Pantabangan	1,155	67
San Isidro	18,071	748	Bongabon	3,925	140
Peñaranda	15,458	299	Carranglan	1,162	45
Cabanatuan	10,371	814	Puncan	293	12
Talavera	6,622	181			
San José	4,275	207	Total	132,441	5,013
Gapan	11,285	516			

NOTE.—Figures for June, 1904, are not included, the returns from the pueblos not having been received.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA, JULY 1, 1903–JUNE 30, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA,
Bayombong, July 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my report to the honorable the civil governor for the year ending June 30, 1904.

I am unable to submit any photographs with this report, having been disappointed up to this time in having a number finished which I had intended to use for the purpose. When I receive these I will forward them for filing with the report.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS G. KNIGHT,
Provincial Governor, Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.
Manila, P. I.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA,
Bayombong, July 25, 1904.

SIR: Complying with the requirements of act 1044, I have the honor to submit the following annual report covering the year ending June 30, 1904.

I arrived in the province on March 2 last to take over the duties of provincial governor.

Since the resignation of my predecessor in October last the biennial municipal elections had been held and the new municipal officers installed after some spirited election contests.

I found conditions in the province very satisfactory.

The people were contented and more prosperous than for several years, and well satisfied with the workings of the provincial and municipal governments.

This province has never been in insurrection against either the Spanish or American Governments, and the people are universally well disposed toward American sovereignty in these islands. They give substantial evidence of this in the fact that out of a Christian population of only 16,000 more than 2,400 children are in regular attendance in the public schools.

In the provincial high school, or secondary school, a number of pupils come from the province of Isabela. In the Manila Normal School I am informed that the enrollment from this province of between 15 and 20 students is larger proportionally than that of any other province in the islands.

The readiness of the people to avail themselves of the educational privileges offered them is due not only to the excellent work of the American teachers who have been assigned here, but to a genuine desire on the part of the people for education.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS AND LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Among themselves the people are divided into factions, and party strife at municipal elections runs high. The factional lines of cleavage are largely tribal.

The Cagayanes who have come into the province in years past from the Cagayan Valley on the north, the Ilocanos, who have come by way of the southern end of the province from the Ilocano provinces, and the Gaddanes and

Isinaes who are descendants of the aboriginal Igorrotes, form the three chief factions.

The Ilocanos, who are increasing fast through immigration, carried all of the recent municipal elections—not because they outnumber the rest of the Christian population, but because they stand united—while family and other differences of long standing divide the rest of the Christian population.

The great number of illiterate votes cast at the last municipal elections indicates that some legislation is needed in this respect. I believe that two-thirds of the municipal electors are unable to read and write.

Many of these on entering the polling place are unable to remember the name of their candidate, and after long study have been seen to give it up and leave without voting.

It is believed that if the election of local officials is to be carried on in an intelligent manner some property or intellectual qualification should be required as the provisions of subsection "g," section 8 of act 387, which most nearly fits the case, are believed to be inadequate.

Besides the qualifications provided for by section 6 of the above-mentioned act, it is thought the following should be added:

(a) Those who own property to the value of 200 pesos or who pay annually 10 pesos or more of the established taxes.

(b) Those who speak, read, and write any one of the following languages: English, Spanish, Ilocano, Gaddan, or Isinay.

It is believed also that the provincial board should be given authority to suspend the collection of the municipal cart tax until such time as in the board's opinion it will accomplish the purpose for which it is intended, viz, compel the people owning carts, as a measure of economy, to purchase wide-tired wheels revolving on their axles.

At present the people here have no opportunity to purchase cart wheels unless they go to Manila to get them at exorbitant prices and pack them into the province on the backs of carabaos at great expense.

Every cart now in the province has wheels made of a section of a tree and rigid with the axles.

These carts are very hard on the roads, but not so destructive as the bamboo sleds the people resort to in many instances on account of the 5 pesos tax. Where the tax is paid, it is very burdensome, as the value of a new cart of the kind in use here complete is but 8 pesos.

Favorable action is strongly urged upon the recommendation recently made by the consulting engineer to the Commission that the duties of supervisor for this province and superintendent of the recently completed Padre Juan Villaverde trail be combined and the salary of the office made \$1,500 per year.

There is much road and bridge work waiting to be done. A good beginning has been made by the present supervisor, but it is only a beginning, and a good practical man for road building and for the important work of keeping up the Villaverde trail is a necessity to the province. It is believed that the salary of \$1,500 will secure a man adapted to the needs of this province.

It is recommended that Act 999, which provides that municipal treasurers shall be appointed by the provincial treasurer, subject to the civil-service act and rules, be made applicable to this province.

There are eligibles from whom these appointments could be made residing in nearly all the towns of this province—young men who have taken the civil-service examinations in the Spanish language—who would make much more efficient treasurers than the municipalities are likely to have under the present system. At present the municipal treasurer is usually appointed by the president under an ante-election agreement.

Much more efficient municipal treasurers could be secured and trained under the provision of Act 999, and these treasurers, acting as deputies of the provincial treasurer, would enable him to dispense with the position of deputy treasurer.

As it is, the treasurer or his deputy must be constantly out among the towns making the municipal collections.

As the municipal collections amounted last year to over 21,000 pesos Philippine currency, all in very small amounts, it is easily seen that the treasurer's labors would be greatly lightened if he could simply audit the collections made by the municipal treasurers.

The need for an increase in the constabulary force of the province will be noticed under the head of "Igorrote tribes," and the need of a poll-tax law to

secure sufficient labor for the construction of roads and bridges will be noticed under the head of "Roads and other public works."

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

During the past year, as nearly as I can ascertain, the increase in the area planted was about 35 per cent over previous years, but the total cultivated area is still nearly 35 per cent short of what was farmed previous to 1896.

The present yield of the province is no index of its inherent wealth, as there are thousands of acres of beautiful level valley land only waiting for settlers from the outside and for the Igorrote tribes when they can be induced to leave their mountain fastnesses and settle where the conditions of life will be easier.

During the past year there has been a remarkable influx of immigration—from the Ilocos provinces chiefly—people who have relatives here who have told them of the rich land to be had for the cultivating. Hundreds of families have come in since the first of the present calendar year and the movement seems to be on the increase. These Ilocanos are very desirable settlers, being industrious and peace loving, entirely without the lawless tendencies of some of the people of certain provinces nearer to this one.

The chief industry of this province is now the raising of rice. Coffee, cocoa, and other food products could be raised in great profusion and find a ready market at high prices in the province of Isabela and the Cagayan Valley, but so little do the people desire to earn money that they raise very little more than they require for their use from year to year. The products of the province can not now be marketed at a profit at Manila; the cost of transportation to the railroad amounting to about 15 cents Philippines currency per pound avoirdupois.

It is thought that the opening of the new San Nicolas trail will reduce the cost of this transportation considerably, and if a light-draft steamer drawing, say, 12 inches of water, could be put on the Agno River to ply between Bautista and Tayug it would, besides being a very paying investment in the local trade along the river, carry all the traffic which goes out of this province over the San Nicolas trail to the nearest railroad point from the terminus of that trail, and bring all goods from the railroad that come into the province over that trail.

There is no doubt but that such a light-draft steamer which could run in all stages of water would be immensely profitable. Steamers of this class having a draft of only 8 to 12 inches are operated on South American rivers successfully.

I believe that the wants of the people and the standard of living are very gradually being increased and improved, and that with this will come the disposition to utilize the resources of the province to purchase from outside the means of a more comfortable existence.

As it is the province produces everything needed by the people for food. About the only things brought in are cloth and the simplest of household utensils.

When a native wishes to buy merchandise out of the province he packs a little rice or other product of the province into Isabela or Nueva Ecija or Pangasinan, or packs it on his back if he has no animal, where he sells it and purchases the articles he needs.

There are no Chinese or other merchants here and the tiendas and markets have very few goods at very high prices on account of the transportation. For example, coal oil, which is worth 4 pesos or 4½ pesos per case in Pangasinan Province, sells at 14 and 16 pesos by the case here.

Such prices will, of course, be materially reduced by the new San Nicolas or Padre Juan Villaverde trail.

As has already been stated, even with present primitive means of transportation, a profitable business can be done with Isabela, and it is being done to a limited extent over the trail which crosses the eastern border of the province into Isabela. This trail is in very poor condition, and its improvement should be the next work to be taken up. It is earnestly hoped that the appropriation asked for this purpose will be allowed.

Over this route a mail route into Isabela would give that province better service than it has at present.

The establishment of this route has been suggested to the director of posts. The cost of extending the present route from Bagabag, this province, to Echague, Isabela, would be very little, and with the trail in good condition Echague would receive mail in six or seven days from Manila, regularly.

I have been too busy with other matters since my arrival in the province to start experiments with agricultural products not now grown, but I believe there is a possibility that oats may mature here.

The climate is much cooler than in the lower provinces, and it may be that by choosing carefully the time of planting products can be grown here that mature too rapidly elsewhere in the islands.

There is ample irrigation everywhere in the province, the mountain streams with their rapid fall being of never-failing source of supply.

The provincial board will endeavor to make experiments in agriculture as they can, but the members are kept so closely occupied by their regular duties that they can not give the attention to it that such work demands.

It is suggested that an excellent location could be had here for a regular experiment station of the bureau of agriculture, especially for the breeding of cattle and horses and perhaps sheep.

Thousands of acres of hill country are covered with the most nutritious of grasses, and would support almost unlimited cattle and horses.

It is hoped that the proper authorities will decide to place labor-saving agricultural machinery in this province for experimental use, especially that used in rice cultivation and the preparation of the coffee berry for market.

This province has no minerals in paying quantity, so far as known, except possibly coal.

A very excellent appearing coal is found in the mountains within a short distance of Bayombong. Samples of this coal have been forwarded to the bureau of laboratories for analysis, and if the analysis is found, as I believe it will be, to show a better grade of coal than any previously discovered in the islands, I hope the insular government will cause an exhaustive mineral survey to be made of the range of hills in which it is found, as, of course, if there should be found to be large deposits of the coal it will hasten the building of a railroad through the province.

Without a railroad the resources of the province must remain practically untouched for a long time to come.

With a railroad products valuable for export, such as coffee, can be produced so cheaply and of such quality that the province must shortly become one of the richest in the islands.

IGORROTE TRIBES.

The great majority of the population of the province consists of the Igorrote tribes who inhabit the Quilangan Valley and the Benaue, Ayangan, Cambulo, Silipan, Alimit, Mayoyao and other districts, the limits of most of which are more or less ill defined.

Before the present year no attempt had been made since American occupation to establish posts among the Igorrote tribes who number in this province, according to the recent census, 47,000. Now, with the present excessively inadequate force of constabulary—considering the work to be performed—garrisons are maintained at Payauan, Quilangan, Benaue, and Alimit. I do not hesitate to say the Igorrotes of this province are under better control than they ever were under the Spanish authorities when almost exactly twice the number of troops, mostly regulars, were stationed in the province.

The garrisons of the present posts are or would be too small for safety if the Igorrotes among whom they are stationed were not as friendly as possible and glad to have constabulary stationed among them. Formerly the Igorrotes disliked the Tagalog soldiers and European Spanish troops who were stationed among them intensely on account of abuses and injustices committed by the soldiers.

About the year 1896 nearly all the Spanish garrisons in the province were massacred to a man by the Igorrotes.

Now, everything in the way of food supplies that the Igorrotes are willing to sell is bought from them and of course paid for in cash and promptly.

Everything that is required that the Igorrotes are not entirely willing to sell is brought in from outside the district, and the chief cause of friction in former times is wanting.

Requests are continually being made by the Igorrotes of ungarrisoned districts to have detachments stationed among them, they offering to cut all necessary trails and erect the buildings to house the post.

All of the posts now being occupied have been so constructed and have been built by the Igorrotes gratuitously for the privilege of having the constabulary stationed among them. Gradually, as vacancies occur, enlistments are being made from among the Igorrote tribes, and the Igorrote soldiers are among the most reliable and best disciplined in the corps.

It is not necessary or practicable in a report of this kind to describe what has been so often described—the wonderful irrigation and agricultural works of the Igorrotes and their industry and honesty—nor their chief failing which it is so hard to get them to look upon as a failing—a fondness for the heads of strange tribes.

I believe that in this province we are making substantial progress toward getting them to discontinue head hunting, but the only possible way in which that can be fully accomplished is to maintain a sufficient number of posts to be in touch with all the districts. To do this will require 100 additional constabulary. A gratifying advance has been made in the government of the Igorrotes by the establishment on April '15 last of a municipal government at Quilangan. The Quilangans pay a cedula tax of 1 peso, which pays the salaries of the municipal officers and a police force of 6 men. These police are armed and uniformed exactly like the constabulary, except that their uniform has blue trimmings where that of the constabulary has red. They drill and do guard duty with the constabulary and for all practical purposes form an addition to the Quilangan garrison of 6 men. Their pay is 4 pesos a month for the 5 privates and 6 pesos for the corporal.

They are exceedingly proud of their uniforms and guns and perform their duties correctly and well.

The Benaue Igorrotes are very anxious for a municipality, and in some ways are more worthy of it than the Quilangans. Benaue, however, has but one man able to read and write, while Quilangan has 35.

The educational department has stationed an industrial teacher at Quilangan, a man well qualified for the work by reason of long experience in Indian school work in the United States.

He has not yet been able to start the industrial feature of his work, as tools and other essentials have not yet arrived.

Benaue is anxious for a school also, and I believe would furnish plenty of children for one. The Quilangan school has 150 pupils, crowding the schoolhouse almost to suffocation, and there is apparently no diminution of interest though the school has been established some seven months.

In all those parts of the province where we are established no case of head hunting can take place without early report being made to the detachment commander by the Igorrotes of all the circumstances.

I will relate briefly a case in point.

Cambulo, a town which only recently became friendly, agreed to report any of their own people who took heads and to report to us if they were attacked.

Only two days afterwards they came into Banaue and reported to Lieutenant Case, who was in command, that they themselves had taken two Ayangan heads. Asked to explain; they said a party of Ayangans, cutting bejuco in the woods near Cambulo, observed two Cambulo children working in the rice. They surprised them; killed one and took his head and the other escaped.

The Cambulos gave chase, killed two Ayangans, and took their heads.

The Ayangans complained to Lieutenant Logan, in command at Ayangan, of the loss of their two heads about twenty-four hours after the Cambulos had given the true version to the commanding officer at Benaue. The credit for the great amount of work accomplished among the Igorrotes is largely due to Capt. W. E. Thompson, senior inspector, and his officers, especially Lieut. L. C. Case in command at Benaue. Captain Thompson is peculiarly well fitted for dealing with Igorrotes, and I wish that he could be given a detail as lieutenant-governor with jurisdiction over a part of the Igorrote country in this province.

I have been in the Igorrote country a great deal since my arrival in the province, but it is impossible for one man to cover the ground as thoroughly or as frequently as should be done.

ROADS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

The past year marks the beginning of what we hope will be an era of permanent good roads all over the province.

Three thousand seven hundred thirteen pesos has been expended in provincial road work by the supervisor during the past year, practically all of this on the road and bridges between the towns of Solano and Bagabag. This road was formerly a series of mudholes with all the bridges in ruins, but now is an excellent highway. It should still have about 1,000 pesos expended upon it, however, in graveling and retaining work to secure the permanence of what has been done. This road proves that the soil is excellent here for road building.

and that if a road is thrown up high enough and deeply enough ditched on the sides the soil will drain quickly, and will make no mud to speak of in the time of the heaviest rains.

The road just mentioned is the first section of the Isabela trail.

From Solano (Bayombong) to Bagabag it is an excellent wheel road, but from Bagabag on to the Isabela line nothing more than a trail can be built without great expense.

This trail we hope to put in such shape during the coming year that it will be easily passable in all weathers. There are places in it now that are nearly impossible to get over at times. Packs have to be removed and the horses nearly swim in mud.

With the amount of 2,000 pesos asked for this trail a good beginning can be made during the coming year toward making it a fine permanent trail.

The municipalities this year, for the first time, have had enough road money to make a showing, and have done some good work under the supervisor's direction.

The municipal revenues will sufficiently increase during the coming year to enable the towns to keep up current repairs to roads and bridges over the 30 miles of road which connect together all the municipalities of the province except Quiangan.

The trail from Solano or Bagabag (two routes have been surveyed over the first 15 miles) through Quiangan and Benaue to the Bontoc border, while it is a much-needed work is not so important as the Isabela trail. It is perfectly practicable now for horses to Benaue, and from Benaue on to Bontoc is not at all difficult as a foot trail.

The most important work done in the provinces during the past year, and the most important ever done in the province, has been the building of the Padre Juan Villaverde trail from Bayombong into San Nicolas, Pangasinan, a distance of a little over 60 miles. Over the first 18 miles of this a road—formerly an excellent one—already existed.

The first appropriation for this road of 8,000 pesos was ridiculously inadequate and only made a beginning of the work, but with the appropriation of 62,000 pesos by Act 1083 the work has been pushed to completion in the last four months through energetic work by the engineering bureau and the hearty cooperation of the municipal officials in getting the people to turn out.

Representatives of the engineering bureau tell me that the labor they have employed in this province has been more willing, efficient, and intelligent than that in any other province in which they have worked.

The common laborer of this province, who can read and write only in very rare instances, is disinclined to work when offered work at good wages and better food than he gets at home.

If he followed his inclination he would simply decline the offer and idle his time away during the whole year, except during the rice planting and harvesting season.

During the progress of the work on the Villaverde trail, the superintendent of the work has looked to me to see that the ranks of his laborers were kept full—a difficult proposition when it is remembered that I had a population of only 16,000 to draw them from, and a great part of them residing 50 miles away from the work.

I called upon the presidentes to request the laborers to turn out, and the call was ably responded to by the presidentes. The laborers, if left to themselves, would have turned their backs on the work offered, but, being called out, they went willingly and cheerfully. I presume, because they thought that it was not a matter of choice. They were paid 50 centavos Conant per day, a large ration of rice and salt, and plenty of bagong, which they esteem a great delicacy.

These were the highest wages ever paid in the province, and during the most of the progress of the work the weather was dry and pleasant. The men were unemployed, except for occasional hunting and fishing, yet from mere indolence they did not care for the work.

While I did not probe into the matter, I think they only went because they did not know that they had the option to refuse.

I strongly urge either the passage of a law requiring of every able-bodied man between 18 and 45 to perform, say, ten days' labor on the roads each year, or, if this is not deemed wise, that a poll tax of 2 pesos for road purposes be levied on all males between the ages stated, which they can pay either in cash or five days' work at 40 centavos per day, the ruling rate of wages in the province. There would be no opposition to such a law in this province; in fact, the people would welcome it.

The provision might be inserted that a man doing ten days' paid public work would be exempt from the poll tax.

Then there would be no difficulty in getting sufficient labor for all work carried on under insular appropriations.

The lumber for the new provincial building, for which an appropriation of 5,000 pesos is available, is nearly on the ground and sawed out—by the whipsaw method. The building will be built throughout with the finest wood of the first group. The insular architect has been asked for plans and specifications, and work will be commenced at the beginning of the dry season, when we hope to have all the building materials on the ground.

It is hoped that the 14,000 pounds of galvanized roofing now lying at Aparri, consigned to the province for the locust board, can be made available for roofing the new provincial office building and the stables and property warehouse.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The municipal police of the force have been placed under the direction of the senior inspector of constabulary. The forces at Dupax and Bagabag have been abolished by the provincial board under the authority given by section 2 of Act 781, as it seemed impossible to enforce any discipline on account of the disposition of the municipal authorities to make servants of the police and interfere generally with the proper discharge of their duties.

Squads of five and three men, respectively, of the constabulary are stationed at these two towns for the present. It may be decided later on to restore the police of these two towns.

In the remaining municipalities of Bambang, Bayombong, Solano, and Quilangan the police are in a very satisfactory state of drill and discipline. In Quilangan and Bayombong they drill regularly and mount guard with the regular constabulary, and in Solano an excellently drilled company of 21 men compares well with the constabulary in drill and discipline. In Bambang also the force is under an ex-noncommissioned officer of constabulary, and is well disciplined.

The people of the province are anxious to be honored with a visit from some one or more members of the Commission, and I hope they can be gratified in this wish in the not distant future.

The journey to the capital of the province takes about three days on horseback from Bautista, on the Manila and Dagupan Railway.

It is over the new trail and through a most interesting country.

Very respectfully submitted.

LOUIS G. KNIGHT,
Provincial Governor of Nueva Vizcaya.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA,
Bacolor, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the report of conditions in this province during the period embraced between January, 1903, and June 30, 1904, inclusive, except where otherwise stated, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1044.

GENERAL STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

According to the last census (1903) the province of Pampanga has 226,180 inhabitants, distributed in 17 municipalities made up of 23 pueblos or 389 barrios, without counting the several settlements of Negritos called in the Pampangan dialect *balugas*, which are situate in the mountains of the districts of Floridablanca, Mabalat, and Porac, and number about 1,000. The residents of the pueblos and barrios are made up of 225,000 Filipinos, 87 Americans, 464 Chinese, and 20 of other nationalities. The majority of the inhabitants of the settlements referred to still believe in the many and varied superstitions common to peoples lacking culture and enlightenment, and are tainted with great religious fanaticism which has taken deep root among them.

PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY OF THE PROVINCE.

Peace and tranquillity have reigned throughout the province during the time embraced by this report with two exceptions, when there were slight disturbances lasting but a short while in two of the pueblos where the events leading up to them took place, which were as follows:

The first was in the pueblo of Guagua, April 14, 1903. The passenger steamer from Manila which arrived at Guagua between 11 and 12 a. m. that day, brought 13 men, all residents of the district of Tondo, Manila. These men went straight from the wharf to the municipal building, and being armed with daggers overpowered the only guard on duty at that time in the lower floor of that house, seized the arms of the municipal police and escaped in the direction of the pueblo of Porac. When the municipal police became aware of the fact they immediately started in pursuit of the bandits, followed by the people of the barrios, and before sunset of the same day recovered all of the arms and captured 11 of the gang, including the leader, after a fight in which 2 of them were killed, 1 wounded, and 2 escaped. These men, together with their leader named Arturo Baldello, who made himself styled brigadier-general, were tried and sentenced by the court of first instance of this province, which sentence was subsequently affirmed by the supreme court. They are now serving different terms of imprisonment for the crime of treason at Bilibid, Manila.

The behavior of the people of Guagua and of their municipal president, Señor Martin Gonzalez, was the subject of well-merited praise on the part of the highest civil authorities of these islands and of the provincial governor of Pampanga. A certain resident of the barrio of San Pedro, named Juan de Leon, died a few days after this event from wounds received while fighting on the side of the people against the bandits. He left his wife, Basilla Ramirez, and 3 children of tender age in extreme poverty, his labor having been their only means of support. The insular government, desiring to reward the services of this man, at the request of my predecessor, Mr. C. Joven, awarded a pension to the widow of ₱10 per month to be paid to her until the sum of ₱250 has been delivered.

The second took place in the pueblo of Mabulacat. Between 7 and 8 p. m., August 11, 1903, some 30 or 40 men approximately, taking advantage of the absence of the constabulary inspector in command of the post at that pueblo who was absent in connection with his official duties with the majority of his command, made an attack upon the constabulary barracks at a time when there was but one enlisted man on duty as sentry. These men were armed with bolos and after seizing all the arms and ammunition that they could find shot the sentry dead because of his resistance of them, and marched out in good order, passing in front of the municipal building and going toward the neighboring pueblo of Bamban, province of Tarlac.

Immediately after this, my predecessor, Governor Joven, made an investigation of the case personally at the pueblo of Mabulacat. As a result of the investigation it was found that there had been neglect both on the part of the municipal president and the municipal police, and in consequence thereof the president was suspended from office and the whole matter was referred to the honorable, the civil governor.

The constabulary left no stone unturned in their endeavors to discover the authors or persons implicated in this seizure, and up to the present time have succeeded in arresting about 20 men who are now awaiting trial by the court of first instance of this province which has jurisdiction over the matter.

Another matter no less important and worthy of mention in this report, although it did not result in disturbing public order in the least, is what took place in the pueblo of Mexico during the first days of April, 1903. During the said month and at the said pueblo there took place the arrests made by the senior inspector of constabulary of this province of the persons of several residents of Mexico, charged with being the authors or implicated in a conspiracy against the constituted authorities in these islands. Several persons so arrested, after having been tried by the court of first instance of this province upon the said charge were acquitted, while others were convicted to imprisonment and the payment of a fine. Among the latter there was one who it is believed was the leader of the movement, named Benito Vergara, and another named Crispin Ogtong, also a leader. The sentence awarded by the court of first instance to these two men was affirmed by the supreme court and amounted to six years imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000 for Vergara, and four years imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000 for Ogtong.

The prime mover and organizer of this conspiracy in the pueblo of Mexico

is a certain man named José Ruiz, a Spaniard, married to a woman of the name of Leonor de Leon é Hlson, a resident of Mexico. The said Ruiz was able to escape from the pueblo a few days before the constabulary made their arrests and fled to Hongkong where it is well known he continues to conspire with others against the constituted government in the islands.

During the months of March, April, and May, 1903, the work of taking the first census of the Philippines was carried on in an orderly manner and subsequently put through to completion without a hitch.

As a result of the consolidation of the municipalities recently ordered by the Philippine Commission in Act No. 943, the 23 municipalities of this province were reduced to 17. With one exception—the fusion of the municipalities of Minalia and Santo Tomás, where the inhabitants do not appear to be agreeable to the consolidation—all of the rest of the pueblos appear to be satisfied.

There are at present in the provincial jail 55 male and 1 female prisoners. Eleven of them are serving sentences under two years each, while 45 others are either awaiting trial or definitive sentence. The various causes leading up to their prosecution were as follows: Housebreaking, 1; brigandage, 28; civil causes, 2; desertion, 1; perjury, 2; homicide, 4; theft, 2; violation of Act No. 709, 2; violation of section 8 of Act 619, 1; assault accompanied by physical injury, 1; robbery, 4; robbery en cuadrilla, 5; attempted rape, 2; rape, 1; total, 56.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE.

The financial condition of the province, as may be seen from the accounts of the provincial treasury for the fiscal year from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, is fairly good; there is a cash balance on hand of ₱64,325.43 and \$7,623.61 local currency.

The fact that the time for the collection of the land tax for the present year was extended until November 1, 1904 (Act No. 1170), accounts for there having been collected only 40 per cent of the total amount, ₱77,144.70, which it was hoped would be collected from this source.

IMPROVEMENTS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

During the period comprehended by this report, that is to say, up to June 30, 1904, 7.49 miles of roads were constructed, 12.53 miles repaired, and light repairs were made to 36 miles; the first cost ₱29,028.17 and the second, ₱9,709.88, making a total of ₱38,738.05.

These roads are: From Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, to Arayat; from Arayat to Mexico; from Mexico to San Fernando; from San Fernando to Bacolor; from Bacolor to Guagua; from Guagua to Lubao; from the railway station at Apalit to the pueblo; from Porac to Angeles; from Angeles to Magalang; from Floridablanca to Guagua; the Floridablanca highway to Porac and the river road along the Rio Grande between Apalit and the barrio of Pansinao of the pueblo of Candaba.

Eight bridges were also constructed in the province at a cost of ₱3,895.70.

These bridges are 2 between Guagua and Lubao; 2 between Mexico and Santa Ana; 1 between Angeles and Magalang; 2 between Magalang and Arayat; and 2 between Santa Ana and Arayat.

Forty-five bridges were also repaired, at a cost of ₱7,150.33.

The said bridges are: 2 between Angeles and Porac; 41 between Arayat and Cabiao, Nueva Ecija; 1 between Magalang and Arayat, and 1 at Bacolor.

The work on the river roads between Arayat, Candaba, San Luis, San Simon, as far as Apalit, are regarded as improvements of the Rio Grande.

Moreover, the sum of ₱1,188.26 was invested in the construction and repair of buildings.

Remarks.—The amounts above mentioned as invested in improvements and public works include 3,998.85 piculs of rice from the Congressional relief fund, whose money value is equivalent to ₱24,885.21.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

On the 1st of July, 1903, of the 23 municipalities in the province, 17 had organized municipal boards of health, the presidents of which had diplomas, as follows: Licentiates, 3; assistant surgeons, 2; medical students, 2, and 10 without degrees, but who had had practice in medicine.

In January, 1904, the 23 municipalities were reduced to 17. Of these 16 have organized municipal boards of health, under the provisions of Act No. 308. The pueblo of Mabalacat, the only one not having a municipal board of health organized under the act referred to, has such a body of a provisional character. Whenever possible, the provincial board of health has replaced presidents of municipal boards of health who are not duly qualified in accordance with the provisions of Act 308 by competent persons, and in this manner at the end of June, 1904, the presidents of municipal boards of health had the following qualifications: Licentiates, 6; assistant surgeons, 2; medical students, 5, and 3 with practical experience only.

During the nine months between October, 1902, and June, 1903, 6,767 deaths occurred, with an average mortality of 33.80 per thousand. During the same period there were 7,137 births, an annual rate per thousand of 42.07.

During the last fiscal year, July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904, 7,635 deaths, an annual rate per thousand of 33.75, occurred, being 983 less than for the same period during the former year and a rate per thousand less of 6.14.

During the said fiscal year there were 11,587 births, an annual rate per thousand of 51.22, being 1,685 births more than during the same period the year before and an increase of the rate per thousand of 9.15.

The smallpox epidemic was imported into this province. During the fiscal year there were 336 deaths, and during the nine months prior to that time 228 deaths from this disease. It is worthy of note that the majority of the deaths occurred in pueblos where there were no boards of health, such as Minalin and Santo Tomás, where it took on a true epidemic form. In the other pueblos there were only isolated cases.

This was due to the vaccination actively carried on by presidents of municipal boards of health and provincial vaccinators. During the fiscal year 46,885 persons were vaccinated, 22,832 giving positive and 24,053 negative results.

During the prior nine months 26,205 persons were vaccinated, with 18,050 positive and 8,155 negative results.

There were 434 deaths from Asiatic cholera during the last fiscal year, the last case having occurred January 26, 1904.

Among the sanitary improvements introduced in the province during the last fiscal year may be counted the hospital constructed by the province for the prisoners of the provincial jail, which is provided with a pharmacy.

At the suggestion of the provincial board of health the municipalities have made appropriations for medicines for the poor and for disinfecting apparatus to be used in case of infectious or contagious diseases, the province furnishing the necessary disinfectants.

The provincial board of health has enacted a general ordinance with regard to sanitation and hygiene for the entire province, which the municipal councils have adopted as a municipal ordinance, and it is hoped that good results will follow.

The rinderpest among carabaos has become endemic, apparently, in this province. During the year 590 head of carabaos died from this disease in spite of the preventive measures adopted by the pueblos, which did not include inoculation, as the means for carrying this out were not available. However, a request has been made to Manila for inoculators' supplies and has recently been granted, and it is to be hoped that this work will soon be commenced by competent employees of the insular board of health.

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

The province of Pampanga is preeminently an agricultural one, its prosperity depending on the products of the soil. At the present time it is in a state of ruin and poverty. The level of prosperity and wealth which its inhabitants had reached from the products of its crops, especially that of sugar, has been sinking gradually lower and lower for the past twenty years.

The principal causes which have contributed to its present decadence are: (a) The depreciation in the price of sugar; (b) the lack of demand and of markets for the same; (c) the continual loss of crops from floods, diseases and death of draft cattle, the war, and the locusts; (d) the scarcity and dearth of money; (e) the custom or commercial usage for engrossing sugar produced in this province is to advance money to the producer upon the agreement that payment is to be made in sugar at market quotations, with the proviso always of a profit to the manufacturer which fluctuates between 20 and 30 per cent upon the capital advanced. Farmers of this province are led to secure advances at

such rates of interest by disappointments and losses of so serious a character that when two or three bad crops come in succession the accumulative interest is so great that their mortgaged plantations are lost to them; (f) in the nonexistence of mortgage and loan companies or banks, obliging farmers to get loans at usurious rates of interest. He is a lucky man who can get a loan even upon the best real estate security. When the money loaned is on growing crops of sugar or rice, the interest charged is lower, but never less than 20 per cent.

"Memorial addressed to the government soliciting its aid in favor of this year's crop of sugar cane of the province of Pampanga.

"FACTS.

"1. The sugar planters of Pampanga are absolutely without funds, owing to the poor crops from 1896 to date.

"2. Due to the protection extended to them by the government, about 10 per cent of last year's crop was saved, and the good prices during December and January encouraged many planters to extend their fields of cultivation, so that now there are fine prospects for the coming crop.

"3. The work of harvesting this crop will commence in the month of November 1904, but as the planters have not the money for the preliminary expenses they will naturally fall into the hands of the Chinese engrossers and other users who will get the prospective profits of the agriculturalist.

"4. The financial resources of Pampanga are principally in its sugar crop. The value of the sugar obtained each year enables the inhabitants of Pampanga to support the expenses of the municipal and provincial governments and to bear their share of the insular burdens. Moreover, with the proceeds of this crop they are able to meet their personal and domestic obligations. From this standpoint the present fine crop deserves the protection of the government as much as did the plantations last year.

"5. It might also be stated that the imminent danger of usury constitutes a public calamity because it affects all of the above-mentioned interests which are the interests of the public.

"QUESTIONS.

"1. Can this assistance be given from the loans legally authorized by the Philippine Commission?

"2. If not, what would be the best method to be followed by the government in extending this help?"

During the period of two months and a half beginning with September and extending to November, 1903, when the locust board was operating under the provisions of Act No. 817, 338 tons of locusts were exterminated, 472 piculs of rice from the Congressional relief fund having been used for this purpose; the money value of the said rice was equivalent to ₱2,721.99.

Of the carabaos sent to this province by the insular government 37 head have been sold to farmers; had it not been for the causes above set forth, due to the lack of money in this province, a great many more would have been sold.

The total number of piculs of rice furnished by the insular government to this province amounts to 4,994.78, of which 3,998.75 piculs were used on public works, 472.14 in the extermination of locusts, and 523.79 piculs were spoiled and could not be used.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

As above stated, the province being preeminently an agricultural one, it can be said that nothing which could be called an industry or commerce in the proper sense of the word exists here. With the exception of a dozen stills used in the distillation of "wines of the country," most of which are in the hands of Chinamen, a few blacksmith shops where machinery repairing is done on a small scale, a few wheelwrights, and some home industries, such as the making of bur-lap sacks, mats, pocket cases, cane hats, and fish nets, the manufacture of vinegar, the weaving of nilpa, and a little pottery making, etc., no industries of any note are carried on.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The desire for education and the study of the English language has taken complete possession of the masses of the people. For a year past it has been noted that the attendance at the public schools has increased to more than

double and includes many adult persons of both sexes who go to the night schools established in the majority of the municipalities for the purpose of learning the English language. Due to this large increase in attendance the school buildings in the majority of the municipalities are not large enough to contain the swarms of eager scholars.

Primary education given to children of both sexes in this province since the establishment of the public school system here, more than anything else makes patent the great difference between the present time and three years ago.

If literacy amounted to 1 per cent then, it is over 8 per cent now, and undoubtedly it will increase at a still greater rate in the future.

PLAN TO CHANGE THE CAPITAL OF PAMPANGA.

The provincial board, supporting the recommendation of the municipal presidents reiterated at six of their conventions, earnestly desires to use its good offices with the honorable Philippine Commission in order that the capital of Pampanga may be transferred from Bacolor to San Fernando as soon as possible.

There being many and weighty reasons for this change, the provincial board trusts that this matter will be carefully considered and favorably received by the said honorable body.

Respectfully submitted.

M. ARNEDO,

Governor Province of Pampanga.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN,

Lingayen, August 11, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the conditions prevailing in this province during the period embraced between January 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904.

CENSUS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The census was taken during the months of March and April, 1903, by 1 supervisor, 1 clerk, 1 messenger, 308 enumerators, and 37 special agents, and showed a total of 403,302 inhabitants in the 37 municipalities of the province.

CONSOLIDATIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES.

Under the provisions of Act 931 these 37 municipalities were reduced to 25 in January, 1904. In accordance with Acts 1904 and 1029, annexing the northern part of the province of Zambales to Pangasinan, 7 municipalities were added to the latter, so that Pangasinan has to-day 32 municipalities, with a population of 448,344 inhabitants, distributed as follows:

Pueblos.	Class.	Inhabit- ants.	Pueblos.	Class.	Inhabit- ants.
Agno.....	4	5,963	Manaoag.....	2	24,775
Alaminos.....	3	11,844	Mangaldan.....	2	20,373
Alcala.....	3	12,019	Mangatarem.....	2	20,267
Anda.....	4	4,000	Posorubio.....	3	12,311
Asingan.....	2	20,570	Rosales.....	3	14,369
Bani.....	4	4,166	Salasa.....	3	16,542
Bautista.....	4	6,368	San Carlos.....	1	27,155
Bayambang.....	3	11,214	San Fabian.....	3	12,996
Binalonan.....	3	14,615	San Isidro.....	3	10,000
Blismaley.....	3	16,442	San Nicolas.....	3	17,218
Bolinao.....	4	6,156	San Quintin.....	4	8,123
Calasiao.....	1	26,704	Sual.....	4	6,093
Dagupan.....	2	20,227	Tayug.....	3	18,996
Infanta.....	4	2,900	Umingan.....	4	5,940
Lingayen.....	2	21,476	Urdaneta.....	2	20,633
Malasiqui.....	3	11,511	Villasis.....	3	12,629

PUBLIC ORDER AND LADRONES.

The province enjoys perfect tranquillity notwithstanding the occurrence of three cases of fanaticism and ladronism, which were immediately put down.

In the month of October, 1903, there was a disturbance in a barrio of the municipality of Natividad, now a barrio of San Nicolas, caused by the uprising of the inhabitants who were guardias de honor^a (guards of honor), who seized the justice of the peace and 2 police accompanying him when he was about to make an official investigation in said barrio of the uprising, tied their hands, inflicted physical injuries upon them, and took them prisoners. The next day the uprising was put down by the police of the municipalities of San Nicolas, Tayug, and San Quintin, who killed 8 of the insurgents armed with bolos and sticks. The police lost one man. The justice of the peace and the two police were liberated and the shotguns of the latter were recovered. Of the 28 insurgents captured, 19 were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, 7 to two years, and 2 to six months.

The band under the leadership of Bauzon was engaged by the police of the municipality of Agno, in the hills of Tupa and Patad, in the month of June, 1904. Two women who had been abducted by these ladrones were liberated as a result of the engagement, and 3 rifles and 1 cornet were captured, together with 8 of the ladrones, who suffered the loss of 1 man.

In a barrio of the municipality of Mangatarem 7 ladrones were surprised and captured by the constabulary and municipal police in June, 1904, and as a result papers purported to be commissions for a colonel, captain, and lieutenant were also seized. Of this band 2 were acquitted and the balance convicted to one year imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

By authority of Act No. 781 the municipal police of this province have been placed under the order of the senior inspector of constabulary of Pangasinan, this measure being considered for the best interests of the public.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

There are two secondary schools in the province, one at Lingayen and another at Asingan, as well as a grammar school in Alaminos. Besides these there are 32 municipal schools and 23 public schools in the barrios, presided over by 37 American teachers and 179 natives. The number of children enrolled on March 31, 1904, amounted to 11,000, including those attending night schools. The desire for education on the part of the young people of both sexes is remarkable in this province, the secondary provincial school at Lingayen being attended by more than 400 school children, male and female, who come from the different municipalities of Pangasinan. Very few of them are maintained with municipal funds, as the greater majority are paying their own way.

COMMERCE.

From January, 1903, to June, 1904, the following products were shipped from the province:

	Pfs.
400,000 cavanes of rice and palay-----	2,000,000
10,000 cavanes of mongo-----	50,000
2,000,000 cocoanuts-----	5,000
4,000 piculs of copra-----	24,000
1,000 earthen jars of cocoanut oil-----	10,000
10,000 quintales leaf tobacco-----	60,000
1,500 earthen jars liquid indigo-----	12,000
2,000 piculs maguey fiber-----	20,000
2,000 cavanes of salt-----	4,000
100,000 gantas of nlpa wine-----	50,000
Total-----	2,335,000

Although it is impossible at present to determine the value of the merchandise shipped into the province for local consumption, it is not too much to say that it can never exceed the total of products shipped out.

^a The name given to an association which was originally termed "Guardias de honor de Maria," a religious fraternity said to have been organized by the Dominican order of monks and which in the provinces of Pangasinan and Bulacan during the insurrection reorganized as a politico-religious sect.

INDUSTRIES.

Rice.—There are three rice mills which operate during a portion of the year, determined by the size of the crop.

Nipa wine and vinegar.—There are two stills of European manufacture, capable of producing 800 arrobas per day, and 92 distilleries, which operate with the apparatus vulgarly called "caoa." These small native stills produce 14 arrobas a day during a period of four to five months each year when the nipa is in season. Vinegar is also made from the nipa sap in quantities sufficient for local consumption.

Salt, cocoanut oil, bricks, liquid indigo, sugar, hats, pocket cases made of bamboo, mats and burlaps made of buri, cane traveling baskets, and furniture of native woods are also manufactured.

AGRICULTURE.

The following products are cultivated in this province: Rice, corn, mongo, sugar cane, tobacco, cocoanuts, nipa, indigo, maguey, cocoa, and coffee, sugar cane and maguey being cultivated to a very large extent in some of the pueblos.

Owing to the great loss of draft cattle during the past year, agriculture leaves much to be desired and large areas of land have been left uncultivated.

Sugar, which was formerly of the greatest importance to the farmers of Pangasinan and a rival for the first place among the products of the province with rice, has suffered so great a depression that its cultivation has been reduced to the lowest possible degree, so much so that in the Manila market Pangasinan sugar is not quoted.

The locusts were exterminated throughout the province and caused but little damage, for which reason last year a very satisfactory crop of rice was gathered.

FINANCES.

The depression in agriculture and business has affected the revenues of the province and of the municipalities to a certain extent, a delay on the part of the taxpayers in the payment of their land and personal taxes having been observed. For this reason some of the pueblos have sent memorials to the superior authorities petitioning for an extension of time for the payment without penalty of these taxes. The falling off in revenue caused the division superintendent of schools to cut down the number of salaries of native teachers. Nor has it been possible for the municipalities to undertake any permanent improvements, such as the building of bridges and roads and the construction of adequate school-houses and municipal edifices. For this reason many of them are occupying rented buildings, like the province, which rents five private houses used for the secondary provincial school. However, the provincial government is able to meet its ordinary obligations with a certain degree of regularity, as the following figures will show:

From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, the amount of revenues collected was ₱218,985 and of expenditures ₱158,264.

To provide for the present needs of the province I would take the liberty to make the following recommendations:

1. That, in accordance with the petition of the provincial board made in December, 1903, \$25,000 from the Congressional relief fund be granted to the province for the building at the provincial capital of an edifice suitable for the secondary school and the school of arts and trades. For want of such an edifice the province is paying a large amount of rent for five inadequate private houses for the use of the secondary school.

2. That the province be granted a loan of \$50,000 for the construction of two iron and masonry bridges at Dagupan in accordance with the petition of the provincial board made in June, 1904, said loan to be repayable in installments within a period of five years.

3. That the present arms of the municipal police, which consists of almost unserviceable shotguns, be exchanged for rifles of some good make.

4. That the provincial board be authorized to loan money to municipalities for school purposes and for the construction and repair of municipal buildings.

5. That a new revision of the assessment be had in the municipality of Zambales, recently annexed to Pangasinan, and in all the other municipalities of the province in order that any error committed in the valuation or measurement of any of the assessed properties may be rectified, in view of the petition of the provincial board based upon its experience had in the revision of complaints

of property owners with regard to the assessments, it considering that a new revision is necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

M. FAVILA,

Governor of the Province of Pangasinan.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF PARAGUA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,

PROVINCE OF PARAGUA,

Cuyo, July 10, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with Act No. 1044 of the Philippine Commission I have the honor to submit the following report of the conditions in the province of Paragua for the year ending June 30, 1904.

The rice crop in 1903 in the northern part of the province was greatly damaged by the dry weather during the early part of the rainy season, and the locusts, but not enough to cause complete failure of the crop. Large quantities of timber and secondary forest products were cut and shipped during the year, giving the poor people an opportunity to earn money to counteract any loss they may have encountered because of poor crops. There was no occasion for want or suffering in any part of the province, and only those suffered who were too lazy to gather what nature had provided for them.

The locusts came last year in comparatively small swarms from the northern part of Panay and the southern coast of Mindoro, from which places they were driven by the strong northeast winds. These swarms were driven past the fields to the mountains or into the sea again by the natives turning out en masse with all manner of noise-making devices. Owing to the prevailing winds the swarms could not return after being driven away. No locusts have appeared in the province this year.

None of the Congressional relief funds or rice have been distributed in the province of Paragua.

The general health of the people has been good. There has been neither cholera, smallpox, nor epidemic in the province during the year.

Labor is plentiful in Cuyo for present needs and with proper treatment can be secured at very reasonable rates, but it is difficult to secure laborers in Paragua and the Calamianes. All who desire to work can find employment in Paragua cutting timber, etc. Considerable difficulty is encountered in inducing the people of the island of Cuyo, which is greatly overpopulated, to move to Paragua. They fear sickness because of the climate of Paragua; but I believe this fear will gradually disappear with better means of communication and travel.

Rinderpest has not reached any part of the province. Cattle and carabaos, next to timber, were the principal products shipped from the province during the year.

There is very little crime in the province. Outside of the stealing of a few cattle in the Calamianes there has been no larceny during the year. The leader of the Calamianes ladrones was killed on May 14 by a detachment of constabulary while trying to arrest him. I do not anticipate any further trouble from his followers.

The mountain tribes of Paragua (Tagbanuas, Battacs, and Palawanes) are simple-minded, peace-loving people, and give no trouble. They make a livelihood gathering secondary forest products (almaciga, beeswax, bejuco, etc.), and in the vicinity of Puerto Princessa by cutting timber. Many of them are becoming Christianized and are forming barrios under the regular municipalities.

The transportation question is a serious one within the province. In the present undeveloped condition of Paragua shipments have not been sufficient to pay commercial boats to make regular runs into the province. The development of Paragua requires that better means of transportation be found. The provincial launch is assisting somewhat in relieving matters by carrying freight and passengers on its regular trips around the province and to Iloilo.

All possible economy has been practiced in carrying on the provincial government. Only two clerks have been employed. From the time Captain Phillips was relieved as governor and I was detailed in his stead until January 1, 1904, I, in addition to my regular duties, performed those of the secretary-treasurer,

and am still acting as supervisor. Less than \$10,000 Philippine currency has been expended for the support (salaries and supplies) of the provincial government during the fiscal year 1904. Two loans, one of \$6,000 and one of \$4,000, Philippine currency, were made to the province for general expenses during the year from the insular treasury.

The only revenues accruing to the provincial government are one-half of the industrial, stamp, and cart taxes and the forestry refunds. These are small, but increasing. The province received about \$2,000 Philippine currency from these sources during the year.

The provincial capital has not been removed from Cuyo, as I considered it advisable not to move the capital to Puerto Princesa until suitable government buildings can be turned over for provincial use.

All of the municipalities are self-supporting, but the municipal revenues are small, making it necessary to economize in every direction. No public works or improvements can be attempted with the present taxes. Each of the municipalities has asked to be authorized to require ten days' labor on public buildings, roads, bridges, etc., from every able-bodied man during each year, allowing every man who so desires to satisfy this obligation by paying to the provincial treasurer for the benefit of the municipality, the sum of ₱2 Philippine currency (ten days' labor, computed at 20 cents per day), the funds received from this source to be available for public works.

I heartily indorse this plan and recommend that a law be passed authorizing its enforcement. During my first year in the province of Paragua as secretary-treasurer this "labor tax" was enforced, with very good results. Labor was always available for needed repairs, etc., without cost. The ten days' public work during the year did not work a hardship on the ordinary laborer. He worked for the municipality when he had nothing else to do, while the man who was sufficiently wealthy could satisfy his tax with money. As the revenues are at present, the municipalities are just barely able to exist, without making improvements or necessary repairs on public works. With this "labor tax" the municipalities can be kept in good financial condition, repairs can be kept up, and the cedula and land taxes, which at present, in the province of Paragua, all go to the municipality, can be divided between the province and the municipality, thus bringing the provincial government nearer to a point where it will be self-supporting.

By Act No. 747 of the Philippine Commission, dated May 14, 1903, the province was extended to include southern Paragua, Balabac and adjacent islands, and the Cagayanes group. This territory, with the exception of the Cagayanes group, formerly composed a separate military district, with headquarters at Puerto Princesa. The town of Puerto Princesa is peopled by Christianized Filipinos, and all south of that place by Moros and Tagbanuas (Palawanes). The Moros are scattered along the coast of Paragua and Balabac in small rancherías (barrios). The Moros of Paragua are, as a rule, a worthless, degenerate class, who have migrated from Jolo or Borneo under pressure. They are a lazy and insolent lot and in the past have secured their livelihood by collecting tribute from the simple-minded Palawanes. Formerly the Palawan family that failed to pay the required tribute to the Moros would be forced to give a child or other member of the family as a slave. These slaves were sometimes kept as personal servants, but usually were sent to Borneo and sold. Every effort is being made to put an end to this custom. A number of slaves have been surrendered by the Moros, and I believe there will be but little trouble from the slavery question in Paragua in the future.

Most of the Moro settlements seem inclined to respect the laws, but show little inclination to grasp any ideas that would assist in their advancement. They have given no trouble, except small bands headed by Salip Akib on the east coast of southern Paragua and Dato Tomi on the west coast. Akib's band is well armed, and went from place to place collecting tribute from Moros and Palawanes alike. An expedition was made against this band, and it has been disbanded. Salip Akib is in hiding. Tomi's band killed four scout guards in February and secured a boat containing a number of rifles, revolvers, and supplies. On March 14 I landed at Culasian, on the west coast of Paragua, with detachments of scouts and constabulary and surprised the Moros at their town in the interior. Eight rifles, two revolvers, and part of the stores were recaptured, eight Moros were killed, and all their buildings and supplies were destroyed. On May 24 I again encountered Tomi and his men in the mountains back of Culasian, where they had built a fort. The Moros were driven from their fort, and one man was wounded. All their supplies were destroyed. I do not believe there will be any further trouble from this band.

The people of Balabac are a mixture of Malay and Moro. They claim to be Moros and are more peacefully inclined than the Moros of Paragua. They cultivate rice and are fairly industrious. Balabac has recently been organized into an independent barrio with Dato Apong as lieutenant of the barrio. Apong and his people have been desirous for some time of having a municipality organized at Balabac, but there are too few people and too little intelligence on the island to organize and support a municipal government.

Smuggling between Borneo and southern Paragua has decreased greatly since Balabac has been opened as a port of entry and the customs cutter has been patrolling Balabac Straits.

I believe it unnecessary to continue Puerto Princesa as a port of entry. All ships coming to Puerto Princesa from foreign ports must first pass Balabac, and the territory to be supplied lies nearer to Balabac. With Balabac as the only port of entry, small coastwise vessels could distribute from that point.

The schools of the province are prosperous. More American teachers are needed. At present more than 50 of the young people of the province can carry on an intelligent conversation in English. The smaller towns and villages of Paragua are exceedingly desirous for English schools. Petitions have been received from several barrios for English-speaking teachers, but it is difficult to induce the native teacher to leave home and teach at some other place.

The municipalities cover immense areas and the councils of such towns as are able have been instructed to bring one or two of the brightest children who are willing to become teachers from each barrio to the schools that have American teachers, with the understanding that on the completion of two years in school these students will teach for at least two years in their home barrio. The municipality pays their living expenses while attending school if their parents are unable to do so. With this plan I believe English-speaking teachers can eventually be given to all the barrios.

Since visiting the different parts of Paragua during the past year I have become very enthusiastic over the future prospects of the island of Paragua from an agricultural standpoint. The soil of the immense level tracts, along the coast is very fertile, and but little of it has ever been under cultivation. The high, heavily-wooded mountains extending through the interior of the island form a natural reservoir that stores up the water during the rainy season and gradually gives it out to the lowlands during the dry season. Light rains and heavy dews extend throughout almost the entire year, and the rainfall is sufficient to insure good crops if the land is properly cultivated.

Coffee, cacao, cocoanuts, sugar cane, abaci, rice, etc., all produce well on this land.

If sufficient inducements, such as making the public-land act apply to the province of Paragua, increasing the amount of land that can be secured for the opening of haciendas, etc., and allowing the bringing into the Philippines of Chinese and Japanese farmers to assist in the development of the agricultural lands, can be given to induce capital to come into and develop the natural resources of Paragua, I am confident that Paragua will become one of the wealthiest of the Philippine provinces.

I inclose herewith a number of photographs illustrative of the people, customs, etc., of the province.

Respectfully submitted.

EDW. Y. MILLER.

First Lieutenant Twenty-Ninth U. S. Infantry.

Governor Province of Paragua.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF RIZAL.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF RIZAL.

Pasig, July 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act 1044 of the Philippine Commission, I have the honor to submit the following report:

CONDITIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF RIZAL DURING THE YEAR 1903.

The province of Rizal is situate in the central part of the island of Luzon and is bounded on the north by the province of Bulacan, on the south by the Laguna

de Bay and the province of Cavite, on the east by the district of La Infanta and the province of La Laguna, and on the west by the city and bay of Manila. It has an area of approximately 168,957 hectares.

The western part of Rizal is level land, the balance of the province being mountainous, forests abounding, many of which have not been touched up to the present time. The province is watered by many rivers, those deserving special mention being the Pasig, flowing from the Laguna de Bay into the Bay of Manila, the Mariquina River, which rises in the mountains of Montalvan and joins the river Pasig at the place called Malapad-na-bat6, in the municipal district of Pasig, and which furnishes the water supply for Manila by a system of piping and a pumping station situate in the barrio of Santolan, pueblo of Pasig. There is also a large stream which separates the pueblos of Navotas and Malabon, on the banks of which shipyards have been established for the construction and repair of large and small vessels.

Among the principal mountains of the province, Bantay, in the pueblo of Montalvan; Tayabasan, Lamutan, and Pico-Susong-Dalaga, in Bosoboso; Inaang, and Dupahig, in Tanay, and Susong-Dalaga, in the island of Talim, deserve special mention.

The following islands are adjacent to the province of Rizal: Talim, famous for its quarries which furnished the stone for the construction of streets of Manila and suburbs; Malahl, also named Malaqui or Malayo, where the United States military prison is located, and four small islands in front of the pueblos of Binangonan, Cardona, Morong, and Quisao, as well as the islands named Olahipan and Bonga, near Malahl, though these latter islands are uninhabited.

Between the island of Talim and Point Tapas, situate to the south of Binangonan, there is a strait named Quinabutasan. Thermal springs containing sulphur exist in the barrios of San José at Bosoboso and in Mainit, Cardona. There is also a spring of alkaline water at Pasig and a ferruginous spring at Mariquina.

The province of Rizal has 32 municipalities, classified as second, third, and fourth class, in accordance with the following table:

Municipalities.	Category.	Number of inhabitants.			
		Natives.		Foreigners.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Malabon	Second class	9,912	10,025	145	1
Binangonan	Third class	4,532	4,577	35	9
Navotas	do	6,071	5,728	37	
Pasig	do	5,554	5,658	52	2
Angono	Fourth class	1,151	1,077		
Antipolo	do	1,305	1,371		
Barás	do	545	616		
Bosoboso	do	245	253		
Cainta	do	865	890		
Caloocan	do	2,956	3,255	85	9
Cardona	do	1,275	1,394	1	
Jalajala	do	612	604	2	
Laspiñas	do	1,316	1,451	1	
Mahbay	do	828	859	2	
Mariquina	do	3,532	4,125	1	
Montalvan	do	1,779	1,755		
Morong	do	2,566	2,718		
Muntinlupa	do	1,515	1,621	1	
Novaliches	do	815	648	4	
Parañaque	do	3,031	3,579	14	
Pasáy	do	3,145	3,111	137	18
Pateros	do	2,010	2,103	3	
Pililla	do	1,047	1,058	1	
Quisao	do	195	608	2	
San Felipe Neri	do	2,176	2,160	4	4
San Juan del Monte	do	739	698	26	4
San Mateo	do	2,314	2,198	10	1
San Pedro Macati	do	1,397	1,310	1	
Taquiig	do	3,296	2,827		
Tanay	do	2,007	2,107	9	
Taytay	do	2,977	3,094	35	
Teresa	do	840	744		
Total		72,668	74,225	608	51

From the above table it is seen that the present population of the province of Rizal consists of 72,608 males, 74,225 females, natives, and 608 males and 50 females, foreigners, making a total of 147,551.

Act 942, as amended by acts 984 and 1008 of the Philippine Commission, decrees the consolidation of the municipalities as a measure of economy and centralization. As a result of these consolidations, the 32 municipalities of the province were reduced to 16, in accordance with the following table, which shows the seat of municipal government in each of the new pueblos:

Pueblos consolidated.	Seat of municipal government.	Category.	Number of inhabitants.
Antipolo	Antipolo	Fourth class	4,848
Bosoboso	Binangonan	Third class	11,381
Teresa			
Angono	Caloocan	Fourth class	7,772
Binangonan			
Caloocan	Malabon	First class	31,919
Novaliches			
Malabon	Marikina	Fourth class	7,057
Navotas			
Marikina	Morong	do	9,155
Baras			
Morong	Parañaque	do	9,392
Cardona			
Laspina	Pasay	do	8,100
Parañaque			
Malibay	Pateros	Third class	10,239
Pasay			
Pateros	Pasig	do	11,296
Taguig			
Pasig	Pililla	Fourth class	4,120
Jalajala			
Pililla	San Felipe Neri	do	5,805
Quisao			
San Felipe Neri	San Mateo	do	8,057
San Juan del Monte			
Montalvan	San Pedro Macati	do	2,708
San Mateo			
San Pedro Macati	Taytay	Third class	7,887
Cainta			
Taytay			

As has been seen, the idea of the government was to economize in time, money, and the number of employees, as prior to this time a great part of the municipal funds went to the pockets of a few presidentes, secretaries, and treasurers, and their subordinates, the municipal police, messengers, and clerks, aside from the money expended for rentals of buildings, stationery, and other supplies. By the consolidation this state of things was completely changed, so that now a great many expenditures formerly made which benefited a few people only and did a great deal of harm to the majority, and especially to the public administration, have been done away with.

A great deal has been gained by the fusion of the municipalities.

AGRICULTURE.

When I took charge of the government of this province I was profoundly convinced of the fact that in a country as fertile as this is, it should be the first and foremost purpose of the authorities whose duty it is to secure the welfare of their people to develop agriculture. With this purpose in view I sent letters to the municipal officers, advising them to support me to the fullest extent of their ability in my endeavors to improve agricultural conditions, which I found in a very depressed and neglected state, owing mostly to the lack of carabaos and the destruction wrought by the locusts.

The following table shows the land under cultivation in this province and the nature of the plantations:

	Land planted to rice.	Ears of corn har- vested.	Sweet potatoes.	Gabe and ube (spe- cies of yams).	Stalks of sugar cane.	Cocoa- nut trees.	Coffee trees.
	<i>Cava- nes.^a</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Arro- bas.^b</i>	<i>Arrobas.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Pililla	300	20,000	5,000		70,000	1,500	1,500
Cainta	450	14,000	1,500		22,000		
Baras	146	7,000	1,700		2,000	180	
San Mateo	475	10,000	1,100	2	70,000,000		
Mariquina	490	10,000	400		60,000,000		
Montalvan	424	45,000	1,500	1,600	50,000,000		
Taytay	142	4,000				1,000	
Antipolo	420	8,000	1,055	32	1,000	5,000	1,200
Teresa	380	8,500	1,000	30	500		1,500
Bosoboso	400	7,500	1,300	30	500		
Pasig	680	7,000	2	1	2,000		
Pateros							
Taguig							
San Pedro Macati	149	4,000					
San Felipe Neri							
San Juan del Monte							
Novaliches	1,000						
Tanay	250		10,000	7	50,000	500	2,500
Navotas			1,500	30	3,250		
Calocan	1,500	27,000	100,000	10,000			
Pasay	150						
Malibay							
Morong	1,000	4,000	2,000		15,000		2,000
Binangonan	500	1,000	10,000				
Cardona	500	2,000	1,000				
Jalajala	230					2,000	
Angono	630	2,500					
Quiso	200	1,000	3,000			1,500	1,500
Total	10,482	183,400	142,557	11,722	180,173,250	11,680	10,200

	Cocoa trees.	Hemp trees.	Banana trees.	Ihlang- ihlang trees.	Peanuts.	Lum- bang. ^c	Arrow root.	Betel nut trees.
	<i>Num- ber.</i>	<i>Num- ber.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Cavanes.</i>	<i>Arro- bas.</i>	<i>Cava- nes.</i>	<i>Num- ber.</i>
Pililla		4,000	25,000					
Cainta	600		2,000					
Baras	1,080	2,500	3,500					
San Mateo	500		500		58,000			
Mariquina	500		1,000	10,000	57,000		500	
Montalvan			5,000		100,000		1,000	
Taytay		1,500	500	5,000				
Antipolo	2,000	1,000	40,000	3,000				
Teresa	2,000		10,000					
Pasig			10,000					
Pateros								
Taguig								
San Pedro Macati			2,500					
San Felipe Neri								
San Juan del Monte								
Novaliches			17,000	40,000				
Tanay	3,000	3,800	13,000			10,000	500	
Navotas			2,500					
Calocan	1,500		22,000	55,000				
Pasay			10,000			60,000	300	400,000
Malibay								
Morong	2,000	5,000	10,000					
Binangonan	2,000		15,000					
Cardona			10,000					
Jalajala			1,000					
Angono	200		1,000					
Quiso	1,500	2,000	1,000			12,000	500	
Parañaque			12,000		56,000			150,000
Las Pinas								
Malabon				10,000				
Total	16,280	19,800	214,500	138,000	231,000	22,000	2,800	550,000

^a A cavan of land is equivalent to the area planted to a cavan of seed—about 50 ares, or in the neighborhood of 14 acres.

^b 25 pounds.

^c The fruit of this tree is used in the manufacture of lubricating oils.

NOTE.—In all of the pueblos of the province there are vegetable gardens where mongos, string beans, cabbages, turnips, peppers, eggplant, tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, cantaloupes, watermelons, garlic, onions, endive, lettuce, and many other vegetables are grown. These supply the markets of Manila.

The locusts destroyed the plantations of rice four times, but such was the perseverance displayed by the long-suffering farmer that he replanted his crops each time they were destroyed.

The present crops of rice and sugar cane appear to be in very fine condition, and it is not too much to say that the harvests here will be abundant unless something unforeseen should happen.

We also hope to have good crops of cocoanuts, hemp, cocoa, and coffee in a few years.

The cultivation of the Ihlang-Ihlang blossom continues to yield good profits, and it is hoped that in a few years this industry will yield very large returns.

Agriculture was greatly benefited by the shipment of 190 head of carabaos to this province from China. Good results have been obtained from this lot.

The Manila and Dagupan Railway Company is planning the opening of a new road between Manila and Antipolo, and a branch line to Pasig and Montalvan.

If this plan is put through to completion, it will greatly contribute to the development, not only of agriculture, but also of commerce and industry in this province.

While agriculture has undergone a change for the better in so far as the amount of productions is concerned there has been a falling off in industry. It may be stated that the industries of this province remain stationary. The manufacture of shoes at Mariquina will never prosper, on account of European competition. San Pedro Macati, Pateros, Tagulig, San Felipe Nerí, and San Juan del Monte have remained stationary in so far as their manufacturing industries are concerned. It is true that at San Pedro Macati a glass factory has been established, but up to the present time it has not been opened. Malabon is the only industrial pueblo in the province which has prospered, to some extent on account of the daily demand for its fish from Manila consumers.

Quisao, Morong, Cardona, and Binangonan have improved as a result of their trade in lumber and cane for building purposes, especially Binangonan, that is benefited by the working of the Talsm quarries.

Caloocan, Novaliches, San Juan, San Felipe, and a part of Malabon are satisfied with the returns brought them by the sale of Ihlang-Ihlang.

COMMERCE.

Strictly speaking, commerce does not exist on a large scale in this province, there being but a small trade in a few articles mostly sold within the province. Some shipments are made daily to Manila in lumber, cane, lime, brick, stone, and bamboo for building purposes. The following articles are also shipped: Sugar, corn, sweet potatoes, vegetables, bananas, Ihlang-Ihlang, betel nut, molasses, honey, eggs, fresh and salt fish, chickens, hogs, earthenware, baskets, wooden shoes, slippers, mats, native hats, and others.

All of these articles generally find a market in Manila, with the exception of sugar, which is occasionally exported abroad.

The trade of the province is conducted on a very small scale, because of the lack of capital. It may be that later on commerce will be conducted on a larger scale, taking into account the prosperous condition of agriculture in this province. For the present we must content ourselves with our small productions in rice and sugar.

POLITICAL SITUATION AND PUBLIC ORDER.

The prosecution of Gomez and Cabalsa resulted in a marked improvement of the political situation of the province; had it not been for this action on the part of the government the Nationalist party would have become so deeply rooted in Rizal that it would not have been easy to extirpate it, but thanks to the prompt intervention of the authorities a solution of this problem was reached which was favorable to the interests of the people and to those of the government.

It can be said that this province has never been in a state of as complete tranquillity as it is at present. Fortunately robberies are no longer known in town or country; the theft of carabaos has been relegated to oblivion everywhere, and tranquillity has been restored; the province was never so free from these evils even during Spanish rule. All of the inhabitants are engaged in cultivating their fields or following their usual pursuits.

During the last fiscal year public order, to so great an extent a reflection of the political situation, has not been disturbed in this province in spite of the

fact that there are no municipal police in the province that are armed. A mere suggestion from the authorities is sufficient for all of the residents of the municipalities to comply with their duties.

What has occupied the attention of the people to an important degree is the politico-religious question. As the people have not been accustomed to religious liberty it is natural that they should occasionally distort its meaning or confound it in a deplorable manner with something else; many believing that religion is the principal factor which will determine their future political condition. In the many meetings which I have called in the different pueblos of the province I have spoken at great length of this matter and have endeavored to inculcate in the minds of all the difference existing between the church and the state; there are some who are beginning to understand this difference, although up to the present time they have not thoroughly digested the idea; however, they have been able to throw off the influence of old and pernicious habits.

It is to be hoped that in time all of the inhabitants will arrive at an understanding of the difference existing between one and the other.

There is at present at the pueblo of Marikina a Capuchin friar who was appointed parish priest of the pueblo by Archbishop Harty. This priest is the constant nightmare of the town, his presence there being greatly commented upon the citizens. Instead of endeavoring to win the favor of the people he has increased parochial fees for marriages, baptisms, and burials, hence the eternal hatred felt by the people for him. However, I am confident that the Government will give this matter its best consideration.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In dealing with this subject I shall endeavor to be brief, but will state that education in the province of Rizal is as far advanced as in Manila, and to demonstrate the truth of this statement I copy the contents of the report of the division superintendent of schools:

PASIG, RIZAL, February 3, 1904.

Hon. ARTURO DANCÉL, *Provincial Governor of Rizal.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor and pleasure to send you these brief remarks in compliance with your request for a summary report relative to the organization and development of the public schools of this division during the year 1903. On January 1, 1903, the condition of the schools in this province, with few exceptions, was very unsatisfactory in view of the lack of municipal funds for schools or general funds for salaries of teachers, furniture, and the construction of school-houses. During the year and up to January 1, 1904, a satisfactory change took place in the municipalities with reference to the payment of teachers, who were promptly paid their salaries, together with back pay. The schools are being enlarged, though it has been necessary to hire private houses in 17 pueblos for school purposes; the day for holding schools in basements had passed; there has been a great improvement in conditions: public schools as a factor for the promotion of the general welfare of the pueblos has been more generally accepted; attendance has gradually increased until it has become more regular; the pupils have demonstrated a capacity for education greater than was expected, and finally, the officials have been liberal in the annual appropriations for the maintenance of schools in 1904. The number of municipal teachers has increased from 44 to 95, and there is every indication at present that from now on salaries will be paid promptly on the last day of each month.

The following table shows the growth and development of the schools of this division:

1903.	Enrollment.			Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January.....	2,552	816	3,368	1,777	540	2,317
February.....	2,667	932	3,599	2,019	707	2,726
March.....	1,805	763	2,568	1,488	608	2,096
June.....	2,471	791	3,262	1,868	597	2,465
July.....	2,899	863	3,762	2,237	761	2,998
August.....	3,271	1,055	4,326	2,575	865	3,440
September.....	3,225	1,251	4,476	2,622	895	3,517
October.....	4,080	1,462	5,542	3,227	1,121	4,348
November.....	4,082	1,459	5,541	3,230	1,126	4,356
December.....	3,105	1,369	4,474	2,431	1,026	3,457

Owing to the executive influence of your office all of the teachers were paid except three until January, 1904, an unprecedented occurrence in the public schools of this division.

The corps of teachers of this division has been increased in number by pueblos as follows:

	1902.	1903.	1904.		1902.	1903.	1904.
Malabon.....	16	16	23	Taytay.....	1	1	4
Caloocan.....	2	4	5	Antipolo.....	0	2	3
Pasay.....	8	7	7	Binangonan.....	2	2	2
Parañaque.....	2	3	5	Morong.....	0	2	5
San Felipe Neri.....	2	2	4	Tanay.....	2	2	3
San Pedro Macati.....	0	1	2	Pililla.....	2	2	6
Pasig.....	3	3	5	Pateros.....	3	3	7
Mariguina.....	0	0	8				
San Mateo.....	0	2	6	Total.....	48	52	95

The municipal estimates of expenses for the year 1904 have set aside a reasonable amount for schools during the year. Prior to this time no estimates for these expenditures were submitted to the municipalities for approval.

The estimates submitted for the year 1904 by the division superintendent were as follows:

Malabon:

5 teachers, at ₱50 each.....	₱250. 00
2 teachers, at ₱45 each.....	90. 00
5 teachers, at ₱40 each.....	200. 00
4 teachers, at ₱35 each.....	140. 00
2 teachers, at ₱15 each.....	30. 00
7 aspirantes.....	105. 00
Incidentals.....	815. 00
Monthly.....	1, 000. 00
Yearly.....	12, 000. 00

Caloocan:

1 teacher, at ₱50.....	50. 00
1 teacher, at ₱50.....	50. 00
2 teachers, at ₱35 each.....	70. 00
2 teachers, at ₱30 each.....	60. 00
Incidentals.....	30. 00
Monthly.....	290. 00
Yearly.....	3, 480. 00

Pasay:

2 teachers, at ₱40 each.....	80. 00
2 teachers, at ₱35 each.....	70. 00
2 teachers, at ₱30 each.....	60. 00
1 teacher, at ₱25.....	25. 00
1 teacher, at ₱20.....	20. 00
1 janitor, at ₱15.....	15. 00
Incidentals.....	15. 00
Monthly.....	285. 00
Yearly.....	3, 420. 00

Parañaque:

5 teachers, at ₱20 each.....	100. 00
Incidentals.....	20. 00
Monthly.....	120. 00
Yearly.....	1, 440. 00

San Felipe Neri:

1 teacher, at ₱35.....	₱35.00
1 teacher, at ₱30.....	30.00
2 teachers, at ₱25 each.....	50.00
Incidentals.....	25.00
Monthly.....	140.00
Yearly.....	1,680.00

San Pedro Macati:

1 teacher, at ₱35.....	35.00
1 teacher, at ₱30.....	30.00
1 teacher, at ₱20.....	20.00
Rent in San Pedro Macati.....	15.00
Rent in Culiculi.....	8.00
Monthly.....	108.00
Yearly.....	1,296.00

Pasig:

3 teachers, at ₱30 each.....	90.00
2 teachers, at ₱25 each.....	50.00
3 teachers, at ₱20 each.....	60.00
Incidentals and rents.....	50.00
Monthly.....	250.00
Yearly.....	3,000.00

Mariquina:

2 teachers, at ₱20 each.....	40.00
2 teachers, at ₱18 each.....	36.00
2 teachers, at ₱10 each.....	20.00
Incidentals.....	40.00
Monthly.....	136.00
Yearly.....	1,632.00

San Mateo:

2 teachers, at ₱30 each.....	60.00
2 teachers, at ₱25 each.....	50.00
1 teacher, at ₱20.....	20.00
Incidentals.....	40.00
Monthly.....	170.00
Yearly.....	2,040.00

Taytay:

1 teacher, at ₱40.....	40.00
1 teacher, at ₱35.....	35.00
2 teachers, at ₱30 each.....	60.00
1 teacher, at ₱25.....	25.00
Incidentals.....	30.00
Monthly.....	190.00
Yearly.....	2,280.00

Antipolo:

2 teachers, at ₱25 each.....	50.00
1 teacher, at ₱20.....	20.00
Incidentals.....	37.00
Monthly.....	107.00
Yearly.....	1,284.00

Binangonan:

1 teacher, at ₱20.....	₱20. 00
1 teacher, at ₱30.....	30. 00
3 teachers, at ₱15 each.....	45. 00
Incidentals	12. 00

Monthly.....	107. 00
Yearly	1, 284. 00

Morong:

4 teachers, at ₱25 each.....	100. 00
2 teachers, at ₱20 each.....	40. 00
Incidentals	25. 00

Monthly.....	165. 00
Yearly	1, 980. 00

Tanay:

1 teacher, at ₱25.....	25. 00
3 teachers, at ₱20 each.....	60. 00
Incidentals	10. 00

Monthly.....	95. 00
Yearly	1, 140. 00

Piñilla:

2 teachers, at ₱30 each.....	60. 00
2 teachers, at ₱18 each.....	36. 00
Incidentals	8. 00

Monthly.....	104. 00
Yearly	1, 248. 00

Pateros:

2 teachers, at ₱20 each.....	40. 00
3 teachers, at ₱25 each.....	75. 00
2 teachers, at ₱12 each.....	24. 00
Incidentals	25. 00

Monthly.....	164. 00
Yearly	1, 968. 00

We beg for a continuation of the generous and efficient influence of your office and of the public interest taken in the schools of these islands, and offer to give you any information or assistance which you may be pleased to receive in the discharge of the executive duties of your office.

Respectfully submitted.

B. G. BLEASDALE.

I have observed that among all of the people the teachers have been the first to comply with their duties both as citizens and as teachers. All of them without exception have taken the greatest interest in the education of their scholars. From 8 o'clock in the morning until half past 11 every working day and from 2 o'clock until half past 5 in the afternoon they are at their classes. In the evenings from 7 until 9 they teach night school.

To my mind the school-teachers are the true priests, the best propagandists, of the new religion called education; their unblemished conduct and industry have won the pure and disinterested affection of an entire race, whose blessings they have earned together with the gratitude of an entire people.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year 1903 and part of 1904 the following important improvements in the shape of public works have been carried out:

Eighty-six kilometers have been repaired and constructed in accordance with the following table: Thirty kilometers from Pasig to Montalvan, 32 kilometers

from Pasig to Antipolo, 16 kilometers from Pasig to Santa Ana, and 8 kilometers from Manila to Pasig.

These roads have been greatly improved by the addition of gravel and sand. All of the bridges and culverts have been repaired and put in good condition to withstand the effects of the rain. I understand that the sum of ₱15,000 has been expended in putting the roads in condition for the items of purchase of material, transportation, and labor. However, the last flood destroyed all this work, and it will be necessary to do it all over again in order to put the roads in passable condition.

It is certain that the road between Mariquina and San Juan del Monte will soon be fixed, placing the residents of San Mateo, Mariquina, and San Juan del Monte in communication with Manila.

It is planned to build a bridge uniting the barrios of Buting and Malapad-nabato (Pasig) for the purpose of facilitating commerce between the pueblos of Tagulig and Pateros with Manila. It is also planned to build a bridge between the pueblo of Pililla and Tanay, and to rebuild the road between Antipolo and Teresa.

Before the flood there was a bridge between the pueblo of Mariquina and that of San Mateo, and another uniting the pueblos of San Mateo with Montalvan. Unfortunately they were carried away by the flood together with the bridge over the Ermitaño River in the Mariquina Valley.

In connection with public works I take the liberty of making this recommendation to the government. It is my belief that in view of the great expenditures of the province at present, the position of provincial supervisor should be abolished, his duties being performed by the treasurer. The position of foreman of roads and bridges could be created with a salary attached of \$50 gold per month, and I am sure we would have as good roads then as at present, if not better.

As a matter of fact the office of provincial supervisor is superfluous, as the work attached to it is merely that of the distribution of supplies and furniture to the different offices, which any clerk with less intelligence can discharge to perfection. If this office were to be abolished the province would save \$1,800 a year, an amount not to be despised, to be sure, if the many important obligations which the province has to meet are taken into account. At present the province maintains a large number of employees that are of no use to it, as well as paying large amounts for traveling expenses that are unnecessary, as the province has its own vehicles and horses for the use of provincial officials.

The recommendation is therefore made that the office of provincial supervisor of the province of Rizal be abolished; that in place of the supervisor a foreman with a monthly salary of \$50 be appointed.

If the office of supervisor is done away with it would be reasonable to have the division superintendent of schools sit with the provincial board, as this gentleman, aside from the knowledge which he possesses, is popular and has the regard of the entire people because of the nature of his calling.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A duty which, to my manner of thinking, should not be influenced by or set at a lower value than any other compels me, now that the question of expediency in so far as it effects the authorities is no longer of importance, to tell the plain truth, not because I believe that the evil will be corrected, for unfortunately that is not possible, but simply to demonstrate that though it is always well to feel what we say it is also necessary occasionally to say what we feel.

Nothing could be more equitable and just than the American laws to-day in force throughout the islands; nothing is more sublime and equalizing than their procedure, nor can there be anything more noble than their purpose in seeking the welfare of the Filipino people.

All of the legislation written up to the present day with regard to finances is also wise, pure, and sublime. It is for this reason that the taxpayer, heedless of his own interests, is punctual and regular in the payment of taxes to the state without the need of urging or threats. They all pay their share and it is rare to hear of protests, for the taxpayer knows that it is his duty to contribute to the maintenance of an adequate and useful government to administer his interests in accordance with his resources; hence he turns over to the government and shares with it the fruits of his toil and labor. He knows full well that if he has rights he has also obligations to meet. For this reason it is not too much to state that the economic condition of the province during the past two years has undergone a remarkable improvement from a general aspect.

But what difference does it make if taxes are collected when the province, far from being benefited, is unable to lift itself from its state of depression and neglect?

To give a slight idea of the monthly expenditures of this province, I will take the liberty of giving in figures a detailed account of the purposes of these expenditures.

Quarterly payments for subsistence of prisoners confined in Bilbid, owing to the lack of a provincial jail, for the months of January, February, and March, 1904, ₱1,847.20; per year, ₱21,166.40. Average monthly payments to the insular purchasing agent, ₱1,796.36; yearly, ₱21,556.32. Monthly rent of buildings, ₱257; yearly, ₱3,084. Monthly payment of wages to laborers, carpenters, and drivers, ₱1,224.65; yearly, ₱14,695.80. Bonds of provincial and municipal employees, ₱1,403.28. Monthly salaries of employees, ₱2,791.79; yearly, ₱33,503.64. Monthly payments to public printer and other expenses, ₱1,000. Hire of teams used in hauling on public works, per month, ₱1,400.60. Monthly expenditure for gravel for public roads, ₱580.

The above are the total expenses, monthly and annually, incurred by this province, without counting others which it is unnecessary to mention for my purpose.

Now, then, it has been the desire of this government always to introduce the greatest economy in all things in order to satisfy its eager desire to construct the necessary building for the provincial administration, but, unfortunately, this desire has always met with disaster because of the irregular and anomalous procedure adopted by the insular treasury.

The office of the governor has at present but two clerks and one interpreter, who collect ₱163.33 monthly. The office of the provincial secretary is provided with a clerk drawing ₱30 per month, who is also the secretary of all those boards in which he has to act in that capacity by reason of his office. All other salaries are paid to the personnel of the provincial treasury.

Everybody knows that the governor of this province from the very first day of his administration has not taken a minute's rest, having had personally to intervene in all matters affecting the prosperity of the province in general and that of its inhabitants. Day and night, including holidays, it has been seen that the governor was engaged in going from pueblo to pueblo, if not in the pursuit of bandits, to exterminate locusts, to put through and enforce sanitary measures, hold public meetings, inform himself of the necessities of the indigent population of the barrios, and to do all of those things which promote or tend to promote the welfare of the community. And he has been obliged to make all of his trips either on foot, by banca, on horseback, in a carromata, or in sledges drawn by carabaos, and whenever he attempts to collect a small amount for traveling expenses the insular treasurer denies him that right or else places such obstacles in the way of his collecting same as to make collection impossible. The same thing happens with relation to the other employees of the provincial governor's office.

But that is not the case with the officers and employees of the provincial treasury or of the provincial supervisor's office, who, in spite of the fact that they have carriages and horses purchased by the province for their use, collect traveling expenses which they say were their actual and necessary expenses. It is enough for these accounts to emanate from the offices mentioned, no matter how exaggerated they may be, to be approved by the insular treasury.

The sum of ₱1,460 has been invested by the province in carriages, horses, and trappings for the use of the provincial treasurer and supervisor, aside from the amount expended for feed for the horses and wages of the drivers.

At the present time these two offices are located at Santa Ana, and cost the province ₱120 a month for the hire of the building. It is a usual thing to have all of the applications made by these officers to the insular treasury for an increase in the number of employees or of salaries approved. On the other hand, the applications made by the governor, however well justified and necessary they may be, are always returned by the insular treasury with the usual word, "Disapproved."

All of the best plans of his office have been defeated and met with disaster when brought to the attention of the omnipotent and sovereign power of the insular treasury. For this reason, I should like to know once for all if the treasurers are merely the guardians of the funds collected by the state for taxes, or if they are charged with the duty of investigating and prosecuting, when need be, the acts of other officials. When this point is settled the provi-

sions of section 7 of act No. 83, which at present are but a myth, can be complied with.

As the offices of the provincial treasurer and of the supervisor have been transferred to the neighboring pueblo of Santa Ana, I fear that the insular treasury may yet approve the creation of several other positions in the said offices. In this connection it is well to take into account that many of the positions created up to now in the office of the provincial treasurer have not been submitted to the sanction of the provincial board as the law requires in each case, the approval of the insular treasury having been held to be sufficient.

I would not desire to lay the blame for all of this on Mr. Branagan, the insular treasurer, knowing him as I do. But the fact remains that these things have been done with or without the consent of his office. Neither can I blame the provincial treasurer of Rizal, for this official, seeing that his actions are tolerated and his wishes fulfilled to the fullest extent, will undoubtedly come to ask for the sun and moon and for all other things that can be asked for, since all of his demands are complied with gladly, favorably, and contentedly.

If it is the desire to make reforms, I would make this recommendation, which, being my own, is a poor one, but I believe, nevertheless, will give good results in practice, and that is that the provincial fiscal be allowed to intervene in matters corresponding to the provincial boards. In view of the character of his office, the fiscal should be charged with the duty of making a monthly inspection of the books containing the records of revenues and expenditures of the provincial treasury, and should audit same acting for the government. As the fiscal is, by virtue of his office, called upon to see that the law is enforced, he should adjust the expenditures of the provincial treasury in accordance with the amount of its revenues, and he should be careful that no superfluous expenses are incurred in any branch of the provincial government, allowing such expenses as are only advisable and necessary. For this extra work he would undoubtedly be entitled to a larger salary than he now receives, but it would be preferable that he should have it rather than to have the property and interests of the community suffer detriment.

Before terminating this report I would have it known that all of the facts therein related are susceptible to the most complete proof, in case that it should be necessary, and I am sure that practical results will prove what might be held by some to be mere theory.

As for the rest, the financial situation of the province up to the present time has not been unfavorable, and it is hoped that whatever shortcomings may be apparent now my labors in the future will be successful in eliminating.

ADDITIONAL REPORT.

The province lost, as a consequence of the late flood, large crops of corn, vegetables, betel nuts, and some sugar cane.

The amount of damages suffered by this province can be estimated at some ₱40,000, but the same thing can not be said with regard to the damages caused in Manila.

In order to save Manila from these continual calamities a suggestion is made to the government that a canal be opened, starting at the junction of the Mariquina River and San Mateo River which shall be capable of carrying all surplus water into the Tullahan River, which empties into the Bay of Manila, passing through Balara, Pasong-tamo, and Cruz-na-Iges. It is only in this matter that Manila can hope to be freed from the continual inundations from the overflows of the terrible Montalvan River. Any engineer who studies this plan I am sure will agree with me.

With this report some photographs are sent which depict some of the small industries carried on in this province; new schools constructed in some of the municipalities; markets, churches, a sugar refinery, navigable rivers, and other subjects that will give some idea of this province.

Having now finished my annual report, I have only to ask the honorable civil governor to pardon my delay in sending it. It has been written without any pretensions of any sort, no attempt having been made to dress it up in a literary garb, the idea being to have the naked truth shine resplendent.

In writing the same I have not been inspired by any sordid interests, but have written it with the sole idea of finding a remedy for all of the evils recited therein.

On the other hand, our fidelity to and support of the constituted government

and our efforts for some time past in its behalf will without doubt speak in our favor and our works will be appreciated at their true value.

Respectfully submitted.

A. DANCÉL,
Provincial Governor.

CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ROMBLON.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ROMBLON.

Romblon, July 11, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, the report of this province for the fiscal year 1903-4, and in connection therewith would state that I am unable to send any photographs depicting the agricultural industry of this province, as there is no photographer here.

The province of Romblon is made up of seven islands, named Romblon, Sibuyan, Tablas, Carabao, Banton, Simara, and Maestre de Campo. It is bounded on the north by the islands of Marinduque, Luzon, and Burias; on the south by Panay; on the east by Masbate, and on the west by Mindoro. It lies between 12° and 13° latitude north and between 121° and 122° longitude east of Greenwich. Its area is over 1,278 square kilometers, and the number of its inhabitants is 51,000, mostly Visayans, although there are some of the Negrito race, called Mangulanes. Deep channels lie between these islands, much frequented by merchant ships plying between Manila and the southeastern part of the archipelago.

ISLAND OF ROMBLON.

This island lies 6 miles to the east of the northeastern extremity of Tablas. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. Almost the entire island is mountainous, but a small area of its extent being level. The town is situate at the foot of a great mountain at the port of the same name.

This port is one of the best in the archipelago, not only because of its form, but also because of its depth. It is in the shape of a horseshoe and has the island of Lugbun at its entrance. Both of the channels between this island and the mainland being quite deep, this fact offers a considerable advantage to vessels in coastwise trade, that find a safe haven in stress of weather in this bay, which is sheltered from all winds. The main channel is marked out by iron signal buoys, constructed in the month of February and lighted April 9 with red lights. Sabang Point, to the north of the harbor, is crowned by a beacon showing a steady white light.

There is a sea wall extending the entire front of the town, and two wooden wharves, one constructed during Spanish rule and the other nearly completed. This latter wharf was begun last May by the municipality and was constructed for the purpose of facilitating the loading and unloading of steamers and as a source of revenue for the municipality. Merchant steamers are charged ₱1 an hour for wharfage. The harbor has a sufficient depth to permit vessels of 3,000 tons to anchor, while ships of 1,500 tons can tie up to the wharf. One of the great advantages enjoyed by the inhabitants of Romblon is the fact that the town has a supply of pure crystalline water, obtained from a fall and piped into the town. There are two hydrants at the wharves for the supply of vessels, to which water is furnished at the rate of ₱0.80 per ton.

With regard to public works and services of public utility, the province has interisland steamers carrying the mails, a submarine cable, and a system of roads radiating from the capital, one of which reaches the opposite coast and is 12 feet wide. These roads were built by prestacion personal and with the aid of government rice. Interisland transportation in the province is carried on in small vessels.

The province has a government building of strong materials containing all of its offices, to wit: Office of the governor, office of the secretary, treasury, office of the fiscal, of the board of health, post-office, and telegraph station. There is also a municipal building, a jail, and a public school, also built of strong materials.

Last May the municipality, in its constant endeavor to favor education, started an improvement of the lower floor of the school building mentioned in order to furnish sufficient room for some 800 scholars of both sexes.

These works have cost the municipality to date: For the wharf, ₱1,647.32 and for the school, ₱2,657.52.

In the pueblos of all of the islands education is flourishing, a larger number of children having attended the public schools this year than ever before, and they are all showing great progress. This was evident at the commencement exercises at the close of the school term, when the scholars demonstrated that they had made rapid strides, especially in learning English.

Work on the high school has not yet been started, on account of the lack of a vessel to transport the necessary building materials.

In the year 1903 the cholera epidemic was severe in all of the islands of the province, especially at Looc, Odiungan, Badajoz, and barrio of Santa Fe, in the island of Tablas. At Cajidlocan, a pueblo of the island of Sibuyan, and at Romblon it was not so severe. Thanks to the sanitary measures adopted by the provincial board and strictly enforced by the municipal presidents, strict quarantine was established wherever necessary.

In this same year a plague of locusts invaded the province, especially the island of Tablas, causing great damage to crops. Its extermination was carried out in the best possible manner, considering the means at hand.

ISLAND OF SIBUYAN.

This island has a length of 17 miles from northwest to southeast, and from northeast to southwest of 9½ miles. It is also mountainous. In the center of the island a mountain peak named Gultingultin rises to a considerable elevation, dominating the entire island. Sibuyan is provided with several rivers and streams, rising in the mountains, which form divers falls. There is considerable level land cultivated to rice and sugar cane. It has three pueblos; on the east coast that of Cajidlocan and on the north Magallanes and San Fernando.

The total mileage of roads in this island is 40; these roads are narrow, suitable for pack animals, and are provided with bridges; they were built with Government rice. The island is provided with good drinking water.

ISLAND OF TABLAS.

This is a long and narrow island, 25 miles in length and 10 miles wide; it is mountainous. On the southeastern coast the port and pueblo of Looc are situate; on the west coast that of Odiungan, and on the east that of Badajoz. There are several bights sheltered from the wind, and in the district of Looc there is another small port in the southern part of the island facing east; this is the barrio of Gulmibrayan. Its roads were built partially by prestacion personal and partially with Government rice, and are suitable for the transportation of its agricultural products.

ISLAND OF CARABAO.

Situate between the islands of Panay and Tablas; mountainous.

ISLAND OF BANTON.

Situate to the east of island of Maestre de Campo and to the southeast of the island of Dos Hermanas. It is 4 miles in length, mountainous and craggy on the east coast, where there is a small port and the pueblo of the same name.

ISLAND OF SIMARA.

Situate between the islands of Banton and Tablas. There is a town named Corcuera.

ISLAND OF MAESTRE DE CAMPO.

Situate to the northeast of Mindoro; it is 3½ miles across and very mountainous and elevated. It has a small port on the southeast coast named Concepcion.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCE.

In accordance with the recommendations of the provincial board and a law of the Philippine Commission the number of municipalities in the province of Romblon was reduced during the last fiscal year to six. The island of Romblon

has one; Sibuyan two, San Fernando and Caidlocan; Tablas three, Looc, Badajoz, and Odiungan.

The advantages resulting from the consolidation of the pueblos have been materially beneficial, as the revenues of the pueblos have increased to the extent that each one of them has become self-supporting, and is able to pay the salaries of its officers and employees.

A good system of transportation constantly at the disposition of the provincial board is needed to guarantee the good administration of the government of the different islands. In order to provide such a system of transportation two things must be borne in mind—firstly, the weather conditions of these waters, and, secondly, the distances between the different islands. The following statement shows the distances between the provincial capital and the several municipalities of the province:

From Romblon to—	Miles.
Badajoz, Tablas.....	10
Odiungan, Tablas.....	33
Looc, Tablas.....	55
San Fernando, Sibuyan.....	35
Caidlocan, Sibuyan.....	43
Banton, Banton.....	35
Corcuera, Simara.....	28
Concepcion, Maestre de Campo.....	40

It will be seen from this table that there are places like Corcuera, Banton, and Concepcion included within the municipal district of Romblon that are far removed from the seat of municipal government, which makes their administration difficult.

All of the pueblos are provided with their own municipal buildings, constructed of strong materials and in a good state of repair, with the exception of Looc and Odiungan, that rent private houses; these two municipalities, however, have started to put up their own buildings. The municipalities of San Fernando, Caidlocan, and Odiungan have their own school buildings, which were constructed in the year 1902 and 1903, while Looc rents a building for this purpose.

The teachers of these schools are affable and devoted to the cause of education and intellectual progress. They are deserving of the highest praise, especially Division Superintendent Mr. G. E. Waki, who is active and diligent in the carrying out of his high mission. They are a nucleus of expert and erudite employees. The number of children of both sexes enrolled in the day and night schools is 3,009; the average daily attendance is 2,174, 73 per cent.

The progress of the province along educational lines during this short period of time is mostly due to the indefatigable activity displayed by the upright and intelligent supervisor-treasurer, Mr. Julius S. Reis, who has often demonstrated his capacity for the high office he occupies and has merited the confidence of the entire province. It is due to his efforts, seconded by those of the provincial board, that the provincial treasury has sufficient funds on hand to meet its obligations.

The administration of the finances of the province has been carried on with the utmost care, all infractors of the law having been prosecuted and punished. Economy, formerly considered unnecessary, has been established in many things, as will be seen further on.

On September 24, 1903, the office of provincial supervisor was established by resolution of the provincial board. This resulted in a saving to the province of ₱2,600. On October 1 following, the appropriation for the salary of provincial fiscal was done away with and on December 9 the duties of that office were turned over to Francisco Lalaná, the fiscal of the fifteenth judicial district, who is paid out of insular funds, a saving to the province of ₱2,000. On April 4, 1904, the provincial board passed a resolution, acting under the provisions of Act No. 180, abolishing the office of provincial secretary and reducing the salary of the president of the provincial board of health from ₱1,800 to ₱1,200. This latter resolution is still pending approval.

The following table shows the condition of the provincial treasury during the period covered by the incumbency of the present supervisor-treasurer:

	Philippine currency.	Spanish-Philippine currency.
Balance July 1, 1903.....	P156.22	Peasos. 6,039.08
Revenues to June 30, 1904.....	51,082.38	54,378.80
Total.....	51,188.60	60,417.88
Expenditures.....	33,642.71	59,810.45
Balance June 30, 1904.....	17,545.89	606.88

The province can not but congratulate itself upon the prosperous condition of the treasury, which is an honor to the members of the provincial board, who have demonstrated real interest in the welfare of the province.

All of the other provincial employees have diligently complied with their duties and there exists among them the greatest harmony and cordiality.

The same thing may be said of the municipal employees, especially the municipal presidents of Romblon, Señor Marrion; of Badajoz, Señor Madrilejos; of San Fernando, Señor Rios, and of Cajidlocan, Señor Riva, all of whom are capable and intelligent persons well adapted to the office that the people have conferred upon them; they have merited the confidence of the people and of the provincial board.

COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

Romblon, on account of its location in the center of the islands forming this archipelago and the facilities its port offers vessels for loading and unloading, does the largest business of any pueblo in this province.

Goods are brought here from the other islands in small boats to be transported to Manila by steamers sailing weekly.

The second port of the province in importance is the pueblo of Odiungan, Tablas, which is the market for all of the products of that island shipped to Romblon. The principal products of the province are copra, hemp, rice, tobacco, and lumber; the manufactures are cocoanut oil, mats, bayones (a species of burlap), and textiles. The province has quite a number of cattle.

All of the islands of the province are planted to cocoanuts, the cultivation of which has so increased during the past few years that it may be said that the principal product of the province is copra. Romblon produces the largest amount, Sibuyan and Tablas coming next in order. The total amount of copra shipped to Manila during the fiscal year amounted to some 41,738 piculs.

The cultivation of hemp is steadily increasing. Romblon, Badajoz, Odiungan, Looc, San Fernando, and Cajidlocan together exported 15,142 piculs of this product during the last fiscal year.

The rice crop has been good throughout the province, the island of Tablas being the greatest producer, especially the district of Odiungan, which produced a crop of 20,000 cavanes; Sibuyan and Romblon come next in order. Rice is both imported into and exported out of the province.

Tobacco is another important product; the quality raised in this province is good. The largest producer is the island of Tablas; Odiungan produced 20,000 quintales and Looc 12,000; Sibuyan also produces proportionately. The amount of tobacco shipped was 45,000 quintales.

Lumbering is carried on in the islands of Tablas and Sibuyan. The timber, sawn and shipped to Manila for building purposes from these places, includes such wood as mangachapuy, gulso, nato, and jinlagasi. Ceiling is cut 7 feet long, 7 puntos wide by one-third inch in thickness; and rustic 12 feet long, 10 puntos wide and one-half inch in thickness. The exportation of ceiling was 33,930 pieces and of rustic 9,877 pieces. In the island of Tablas there is a sort of wood named tiga or ironwood, which is superior to the guayacan, that resists the action of the water for over a century.

Firewood is cut in Looc, island of Tablas, and exported to Manila.

Cocoanut oil is manufactured by a very primitive process in the island of Romblon, from where it is exported to Manila and Cebu. The amount exported was 14,187 gantas.

The famous mats of Romblon are made from the leaf of the buri palm after it has been duly prepared. Two classes are made in this province—the ordinary, called “tinagsá,” and the fine, called “lucab.” The latter are made in several colors and of different and elaborate designs.

The price of the latter ranges from 1 to 40 pesos each, showing that these mats are unequaled. Some 38,900 mats were sold.

The industry of making burlap from the filament of the buri palm, which is used as a package for sugar, is carried on in Sibuyan, the product being shipped to Iloilo. It is estimated that some 35,000 sacks were shipped during the last fiscal year. Cattle, carabaos, and horses are found in the islands of Tablas and in Sibuyan, there being excellent pasturage there. Cattle are shipped from these places to several points in the archipelago, either for slaughter or for draft purposes.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

The province of Romblon during the fiscal year just passed enjoyed the most complete tranquillity. During this time no event has happened which might be taken as a sign of disturbance or discontentment with the constituted government. The constabulary has been constant in safeguarding the lives and property of the inhabitants of the entire province, while the municipal police have maintained tranquillity in the municipalities.

The municipal elections were held in a most orderly manner, and the persons holding office are those chosen by popular suffrage.

There is the greatest cordiality between the people, who obey and respect the laws, and the representatives of the central power, who govern, and into whose hands the welfare of their fellow-citizens is confided.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCISCO SANZ.

Governor of the Province of Romblon.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF SAMAR.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF SAMAR.

Catbalogan, July 1, 1901.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 1044 I have the honor to submit the following report of the administration and progress of the provincial government and the commercial, economic, financial, industrial, and political conditions of this province of Samar.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

CUTTING OF TIMBER.

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When civil government was established here on the 17th day of June, 1902, the majority of the pueblos had been completely destroyed as a result of the severe and bloody war through which this province had passed.

In course of time, with the help of the good intentions animating nearly all of the municipal officers, the pueblos were gradually reconstructed, though they have not reached the condition they were in before the war.

Many of the inhabitants, making use of the authority for the free cutting of timber needed for the reconstruction of their homes, granted them by the chief of the forestry bureau on the 25th of February of this year, have been obliged to suspend cutting, owing to the fact that the time fixed for this concession expired on June 30 last. For this reason the majority of the houses in the pueblos are built of mixed materials, principally of the less substantial ones, such as cane and nipa. It is my opinion that if the chief of the forestry bureau would extend the time for the said concession, in a comparatively short interval we shall see the pueblos of this province entirely reconstructed and in the same or better condition than during Spanish rule.

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

* A year ago the municipalities of Calbayog, Almagro, Capul, Catarman, Lao-ang, Oras, Gulan, Basey, Villa Real, and Zumarraga were the only ones having their

own municipal buildings, known generally by the name of "tribunales;" now all of the 25 municipalities of which this province is made up have their own buildings with the exception of Borongan, which rents a house for municipal purposes, although it is true that the 14 municipalities that have built municipal buildings during the course of the year have put up buildings of a temporary character, which have not cost the municipal treasuries a single cent.

Twelve months ago none of the municipalities owned buildings for school purposes, with the exception of Calbayog, Lao-ang, Borongan, Guisan, and Basey; now all of them except Catbalogan and Gándara have them, and new buildings suitable for school purposes to replace the present temporary ones are being constructed in the balance of the pueblos, with the exception of Catbalogan and Gándara. The municipalities of Capul, Allen, Lavezares, Catarman, Taft, Llorente, Villa Real, and Zumarraga have made great progress in this work, and I expect that by the end of this year they will all be provided with suitable buildings for schools. In those pueblos where there are American teachers the plans of the new buildings, or rather the arrangement of the schoolrooms has been left to them.

In view of the zeal, activity, and interest displayed by the present municipal officers of this province in the growth and development of their respective pueblos and their good administration, I have good reason to believe that before the end of next year marked progress and advancement will be made manifest. I have not the least doubt that by the end of next year at least four-fifths of the municipalities of the province I govern will have good municipal buildings for use of the local government and for schools, and it is a source of great satisfaction to me to state that thus far I have secured unconditional support and efficient help of the majority of the municipal presidents and councillors in carrying out all the improvements which I have initiated and planned for the benefit of the province.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

During my recent inspection, in the months of April and May of this year, of all of the municipalities of this province and a large number of barrios, I found that the municipal governments in nearly all of the pueblos were well organized under the provisions of the Municipal Code and acts amendatory thereof.

At Borongan, one of the most important municipalities of the province on account of its location and wealth, I was compelled to admonish the vice-president and councillors in view of their neglect of the administration. This is not surprising when it is taken into account that the present municipal officers have done nothing else since they took possession of their respective offices, and up to the time I appeared in the said pueblo, than to disparage in one form or another the former municipal council, above all the late president, a person who, because of his having been a supporter of the constituted government since the flag that protects us was hoisted here, was pursued by all of the present municipal officers during the insurrection, more particularly by the vice-president, who was in command of the column that entered the pueblo of Balangiga, of melancholy fame.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 81, the provincial board has just finished the reorganization of municipal police, fixing the number assigned to each municipality as well as their equipment and uniforms. The board has also drafted regulations for the discipline of the said police in accordance with the provisions of subsection (f) of section 39 of the Municipal Code, and has recommended their approval to all of the municipal councils, in order that a uniform system may be adopted in all of the towns of the province.

The number of municipal police in Samar is 508; the municipality of Calbayog leading for the reason that it has been found that the police corps in that pueblo is the best organized and disciplined one in the province, and its services have been of such value to this government that it has always been used in the hunting down of ladrones in the district of Calbayog and adjacent islands, the constabulary never having been called upon to assist it in any way in that district.

The municipal police of Catbalogan, aside from its regular municipal services, has the custody of the building containing the provincial offices, the court of first instance, and the office of the division superintendent of schools. It also has the custody of convicted prisoners used on public works.

The police of Catbalogan, Calbayog, Wright, and Zumarraga are armed with revolvers and Remington shotguns, and I believe that the services of the municipal police in this province could be made vastly more efficient if those of the municipalities of Catarman, Taft, and Guisan were to be furnished with firearms in accordance with my petition and the recommendations of the provincial board.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

There are at present 17 American school-teachers in Samar, distributed as follows: Four at the provincial school and the balance in the other municipalities, Calbayog, Borongan, and Catarman having two each, with the exception of 15 pueblos which have no teachers of English. In view of the desire on the part of the inhabitants of this province for education and the importance of the development of this branch of the administration for the moral advancement of the people, 22 more American teachers are needed for the schools of 15 pueblos and 7 important barrios that are deserving of this benefit on account of their territorial extent and number of inhabitants; all of the pueblos referred to were independent municipalities prior to consolidation. The American teachers should continue to be assisted by Philippine teachers until the latter have passed their examinations in English and are able to fill all vacancies occurring among American teachers.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that this procedure should be followed with relation to education in this province, as Samar is greatly in need and from every point of view worthy of being enlightened.

There are 42 Filipino teachers distributed among the municipalities of Basey, Borongan, Calbayog, Capul, Calbiga, Catarman, Catbalogan, Catubig, Gandara, Laoang, Lorente, Villa Real, Zumarraga, Taft, and Guisan.

The provincial high school established at Catbalogan five months ago has a large attendance of young people of both sexes who are thirsting for education and are punctual in attendance.

PUBLIC WORKS.

It is not surprising that very little has been done since the organization of this province under civil government, in view of the fact that the office of supervisor has been vacant since the middle of last November. During the incumbency of the present supervisor the following works have been started: The construction of one large bridge at the extreme north of this town; the repairing of two roads, one of them running from this capital to two of its barrios, and another in the municipality of Calbayog. To the south or Catbalogan a road is being built to the municipality of Wright. The supervisor is at present engaged in a reconnaissance for the purpose of making the necessary plans for the opening of two very important roads which will connect this provincial capital with the northern and eastern coasts of the province. As these roads will be very costly it will be necessary for the insular government to furnish the greater part of the appropriation for the construction of the road connecting the western and eastern coasts of the province.

There are roads connecting the municipalities of Allen, Lavezares, Catarman, Pambujan, Laoang, on the north; and Oras, Taft, Borongan, Lorente, and Guisan on the east, which are in a fair condition owing to the fact that the municipalities have not neglected, but, on the contrary, are constantly engaged in the work of repairing them. If the insular government will construct the road to the eastern coast and the province the one to the north, in a couple of years this province will have a good system of communication by land which it sorely needs, as during the season of the northern monsoon, lasting five months in the year, the pueblos of the north and east are cut off from this provincial capital, traveling by sea being impossible.

Upon the recommendation of the undersigned the municipal presidents at their regular convention held in this capital on May 2, 1904, passed a resolution petitioning the honorable Philippine Commission to enact a law providing for the collection of a road tax in this province. The tax proposed is of 2 pesos a year, or in default thereof two days' work to be exacted from every male paying a cedula tax, and will be of great benefit to the province. In my opinion one-half of this tax should be devoted exclusively to public works in the municipalities and expended under the direction of the supervisor with the approval of the provincial board; the balance should go into the general fund of the provincial treasury. Knowing as I do the character of the inhabitants

of Samar and the conditions surrounding them, which are very distinct from those of the Tagalo provinces, I do not hesitate to recommend this petition in view of the fact that it would redound to the benefit of the province and increase its revenues.

PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS.

The only building owned by the provincial government is the jail, which is undergoing some repairs and rearrangement for the convenience and health of prisoners.

The provincial board has planned to construct two buildings next year, one for the provincial offices and court of first instance and the other for a provincial high school.

The buildings used at present by the province are rented, and besides costing a great deal of money are too small for the purpose to which they are put. The provincial offices, court of first instance, and office of the division superintendent of schools are grouped together in one single building too small to contain them comfortably.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The postal service, of so great importance to the administration, is completely neglected in this province. On January 14 of this year the provincial board, in accordance with the recommendation of Inspector Grant, acting in representation of the director of posts, made a proposition to the honorable Philippine Commission that a coast-guard cutter be detailed for this province to make a trip around the island of Samar every ten days with the exclusive purpose of carrying mail to ten important towns, so that it might be distributed from these centers to the adjacent small municipalities. I again recommend this petition, believing that it is the best solution of the postal problem in this province so long as there is not a network of roads which would facilitate the transportation of the mails between all of the stations in all seasons of the year. Unless this is carried out it will be impossible to organize a good mail service, owing to the mountainous character of the land, the distances between towns, and the total absence of passable roads. In the meanwhile the undersigned will study the best possible system that can be established under present conditions, and will make the necessary recommendations to the provincial board.

HEALTH.

The sanitary conditions of the province could not be better, there being no disease in Samar at present of an epidemic or contagious character.

About four months ago there was a good deal of smallpox in the pueblos of Lao-ang, Borongan, and Guiuan, but owing to the work of expert vaccinators in the said pueblos the disease has completely disappeared.

The provincial board of health, upon the initiative of its president, has enacted wise sanitary regulations, which are being successfully enforced in nearly all of the municipalities. In two or three pueblos of the province a disease known as leprosy exists, but with the exception of Basey the number of cases in the other two pueblos is very small.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture fell into a state of complete neglect, owing to the war, but since the establishment of civil government two years ago the majority of the people have been putting forth their best efforts to till their lands by planting rice and hemp. The latter product is of great commercial value and produces two years after planting. It is therefore reasonably hoped that by September or October of the present year planters in the north and west will be getting some returns, which will increase from year to year, so that by next year Samar will produce a large quantity of hemp. Rice, to which the people take so readily, has not been planted except to a small extent, on account of a lack of cattle suitable for the work of cultivation. The lands now planted to rice in this province are those in which the system of flooding is not used. For this reason no draft animals have been necessary for the purpose of tillage. The coconut tree has suffered from a disease during the last fiscal year known by the native name of tagdao. This disease dries up the blossoms of the tree before the fruit is formed, and there is no remedy; or, at least, none is known here.

Rice is sown once a year in some of the pueblos in the western part of the province, sowing time being in the latter part of May, throughout the month of June, and the beginning of July, and bears generally in five or six months, according to the class of seed employed, as there are premature seeds which fructify in the fourth month, so that rice can be cut four months after planting. The pueblos of the west generally plant sufficient rice only for their own wants during a few months of the year, scarcely ever doing so for shipment to other pueblos. In the pueblos of the north rice is wont to be harvested twice a year. The first season is similar to the one we have observed with relation to the pueblos of the west; the second starts in with the sowing, about the month of December. The first planting is called "jabagat," which is the name of the prevailing wind during those months; and the second is called "amijan," the name given by the natives to the winds prevailing in the month of December. The pueblos of the north are accustomed to plant a considerable amount of rice and therefore gather the largest crops, sufficient not only for their own wants, but frequently to enable them to make shipments to pueblos of the south of Luzon nearest to the northern part of Samar, and sometimes to the pueblos of the west and southwest of the island; but in view of the lack of animals suitable for the cultivation of rice, the rinderpest and the war having decimated the provincial herds, it is impossible to expect this result until the said pueblos shall have secured a sufficient number of these animals.

The greatest enemies of the rice planted in this province are: At the time of seeding, ants that eat the seeds planted in dry ground. Seed planted in wet ground is free from their attacks. In bearing it has two formidable enemies, one of which is a species of small rat with a very tapering nose, called in the Visayan dialect "jatá," which eats the newly formed and tender grain; and the other is a species of fly called "tayañgao," which gets into the grain while it is in the process of forming and sours and arrests its development, probably by the excretion of some liquid from its body.

Other enemies of rice are the wind, locusts, and drought. Wind is harmful to the rice plantation when it blows hard during the season of fructification, as it strips the plant of the grain. Locusts are also injurious to rice during the period of its growth, as they eat everything—leaves and grain, but more especially the leaves and ear—making the harvesting of the grain impossible. The drought is also a great obstacle, especially when the plant has not reached a good state of development, as it stunts the growth of the plant, and the ears are nearly always found empty.

Hemp yields two years after planting, as stated before, and from that time on can be made to yield uninterruptedly for many years—at least ten or twenty if the land is rich and new. There can be no doubt that the cultivation of hemp yields relatively larger returns with less care than any other, for once planted it does not require an absolutely strict cleaning of the land, especially if the sweet potato is planted with the hemp. The native sweet potato (camote), aside from being a succulent tuber much liked by the natives, is a substitute for rice in the hills, and can be gathered from five to six months after planting. Besides this, it possesses the great virtue of preventing the growth of weeds and noxious plants which might harm the hemp. It may therefore be said that it acts as a protection to the latter. There is also another plant, that is of great value to hemp, called the "dapdap," which, according to some farmers, absorbs water and all the humidity around it when it rains, and during a season of the drought exudes humidity, which is absorbed by the roots of the hemp plants and the sweet potatoes for their own nutrition.

The cocoanut tree, seven or eight years after planting, bears fruit which can be used for copra or for oil uninterruptedly from that time on, especially if it is not used for the production of tuba. This tree grows best in sandy land, such as that of the east coast of this province, where it reaches its greatest development. Very large trees are also grown on the western and southern coasts of this province. A formidable enemy of the cocoanut is a form of insect named "bagang," which does the tree a great deal of harm, especially when it is not frequently cleaned of its dry leaves and creepers surrounding it. These creepers and sand are frequently used with good results in ridding the tree of this insect.

The best lands in this province for hemp are situated in the northern, western, and southwestern part, especially those adjacent to the long and numerous streams which cross the island of Samar in all directions.

Cocoanuts bear well on the eastern and southern coasts. In some of the pueblos of this region there is not a shred of hemp, cocoanut alone being cultivated, as in the pueblo of Guluan, for the purpose of making copra.

Corn and tobacco receive very little attention from the farmers of this province, who are devoting all of their energies to the cultivation of hemp (which brings a high price in the market at present), cocoanuts, and rice.

The tools of husbandry used in this province are the bolo, sorod, pangue, pagolong, plow, padanas, calcag, and pacarás. The pangue or panguijan is made up of two pieces of wood driven into the ground and a third piece laid across them, and is used to clean hemp. The pagolong is a round piece of timber 3 varas in length, stout and corrugated, which, when dragged by a carabao, levels the ground. The sorod is a sort of wooden comb or rake used to smooth the ground and break the clods of earth. The padanas resembles a section of split cane, and is serrated in the lower part, the teeth being about a handbreadth from each other. This instrument is about a meter in length, and its weight is proportionate to the strength of a carabao. It is used for clearing the ground, and its tooth pulls up all of the weeds and roots it encounters. The pacaras is a wooden instrument having a hole in the middle, where a knife is fixed. It is drawn by carabao, and is used for cutting weeds. Lastly, the calcag is a sort of rake, and is used for the same purpose as a rake.

Models of all these agricultural implements were sent by several of the municipalities to the St. Louis Exposition.

INDUSTRIES.

The industrial activity of this province is limited to the following manufactures: The making of *nipa* wine by primitive methods; the manufacture of *pinochas*^a and of potsherds; coconut oil factories; bakeries; and fisheries, as well as what are known as home industries, which consist in the making of mats, hats, and *sinamay*, *piña*, and *abacá* textiles, which are mostly in the hands of women. As the product of all of these industries is small it all remains in the province with the exception of a few mats sold in the pueblo of Tacloban, capital of the province of Leyte, on account of the fact that the pueblo of Basey, Samar, where most of the mats are made, is just in front of and a short distance from that town.

By utilizing any of the waterfalls in different parts of this province a paper mill could be established as all of the raw materials necessary are abundant, consisting of the waste from hemp and copra that the planters throw away, having no use for it.

A sawmill could also be easily established, and would pay large dividends, in view of the fact that this province has a source of wealth in its forests of timber of all classes, those of the superior group abounding; and owing to the great demand for lumber throughout nearly the entire province for bridge and road work from the government and for the rebuilding of houses by private citizens.

COMMERCE.

All of the commerce of this province is in the hands of foreigners. The most important commercial houses of Manila are represented here, such as the *Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas*; Warner Barnes & Co.; Smith, Bell & Co.; Ynchausti & Co.; and Gutierrez Hermanos, besides four Chinese houses which compete with the former; and at the pueblo of Lao-ang, in the northern part of the province, the house of Oria Hermanos.

There are two small native mercantile companies in this province doing business at the pueblos of Lao-ang, Palapag, Pambujan, Catubig, and Orás, in the hemp and rice trade, but both of these companies are overshadowed by that of Oria Hermanos. The Pacific Oriental Trading and the American Commercial were the only two American companies doing business here; but both of them were obliged to close down owing to the fact that they were unable to compete with the foreign houses, as the personnel was inexperienced and unpractical.

During the past fiscal year the province shipped to Manila 157,377 piculs of hemp and 61,214 piculs of copra, small amounts compared with the ordinary annual production, due to the disease which attacked the coconut trees and the scarcity of hemp preventing the province from gathering a larger crop of the said article which forms the basis of its trade and wealth. This year an alluring prospect is held out to the merchants and planters, who believe that they will be able to gather double the amount of hemp and copra unless something unforeseen should happen. Barring accidents, hemp will be abundant throughout the province this year.

^a Cakes made of brown sugar.

Business has suffered great depression during the present crisis such as never before known, but it will begin to pick up in the month of September, when planters begin to extract the fiber from their new plantations, which will yield a much larger amount than ever before on account of the larger area of land planted. A much larger yield of copra is also expected, owing to the fact that the trees are rid of the disease which attacked them last year; it is expected that in the next six months the production of this article will be up to the ordinary yield in normal times.

The importation of rice throughout the province during the last fiscal year amounted to 198,855 piculs, approximately. It is probable that it will diminish considerably this year, providing that the rice plantations are not destroyed. It is expected that sufficient rice will be gathered in Samar in the next harvest to supply the demand of three-fourths of the population for a period of three or four months. While this will diminish the importation of that article it will greatly benefit the inhabitants of the province, and trade will find compensation for reduced sales of rice in the large shipments of hemp and copra which it can handle, as well as the larger demand for general merchandise, owing to the increase of the amount of money in circulation among the inhabitants.

Economic and financial conditions.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Total collections for 1904.....	P302,131.61	Pfs. 146,978.83
Balance from former fiscal year.....	4,215.00	112,723.88
Total.....	306,346.61	259,702.71
Total expenditures.....	206,907.61	255,909.07
Balance on June 30, 1904.....	99,539.00	3,798.24

Comparison between the fiscal year 1902-3 and the fiscal year 1903-4.

Leaving out all accounts such as sale of provisions to the municipalities, exchange, returns for errors, and the readjustment of accounts of municipalities brought about by the passage of Act No. 960 (the act consolidating the municipalities of Samar) belonging to the last fiscal year that are not taxes collected, as well as accounts such as sale of provisions to the municipalities, money loaned by the insular government, returns of internal revenue collected by the military, and exchanges for the fiscal year 1902-3, for the same reason a comparison of the taxes actually collected during the two fiscal years mentioned is as follows:

Fiscal year.	Collections.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
1902-3.....	P50,139.74	Pfs. 168,287.16
1903-4.....	113,198.12	76,758.61

It is impossible to make an exact comparison unless a great deal of time is used, owing to the different rates of exchange at which the local money was accepted, but a careful calculation of the provincial treasurer, who reduced all currencies to Filipino money, discloses that the collections for the last fiscal year are as follows in comparison with those for the preceding one:

	Philippine currency.
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.....	184,367.86
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.....	182,978.67
Decrease.....	1,389.19

However, the chief clerk, who is the deputy of the provincial treasurer, collected 20,000 pesos Philippines currency during the month of June, not included in the collections for that month, as he did not return to this city

until the 2d instant, so that had these collections arrived prior to the time that the books were closed on June 30 the collections for the last fiscal year would have exceeded those of the previous year by more than 18,000 pesos.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

As regards public order the province is enjoying an Octavian peace, for with the exception of one band of ladrones, called in the vernacular "Polahans," which does not exceed 100 men, the province is entirely on the side of the government. It has been seen from several municipalities threatened by ladrones that the inhabitants have kept a strict watch and taken the field against them en masse, as in the case of the pueblo of Balangiga, situate in the southern part of the province, where the people, armed with only bolos and lances, with the municipal president at the head, were able to overcome a band of Polahans that during the month of last May endeavored to enter the said town. The municipal president distinguished himself by his energy and the manner in which he handled the situation, and this in spite of the fact that he was one of the most rabid revolutionists of this province. He is now one of the strongest supporters of the government in its service.

A deplorable occurrence during the month of February in the immediate vicinity of Borongan resulted in the death of the valliant constabulary officer, Mr. Rufus McCrea. According to information obtained by the undersigned, the said officer was killed for having been mistaken for the Filipino lieutenant of constabulary, named Pio Colón Abenis, a native and resident of Borongan, where the latter lives, and his family have brought upon themselves the enmity of the entire population because of the abuses committed by them during the military régime, at which time the father of Lieutenant Abenis was president of the town. To-day, notwithstanding that two years have passed since the war ended in this province and that political passions in the majority of the inhabitants have been extinguished, the Abenis family are constantly menaced in one way or another to such an extent that they have been obliged to prevail upon General Allen, who knows the members of the family well, to grant them the use of revolvers and Krag rifles for their personal security, in spite of the fact that a detachment of constabulary composed of 70 men is stationed at the said pueblo.

The only band of ladrones existing in Samar is armed with bolos and eight or ten rifles, which it has imported from the neighboring province of Leyte.

The band is wont to split up into small groups and roam around the hills, with the constabulary, which has four stations in this province, constantly on their tracks.

This band operates in the interior between the eastern, western, and southern coasts. The leader is a so-called pope named Pablo de la Cruz, and like two or three of his principal supporters is a native of southern Luzon. I can assure you that the character of the natives of this province is peaceful, but, as the lower classes are very ignorant, a person little more enlightened than themselves teaching them false doctrines is believed in implicitly, and they allow themselves, lambllike, to be misled through devious paths of error, it being very difficult afterwards to make them understand that their guides or teachers are nothing but bandoleros who, accustomed to idleness, live at the expense of the unwary, as happens with the Polahans, who use flags bearing religious emblems, scapularies, and rosaries, and who have an infinity of prayers fabricated by their leaders which their dupes believe are a talismanic protection against the enemy's fire. They are also made to believe that the cause which they uphold is holy, and it is for this reason that when the constabulary run upon these bands of ladrones and get them in a tight place where escape is impossible they are seen to kneel as if in prayer to the God that they adore for protection. This blind faith was exemplified in a small group of ladrones who, attacked by the constabulary, charged them with bolos, and, as was natural, were nearly all killed. This incident alone demonstrates the ignorance in which part of the general mass of the people lives. As a rule, however, there can be few provinces where more submissive and respectful people will be found than in Samar.

With the exception of a few individuals in each pueblo, the people blindly obey the orders of the government, and have a blind faith in their destiny. This small number of persons of an ungovernable character found in the pueblos are the very ones who profess nationalist ideas; they can explain nationalism only as being equivalent to independence. The majority of these people have no property and are unaccustomed to work; they reflect to the best of their abilities the ideas with which their so-called chief, Vicente Lucban, has imbued them.

It is useless for me to conceal the fact that the nationalist party of Samar is mainly composed of persons who have but the lightest veneer of education, but who believe that they are veritable Senecas. They are the self-styled mentors of the people, and have not the least objection to making this fact public. These individuals are known among themselves as "Filosofos" (philosophers), which demonstrates clearly the small amount of education which they possess. Notwithstanding that they profess these ideas and their qualifications, they all aspire to office and are ever ready to struggle with this end in view, but as they form a small part of the people they have scarcely any influence upon public order, which I believe to-day is secure throughout the province I govern.

The political condition of the inhabitants of Samar could not be better, for if guided properly they easily assimilate all that is taught to them and profit by good example.

The constabulary force in this province is divided into four posts, the largest being those of Borongan, in the east; and Catbalogan, the capital of the province, in the west. This organization has rendered very good services in the hunting down of ladrones and in the maintenance of public order, it being a great satisfaction for me to be able to say that the conduct of the senior inspector and other officers at his orders could not have been better, either in their private affairs as gentlemen or in their public life.

The municipal elections in this province, held last December in all of the pueblos except three, were orderly in the extreme. In the three pueblos alluded to—Calbiga, Villa Real, and Lavezares—questions of a personal rather than political nature dominated to such an extent that the elections had to be held twice in the two first-named pueblos and three times in the third. Notwithstanding this, after six months of the new municipal government in the said places, there is a fair amount of harmony in the municipal administration, the only disturbing elements being a few persons whose character and condition are such as to make them, wherever they may be, a blot upon the community. Happily, as I have already stated, their number is very small.

On account of the provincial elections, which took place on the 1st of last February, political passions became so inflamed in three individuals resident in this capital that at the public meeting on the eve of election in the municipal building at Catbalogan, on motion of the provincial fiscal, here at that time, the three individuals referred to proffered insults and threats in the presence of the numerous public assembled in the hall against certain persons merely because they were candidates of the same and worthy people of the province, and their election was for this reason very probable.

These three persons, seeing that their plans for the elections were not successful, were sorry for the threats and insults which they had given expression to at the meeting, and doubtless believing that all other people like them are vindictive, asked pardon for their fault.

The provincial elections were put through quietly and in a perfectly orderly manner. Judging from the noise anyone would have said that but a small number of persons were gathered together in the building where the elections were held, when, as a matter of fact, there were 191 electors therein. The first vote was taken at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after the preliminary provisions of the law had been carried out, and finished at 8 o'clock at night, without any candidate having secured a majority of votes. There was a short recess, during which the electors had some light refreshments, and the second vote was taken at midnight, with the result that one candidate obtained 119 votes and was declared elected by the president. Six votes were cast aside as invalid on account of errors in orthography.

The senior inspector of constabulary, who was at the door of the building during the entire time of the elections, stated that he never saw a more quiet or orderly election, as there were neither disputes nor altercations to disturb the perfect tranquillity which reigned.

During the interval between voting the senior inspector was obliged to prevent the entrance of several persons into the hall who wished to violate the law and commit irregularities, which would have resulted in the elections being annulled.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Telephone and telegraph lines uniting this capital, which is situated on the west coast of the island, with the municipalities of the north, east, and south I urge as a necessity. First, on account of the lack of means of communication between this capital and the rest of the province; second, on account of the

great extent of the island, for it must be remembered that Samar is the largest province in the Philippines; and, third, on account of the condition that this province is surrounded by others where bandolerismo has not yet been exterminated and of the fact that bandoleros can easily pass over from Leyte, Sorsogon, Albay, and Camarines to this province, where they find a refuge on account of its extent and its sparse population.

The municipal presidents have always passed resolutions at their conventions recommending the insular government to establish a system of telegraph and telephone lines in this province.

As the duties that weigh upon the supervisor are many and the work he has to perform excessive, I recommend, with his approval, to the honorable Philippine Commission the appointment of an engineer who shall assist him and devote his time to the study of roads and the making of the necessary plans for same, especially to the opening of two roads from Catbalogan to the northern and eastern coasts, which it is impossible to reach by sea during the season of the northern monsoon, more severe in Samar than in any other part of the archipelago on account of its being the most easterly island.

I feel highly honored in being able to express my satisfaction over the fact that all of the insular and provincial officers in this province observe an unblemished line of conduct in their private life, as well as in public affairs, and that all of them, Americans and Filipinos, amongst whom the greatest harmony exists, extol the constituted government.

In conclusion, I will state that it has been impossible for me to send any photographs demonstrative of the industries, agriculture, and manufactures of this province or its principal resources with this report, owing to the fact that there is no photographer here and that the kodak which the supervisor ordered has not yet arrived. But before the 15th of next September, if the machine gets here, I will be pleased to send photographs demonstrating the different classes of industry to which the natives are given.

Respectfully submitted.

EDUARDO FEITO,
Governor, Province of Samar.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF SORSOGON.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF SORSOGON,
Sorsogon, July 7, 1904.

SIR: The acting governor of this province has the honor to transmit the annual report left by Governor Monreal prior to his departure, on the 14th of April, 1904, for the United States, as a member of the honorary board of commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

Governor Monreal wrote the first five sections of this report, having discontinued the work when the subject of public funds was reached, thinking that it would be, perhaps, better to await the results of the examination of the provincial treasury made by the committee of examiners from the insular treasury before dealing with this subject.

Following out the method adopted by Governor Monreal, I shall write the balance of the report, and at the same time make some explanations with reference to the first five sections, which I have the honor to transcribe, as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF SORSOGON.

SORSOGON, January 15, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the provincial act, the undersigned governor has the honor to make a brief sketch of the events which have occurred in this province and of the progress achieved by the different departments of the provincial administration during the period embraced between January and the end of December, 1903.

The plan followed in the writing of this report will deal successively with the following subjects: Employees, municipalities, public order, health, public instruction, public funds, improvements, general conditions, and projects and suggestions.

EMPLOYEES.

The members of the provincial board have had to accomplish a great deal of extra work during the year 1903, which it was impossible for them to do in 1902 because of the fact that they devoted their attention preferably to putting down public disturbances in several places of the province, particularly in the southern part.

The provincial treasury, under the direction of Mr. R. J. Fanning and the chief clerk, Mr. Paul B. Weiss, was obliged to devote its entire energy during the past year to the collecting of statistics of assessed real estate throughout the province, of which a special extract had to be made at the request of General Sanger, for the census, and to give the most scrupulous attention to other matters pertaining to this branch of the civil government.

Until January of this year Treasurer Fanning performed the duties of supervisor, through the resignation of the former incumbent of that office, Mr. King. He discharged these duties with admirable zeal and intelligence until the end of the said month, when the supervisor-elect, Mr. Westerhouse, arrived in this province, and, animated by a laudable desire to enter at once upon the duties of his office, made a tour of inspection during the month of March of several points in the province, at our request, for the purpose of making a careful reconnaissance for a general highway, which it is hoped will greatly facilitate the development of agriculture and business. The need of this road was greatly felt by the members of the board, who feared that the principal resources of the province would greatly suffer sooner or later on account of the mortality among animals due to the rinderpest and the glanders. After the reconnaissance was made plans were drawn and the work started, when Mr. Westerhouse was promoted to Batangas by order of the superior authorities. It is not known whether the Government conferred this favor upon him because of the work that he did for the province or because he included among the public works carried out under his supervision those done at the expense of the municipalities, the latter having on several occasions asked him for technical advice before undertaking any work, in order to avoid misuse of municipal funds.

What the provincial board is most sorry for in connection with this matter is the fact that in spite of having asked Mr. Westerhouse to leave his report of the amount of work done in the province and the expenses incurred therein with the board before leaving, he went away without even taking leave of his colleagues, who have been defrauded in their hopes of conserving a record of this work containing the amount of expenditures from provincial funds for material and other expenses connected with public works.

In Mr. Westerhouse's place the province secured the services of Mr. Stevens, who has been discharging the duties of his office with as much, if not more, intelligence, order, and abnegation, much to the satisfaction of everybody. From the time that he took charge of the office he started in to make preparations for the opening of a great highway between Sorsogon and Bulusan. However, he had scarcely started to work and constructed 1 kilometer of the road when the rains fell so abundantly that work had to be suspended in anticipation of better weather, but it appears that the elements conspired against the realization of this work. It has been observed that Mr. Stevens is very willing and has a great desire worthily to comply with his duties. If his enthusiasm and good sense do not suffer detriment, I believe that the province can hope to have good public works, for which the pueblos will be eternally grateful to the central government of the Philippines.

The provincial fiscal is a good official, though his efforts would have been more appreciated by the province had he issued circular letters to the pueblos instructing the municipal officials as to certain doubtful points in act 82 and its amendments, as it is a notorious fact that the majority of the persons who are charged with the administration of the municipalities are quite ignorant of the matter, and for this reason it has been felt that the fiscal, who is their technical adviser, should have assisted them, especially as the form of government is entirely new and but recently implanted in this country.

MUNICIPALITIES.

This province has at the present time 16 municipalities of the third and fourth class, separated from each other by distances of from 10 to 15 miles. All of these municipalities have progressed in so far as the restrictions imposed by present conditions and their resources have permitted them, for they have

suffered from a series of misfortunes, such as the cholera, the rinderpest, the glanders, and the surra that have been so greatly detrimental to agriculture in this province that many flourishing fields have been converted into dense growths of forest through lack of cultivation.

On account of the epidemics, which have affected both man and beast, the pueblos of the east, south, and west have doubly suffered. Their rice fields, which constitute one of the principal sources of their wealth, have been left fallow and will remain so on account of the high price of the one indispensable element for their cultivation—to wit, draft animals. Hemp is the principal product of Sorsogon, and though it does not require animals for cultivation, their use is necessary for the transportation of the product from the plantation to the storehouse, particularly if the distance between these two places is great.

After the disturbance of the public order in this province had been quelled and the panic which the cholera had produced had disappeared, the inhabitants of the pueblos devoted their efforts to the peaceful labor of cultivating the plantations, both large and small, and they were greatly favored during the last two-thirds of the year by a large immigration of laborers from Albay, who came to seek work in Sorsogon, that received them with open arms and saved them from famine.

If exception is made of some transgressions of a nonimportant character committed by one or two presidents and a few councillors and justices of the peace, it can be stated that all municipal officers have properly conducted themselves. This government has never missed an opportunity of advising all officials of having their actions in harmony with the provisions of the law, so that following out the lines laid down by the government for all they may depart from old and ingrained customs and practices, which they still stick to through their ignorance of the law.

As evidence of the fact that the municipalities have come to understand that many municipal officers have been committing irregularities, I would point to that grand resolution passed by the presidents of the pueblos at their second annual convention in 1903, in which they recommended the secretary of public instruction that the municipal code, the provincial act, and the act of Congress providing a temporary government for the Philippine Islands be taught not only in the high school, but also in the municipal schools, in order that the children might have full knowledge of their duties. Though it is hard to confess it, in this province even the most competent officials leave much to be desired. However, since they themselves have endeavored to apply the remedy which will correct the irregularities committed in the municipalities, it must be because they have understood the necessity of this action in order that all of their acts may be guided by justice and reason.

There are some municipalities in this province which merit special mention. The provincial capital, Sorsogon, on account of its having, by its activity, assisted the province in the construction of the road between Sorsogon and Bacon, in being the first to do its share of the work. This town was also able to construct a new and decent municipal building suitable for its purpose, and recently in establishing a system of public lighting; it is also on the eve of putting up a public municipal school.

The pueblo of Gubat, which was able to put its municipal building, which was a veritable palace, in good order after its occupancy by the volunteers, who left it in a very bad state of repair, and did considerable damage to it by removing all of the doors and partitions and doing away with the materials of which they were composed. This town has also a fine municipal school under construction, which would have been finished by this time had it not been for the heavy rains, which still continue throughout the province; and, lastly, this town has also made preparations to establish a system of public lighting. I would also state that this municipality, in order to favor the development of its commerce and agriculture, repaired some of its bridges, after its own fashion, in order that they could be used until the turn of the municipality came for sharing in the provincial appropriations for this purpose.

The pueblo of Barcelona is also deserving of great credit for having undertaken the work of repairing the great amount of damage done to its municipal building, which involved a thorough overhauling of the entire edifice, the putting on of a new iron roof, and replacing all of the windows. Although this work was started during the latter part of the year 1903, it has not yet been finished, on account of the weather having prevented the securing of the necessary materials; however, when the building is finished it will be one of the most beautiful monuments in the province. The old municipal school, which was in

a very bad state, was also repaired, and is now used for children of both sexes. but as this building looks more like a hemp warehouse than an educational institution, the people of this town wish to make an appropriation for the construction of another adequate building for school purposes.

The pueblo of Santa Magdalena was able to build its municipal building and schoolhouse of light materials only, in view of the fact that its funds will not for the present permit anything better.

Matnog, in spite of not being able to agree with the political creed of the provincial governor, has recently come to the understanding that the counsels given to it were nothing but the truth; for this reason the municipal government has been closely following out the governor's instructions, and in order to preserve its beautiful municipal building, which for a long time was in a state of woeful neglect, has now started the work of repairing same, which I hope to see carried through to completion. This building is constructed of mixed materials—that is to say, of masonry and timber. Aside from this, Matnog has put up a municipal school, which is constructed of light materials, owing to the fact that the municipality has not sufficient funds on hand to put up a strong building.

At Irocin, in spite of the fact that it is the only central pueblo of the province where it is necessary to make very large expenditures in order to provide for the needs of the municipality, extensive repairs were made to the old unfinished municipal building, a provisional schoolhouse was put up, where children of both sexes are now taught by American and Filipino teachers, a public lighting service was established, and some sewers constructed in the central and other parts of the pueblo.

Bulan is at present making preparations for securing material for its municipal building and public school. It has constructed 2 kilometers of local road, with the end in view of saving the little business and agriculture left it after the death of its animals.

Magallanes, in spite of its smallness, made efforts to repair its public buildings, such as the municipal building and the old public school, which are constructed of timber and nipa, the municipality being unable at present to afford the use of more expensive materials.

Juban was able to finish its municipal building, which contains all of the municipal offices, the court of the justice of the peace, and the public school. This town is also building a fine road to the seacoast, which is of great importance as an outlet for the products of that district and will continue to be so until the road to Casiguran, a better harbor than that of Juban, is finished. Juban has also finished the construction of a bridge 3 meters wide by 7 meters long, which was much needed to facilitate the transportation of merchandise from Irocin by way of the river and which is brought in as far as the barrio of Banuangurang.

The pueblo of Casiguran started to reconstruct its old municipal building and was able to finish half the work when the bad weather set in and prevented its continuance on account of the difficulty of securing the necessary material. This town also built a bridge with a span of $4\frac{1}{2}$ meters and a length of 8 meters, and has its public school installed in an adequate building rented by the municipality.

Pilar constructed a reservoir that the municipality thought was indispensable for providing the town with water, which is a very scarce article in that vicinity. In order to do this work the water was brought in a canal from the river, at quite a distance from the reservoir. It has planned later to build a pipe line from the reservoir to the pueblo and thus provide the inhabitants with water. Three sewers were also built in this pueblo. They have contributed much to improving its sanitary condition. The municipal school of this pueblo is of a provisional character, it being the desire of the municipality to wait until it has more money on hand before beginning the construction of a stone building for educational purposes.

In conclusion I would say that all the municipalities have their buildings well furnished, with the exception of Castilla, Matnog, Santa Magdalena, Bulusan, and Prieto-Diaz; also that all of them are provided with typewriters, except Matnog and Prieto-Diaz, the latter on account of its recent creation having been unable to provide itself with all that it requires. In spite of this, however, it can point with pride to a public school building 36 yards in length and 10 yards wide which, had it not been for the bad weather, would be now finished, for its construction was due to the rigorous condition imposed by the provincial government to those barrios prior to their being organized as a new municipality.

PUBLIC ORDER.

Fortunately, for a period of over a year Sorsogon has been enjoying peace and good order, and comparative prosperity. Since the disturbances by Colache et al., in the year 1902, no complaint has been made relative to disturbances in the province. From that fortunate date when Esposa and all of his followers were captured, including the two young women who acted as propagandists of his fanatical doctrines, the tranquillity among the inhabitants of Sorsogon was completely restored, due in a large measure to their own efforts as they devoted themselves to their usual pursuits, desiring to be rid of the brutalizing influence which Esposa had exercised over them, and due also to the fact that the large planters awoke to the necessity of repairing the losses that a lack of labor and abnormal conditions had caused to their estates. For over eight months Sorsogon had no constabulary, and yet during this entire period the pueblos have conducted themselves so creditably that the tact and prudence of the municipal councils and the efforts of the municipal police were sufficient to maintain order throughout their respective districts. During the entire time referred to we had only 12 constabulary in the provincial capital who were not incapacitated, as the members of this corps, who came over to Sorsogon after having finished the campaign in Albay, were sick with beriberi and paludal fevers; it having been found necessary to maintain a force of 25 constabulary in the extreme southern boundary of the province in order to prevent the invasion of malefactors from Samar who, had they been successful in penetrating into the mountains of Sorsogon, might have created disturbances which we desired at all costs to avoid.

During the entire campaign in Albay all of the constabulary officers and men were obliged to remove to that province to help the government in putting down the disturbances in that place, the only officers remaining here having been First Lieut. and Inspector F. J. O'Grady, supply officer, and Mr. Furlong, who was in command of the detachment at Santa Magdalena, in the southern part of the province, stationed there to prevent incursions of fanatics from Samar. The western part of the province was looked after by the scouts and the volunteer organizations of Pilar and Donsol, the latter of which is worthy of special mention, in view of the fact that from the time of its organization until the disturbances in Albay, were completely suffocated, it distinguished itself by its activity and captured the malefactors Silvestre Lindo, who held the rank of captain; Juan Loma, his lieutenant; Catalino Herrera, a sergeant; and 2 corporals, Ramon Llorca and Juan Mapula, together with 16 men. These volunteers, as the result of their careful reconnaissance of the country where they operated, which is adjacent to the Albay boundary, were able to come upon 32 peaceable citizens who, through fear of the bandits from Albay and of the constabulary, were hidden in a large cave, most of them more dead than alive on account of the hunger and privation that they had suffered.

Mr. Furlong, in the southern part of the province, was able to capture 5 escaped prisoners, who were sentenced and sent to Bilibid in July, 1903.

Before leaving this matter it is my duty to do justice to the activity of Mr. Furlong, the only constabulary officer during that period who was in charge of the entire district of the eastern and southern pueblos of the province, and who devoted all of his energies and displayed great zeal in maintaining peace and good order.

On May 22 of this year we had the misfortune to lose Señor Rufino Gerona, the late municipal president of Bulan and the chairman of the committee of public order of this province, a person whose work, probity, stainless honor, and intelligence have won for him the affection of the entire province. He was the indefatigable pursuer of Francisco de la Cruz and Colache et al. during the years 1901 and 1902, never abating his efforts along this line until they were captured. The deeds of the late lamented Señor Gerona speak more for him than all that Capt. and Inspector H. P. Nevill, Capt. and Inspector John W. Swann, Major Garwood, and myself could say about him.

I would also place on record the brilliant conduct of the commanding officer of the Donsol Volunteers, Mr. Aguilar, who cheerfully and with resignation bore up under the privations of the campaign admirably, and defended his territory from invasion by the malefactors of Albay. Neither he nor any of his men received pay other than that furnished by the generosity of the public, and yet not a single abuse was ever reported as having been committed by them, but, on the contrary, these volunteers have been most highly praised on account of their having been able to carry on the severe work of the campaign without any resources other than those within their reach.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is no record of there having been any year in the history of this province when the cholera, either in a sporadic or in an epidemic form, lasted as long as during the last fiscal year. Some pueblos were visited by this disease in a more or less severe form twice.

In January and February cholera was prevalent at Castilla, and again in July and August, this pueblo having been infected from Albay, with which province it has close commercial relations.

The disease reached Pilar and Donsol in March and lasted until May; both of these pueblos were, like Castilla, infected from Albay. Thence it spread to Bulan, which town was visited twice; from there to Irocin, Bulusan, Santa Magdalena, Magallanes, Juban, Casiguran, Gubat, Barcelona, and Sorsogon; thence it returned to Juban for the second time, and from there passed on to Bacon and Bulan.

I must place on record the admirable conduct of Doctor Ruiz, president of the provincial board of health, who on this occasion merited the greatest praise on account of his activity, zeal, and resignation in attending to the wants of all. He visited the worst-infected pueblos, particularly Bulusan, where the inroads of the cholera were terrible, and gave proper instructions to the municipal boards of health as to the manner of fighting the disease, providing them with the necessary medicines for this purpose.

The municipalities were generous in their expenditures for hospital purposes and the isolation of patients, who were furnished with medical assistance and medicines. However, I must state that the system of isolation was not as successful as was thought, owing to the fact that in many of the pueblos of this province there were no doctors who could look after persons so isolated, and it would have been preferable to have allowed them to remain in their own homes, where their families could have waited upon them to the extent of their ability. Paupers were of course isolated in every instance and the very best attendance possible under the circumstances was given to them in the municipal hospitals.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The enthusiasm of the people for education in all of the pueblos is worthy of admiration. There has been a most surprising change in the attitude of the people with regard to this matter. Last year and the one before attendance at the public schools was very small—(a) because heads of families observed that their children and the teachers did not understand one another, the former not knowing English and the latter not knowing Vicol; (b) because they feared that their children were to be taught different religious beliefs from those which they professed; and (c) on account of the little or no importance attached to the English language up to that time. Now, however, fortunately this attitude of holding aloof has changed and the distance separating the public school from the people has disappeared at the same time that fears of parents that the teachers would spread doctrines contrary to those of the Roman Catholic religion were dissipated. To-day the children go gladly to the public schools, for the reason that many of them are able to speak English without slurring over it as during the past, and this is true not only of the children of the better class of families, but also of the poorest people, who have become convinced that education is in no way connected with religious teachings.

The municipalities have passed ordinances making attendance at school compulsory, and there are some that have fixed pecuniary penalties for parents or guardians who neglect the education of their children or wards.

I have already spoken of the activity displayed by the municipalities in the construction of schoolhouses, and have stated that this work would have been more quickly accomplished had it not been for the terrible rinderpest which destroyed the carabao herds of the province.

In some of the pueblos attendance has increased 75 per cent over that of last year and more than 100 per cent over that of previous years, and there is an amount of enthusiasm for education which is absolutely unprecedented.

In the provincial capital the high school, built with provincial funds, is attended by many private students besides those officially sent by the municipalities and maintained at their expense, whose services when they shall have finished their careers will be used for the benefit of the municipalities in the capacity of teachers.

The normal school was opened March 1 of this year with an attendance of some 230, a portion of the students having been turned away on account of the limited capacity of the school building.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

As indicated by me in the beginning of this report, this and the following sections were not drafted by Governor Monreal.

While this gentleman was making preparations for his departure to Manila, en route to the United States, the deputies of the provincial treasurer were being criminally prosecuted for irregularities committed in the discharge of their official duties.

When I took charge of the provincial government, on April 18, the chief deputy, Paul B. Weiss, and Deputy Treasurer Patrick Daly had been convicted of misapplication of public funds and falsification of public documents, and Sotero Villanueva, bookkeeper, and Deputy Treasurers Eusebio Mendiola, Francisco Angeles, Juan Jarque, and Alejandro Jimenez of estafa, their sentences being from six months to twenty-two years each.

The irregularities which had existed in the provincial treasury were of such nature that the services of an expert were necessary to discover them. Governor Monreal, upon leaving the province, was well satisfied of its financial condition, but at the end of the last fiscal year it was discovered that the province owed the insular purchasing agent ₱28,530.44, of which amount ₱26,140.51 was for indebtedness contracted during the administration of Treasurer Fanning for supplies, machinery, etc., ordered for public works.

The fact that this amount was not entered in any of the books in the treasurer's office made it appear that the province was in a good financial condition, and had it not been discovered the difficulties which it will encounter in meeting its obligations and in adjusting its expenses to its income would have been very much greater.

This irregularity has already done harm to the province. The insular government believing, as Governor Monreal wrongly did, in the fictitious financial standing of the province, declined to make us a loan of ₱50,000, which the board had solicited for the purpose of putting up a provincial building, on the grounds that the province of Sorsogon can accomplish this purpose with its own funds.

The provincial treasury showed when the books were last balanced on June 30 that there were ₱16,461.24 on hand, distributed as follows: General funds, ₱388.28; roads and bridges, ₱5,195.71; Congressional relief fund, ₱546.23, and high school, ₱7,331.02; so that having to wait for perhaps six months' revenues in order to pay the debt of ₱26,140.51 the provincial treasury would not even then, after having paid this indebtedness, be as entirely free from embarrassment as would be desired.

The ₱8,197.71 of the road and bridge fund are to pay for two iron bridges ordered some time ago from the insular purchasing agent. Of course I wish to place it on record that the damage done to the province is not the embezzlement of funds, as the articles ordered with this money exist and will be of utility to the province, but had the accounts of the treasury been kept straight the provincial board would no-doubt have reduced the expenditures of the province in proportion to the amount of its revenues and have economized as far as possible in the purchase of costly machinery.

The books showed a balance on June 30 in favor of the municipalities of ₱7,435.58.

The amount expended by the province during the fiscal year 1903-4 for provincial purposes was ₱95,878.04 and \$55,434.91 Mexican, without including the ₱28,530.44 mentioned as owing to the insular purchasing agent.

The amount expended during the fiscal year in permanent provincial improvements was ₱25,971.61, which added to ₱8,707.31 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, makes a total of ₱34,678.92. All of the information relative to the financial transactions of the province during the fiscal year is given in detail in Exhibit A, attached hereto, which was furnished by the provincial treasury, at present under the administration of Mr. C. L. Nash.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

During the fiscal year many public works were carried through to completion under the intelligent supervision of the provincial supervisor, Mr. Stevens. The Bacon road, which passes through Sorsogon and Gubat to Bulusan, is nearly

finished, the only thing lacking being the two iron bridges ordered by the supervisor some time ago from the insular purchasing agent. These two bridges will be paid for out of the funds authorized by Act No. 920, and are not the two bridges referred to by me in the preceding section, which will be paid for out of provincial funds. Probably the entire road will be finished this month, with the exception of the installation of the bridges. Thirty-one bridges, of which seven have not yet been entirely completed, have been constructed along this road, including the two iron bridges mentioned.

The opening of this road has cost the province, the municipalities, and the Congressional relief fund ₱12,184.26, and ₱80,000 from insular funds given this province under the provisions of Act No. 920.

Seven months have been employed in the construction of this highway, a total of 6 miles of roadway having been graded. In order to keep it in condition a gang of road laborers should be constantly employed. Such a corps could very well be employed in arranging those parts of the road which have never been in good condition even from the beginning.

Three miles of the road between Sorsogon and Bacon have been finished at an expense of ₱6,722.51, distributed as follows: Municipal funds, ₱1,252.75; provincial funds, ₱331.20, and Congressional relief fund, ₱5,138.56.

The bridge between Sorsogon and Guinlahon was repaired and a new culvert built, the cost of which was ₱478.75.

In the municipality of Sorsogon a bridge costing ₱1,006.84 was built in the barrio of Talisay at the expense of municipal funds. A canal 800 feet long, costing ₱701.00, was also built at the expense of municipal funds. Several culverts costing ₱194.25 have been built as well at the expense of municipal funds. This municipality is the most progressive one with regard to municipal improvements. One thousand feet of sidewalks have been laid down, and ₱726 have been expended for this purpose, there being a balance left over from the appropriation which will be invested in this improvement.

The following improvements have been carried out in other pueblos of this province:

In Bacon: Three culverts costing ₱343.75, and three more in the barrio of San Roque, of the same municipality, costing ₱429.34; of these ₱145.34 were provincial funds and ₱284 from the Congressional relief fund.

At Juban: Two roads have been graded, one leading from the municipal building to the bay, and the other from the same place to the river. This town also has constructed two culverts and one bridge. The bridge is 1 meter long, and all of the works together, namely, the two culverts and one bridge, have cost ₱10,022.26, ₱8,771.60 of which were from municipal funds, ₱1,038.66 from provincial funds, and ₱212.00 from the Congressional relief fund.

In Casiguran: One bridge 8 meters long, built of iron, with cement abutments, costing ₱3,532.64. Of this amount ₱2,351.36 were from municipal funds, ₱550.00 from provincial funds, and ₱92.00 from the Congressional relief fund, and ₱539.28 spent last year.

Another road between Irocin and the Monbon River was also opened, one-half of the same having been graded. This work was not finished on account of lack of funds, but ₱1,904.75 of municipal funds, were appropriated for this purpose. On this road a bridge 10 meters long has been started, but not finished, ₱3,629.12 having been spent so far, of which ₱3,390.12 are municipal funds, ₱48.00 provincial, and ₱132.50 from the Congressional relief fund.

There has also been 1 mile of grading done on the road from Bulan to Irocin, on which 2 culverts of one-half meter each and one bridge 2 meters long have been constructed. This work cost ₱3,009.60, of which ₱2,691.60 are from municipal funds and ₱318.00 from the Congressional relief fund. This road is a part of the general highway about which I shall speak under the heading of "General conditions."

Bulan has started work on the building of its municipal school, estimated to cost ₱8,500 and which will be finished by the contractor who took the job at the price mentioned by the 31st of December.

There has been 1 mile of grading done on the Pilar and Donsol road with Congressional relief funds, the work having cost ₱4,988.35. Three bridges 2 meters long and 1 bridge 85 meters long, with wooden flooring and cement abutments, have been constructed on the said road, the entire work costing ₱14,692.26, of which ₱6,210.25 are municipal funds, ₱551.25 provincial, and ₱7,930.76 from Congressional relief funds. A bridge of the same structure and size as that built in the barrio of Talisay, jurisdiction of Sorsogon, has been built at Donsol. This work has cost the municipality ₱1,015.37.

The province has purchased a part of the ground upon which it is proposed to build the high school. Said lot measures 632 square meters, at ₱2.00 a square meter, and 1,151 square meters at ₱0.75 a square meter, amounting in all to ₱2,247.67.

The municipality of Sorsogon has donated the balance of the block, measuring 4,127 square meters and 40 square centimeters, together with the building thereon, which is used as a provisional dormitory, with a capacity for 30 male students. The said dormitory is under the management of the principal of the high school, Mr. J. W. Wellington.

The total area, therefore, of the block upon which we purpose to construct the high school, the plans of which have been requested from the bureau of architecture, measures 5,970.40 square meters. This block is situate in this provincial capital on the corner of two streets which lead to Bacon and Gubat. In establishing this dormitory, upon the initiative of the division superintendent of schools, Mr. E. E. Fisher, we have endeavored to take away nothing from the appropriation made for the construction of the high school.

There is telephonic communication between this provincial capital and the barrio of Putiao, the municipalities of Pilar, Donsol, and Castilla. Besides the municipal expenditures for poles, this province has disbursed from its own funds the sum of ₱1,573.75 and in doing so has contributed to an improvement which will be of great benefit to the insular government.

The municipalities of Sorsogon, Gubat, Barcelona, Irocin, Bulusan, and Bulan have already set up the telephone poles and are waiting for the wire, which has not yet arrived from America.

The exhibit attached hereto marked "B," furnished by the provincial supervisor, shows the expenditures, the work realized, and the equipment acquired by this department of the provincial government; some photographic views accompany this exhibit.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the fact in this report that if the supervisor, Mr. Stevens, is to continue in this province it may soon expect a very remarkable improvement, as what has been set forth in this section is the very best praise that could be given.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

To sum up the different matters with which this report has dealt it can be affirmed that from a political standpoint the state of public order in the province could not be improved; with regard to the workings of the different branches of local government, provincial and municipal, although some errors and irregularities of an administrative and financial character have been committed, they will be promptly corrected under the able direction of the chief of the economic department of the province, Mr. C. L. Nash. As regards the municipal officers, there has been an improvement in their conduct of affairs during the past year when compared to the two preceding years; they have displayed greater skill, more good faith, and wider intelligence in complying with their respective duties. This province, thanks to the active campaign for morality started by Governor Monreal since he took the foremost place in this provincial government, a campaign which has brought upon him the name of autocrat from his political enemies, is undergoing a process of regeneration and ridding itself of the caciquism and favoritism that held the law in contempt and turned the current of the administration of justice from the impartiality and equity which would have followed had it not been deviated from its natural course. These two vices were more common among officers of the judicial branch of the government than among those of the administrative, as is proven by the dismissal of several justices of the peace and the great number of resignations from among them.

The justices of the peace, Lorenzo Roque, of Bulan; Santiago Roque, of Bulusan; Leandro Chaves, of Castilla; Tomas Griego, of Barcelona; Pedro Hübilla, of Santa Magdalena, and Benito de Leon, of Casiguran, all of whom were suspended and dismissed with the exception of the two latter, whose cases are still pending, and the resignations of auxiliary justice of the peace, Enrique Tabuena, of Sorsogon; of justice of the peace, Tomás Sarmiento, of Barcelona; of the justice and auxiliary justice of the peace of Magallanes, Fermín Brucelas and Aniceto Judit, and the auxiliary justice of the peace of Bulan, Santiago de Vera, are all evidences of this fact.

None of the presidents or councillors elected during the past fiscal year have been subjected to an investigation nor had charges preferred against them.

As regards business and the financial condition of the pueblos, the action of several hemp-exporting houses that have, during the past few months, made a rigorous classification of said article and have paid the lowest prices for those of the second and inferior classes, has resulted in bringing a financial crisis to this province and a notable decrease in the production of hemp. However, we are thankful that the importers of rice have not increased prices to an exorbitant extent, due perhaps to the fear they have that the government would again place thousands of piculs in the pueblos.

I believe that the financial crisis, through which the province has been passing during the last few months, is not an unmixed evil, as it will operate to improve the quality of the hemp produced in the province, as lately planters have shown themselves content to produce textiles, paying no heed to the quality, probably because a larger profit is made in producing an inferior article, as the better qualities do not bring the prices that they ought to, considering their superiority.

Good results are observed already in many of the pueblos. There is one which has prohibited the use of the serrated knife by an ordinance of its municipal council, and I believe that in time the planters themselves will endeavor to improve their product.

The financial condition of the pueblos during the last few months has been critical to a certain extent, due to the change in the currency system which has created a scarcity of both the old and the new moneys.

As regards agriculture, the cultivators of rice had scarcely begun to hope for better crops than during the past few years when the rinderpest attacked the carabaos, carrying off a great number of them. However, as the principal source of wealth of this province consists in hemp, it can not be said that even the financial crisis mentioned has been able to place the province in a deplorable situation; and while it is true that there is not plenty, there is relatively a considerable degree of prosperity.

With regard to education during the last few months, at the instigation of the provincial government, the municipal councils appointed teachers in the outlying barrios of the towns for the purpose of teaching reading and writing. They are given a small allowance from municipal funds aside from volunteer subscriptions which they receive from parents of the children they teach. This system is being followed out in all of the municipalities, and was adopted to benefit those who live in the most remote barrios and who are unable to come into the center of the town even once a month.

With regard to the high school established in this provincial capital, it is well attended. Two of the students whose expenses were paid by the municipalities have already been appointed teachers in municipal schools.

The division superintendent of schools, Mr. E. E. Fisher, very wisely and with the best of purposes asked the provincial board that the building donated by the municipality to the province of Sorsogon, situate upon the land set aside for the building of the proposed high school, should be used provisionally as a dormitory by 30 of the students. On the 1st of this month it was opened, and there are at present 19 students, which number it is expected will by the end of this month be increased to 30. In order that they may have greater facilities for learning and make more rapid progress in their studies, it has been suggested by the provincial governor to the presidents of the municipalities that male students sent by the pueblos to be educated at their expense live in the said dormitory. To-day they are all lodged therein.

Governor Monreal, prior to leaving the province, opened a subscription for the construction of the high school building, to which the municipalities responded generously, many persons having given as much as 50, 100, 200, and even 500 pesos, the total donations subscribed amounting to 12,000 pesos.

Governor Monreal requested me immediately to begin work on the building so soon as the plans were finished. The supervisor is anxious to begin work, but up to the present time we have not received the plans from the bureau of archives.

Lastly, speaking of the finances of the provincial treasury, though it is true that it owes ₱28,530.44 to the insular purchasing agent, the province can be satisfied over the fact that its roads are improved, that new bridges and culverts have been built, and that ₱34,678.92 have been invested in permanent equipments.

It would be desirable, however, to exercise economy in provincial expenditures, and Mr. C. L. Nash, the acting provincial treasurer, has shown a knowledge of

finance and that he is the man for the place under the circumstances and will become a very valuable member of the provincial board.

In order that these measures of economy may be undertaken, this government would be highly pleased and grateful if the acting provincial treasurer would be appointed regularly to the office he now holds in a temporary capacity.

PROJECTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The provincial board at an extra session held April 5 of this year passed the following resolution:

"To petition the honorable Commission for authority to borrow from the insular government the sum of ₱50,000, which shall be repaid in two years, to cover the estimated cost of the construction of a provincial building which it would be necessary and useful for this government to have in as brief a period as possible on account of the following reasons: (a) It would mean a saving of ₱3,600 a year now paid for the rental of the present building occupied by the provincial offices; (b) it would be a source of revenue from rentals derived from the post-office, telegraph station, constabulary supply store, forestry bureau, and custom-house at this port, and (c) because it would provide better and more suitable offices for the provincial government in the place of those it at present occupies, which do not offer the conditions as to security that the custody of the important documents and other things belonging to the provincial government stored there would demand."

The following resolution with regard to this petition was given on May 11:

"Respectfully returned to the provincial board of Sorsogon. It is not possible at this time for the Commission to make the loan of ₱50,000 as requested. The falling off in our revenues makes it necessary to economize at every point. As I understand it, the province of Sorsogon is in good financial condition and by proper husbanding of its revenues it would in the course of a year be able to construct a provincial building out of its own funds. It will be a very gratifying evidence of thrift and prosperity should it be able to do so.—Luke E. Wright, Civil Governor."

With all due deference for the foregoing determination, I trust I may be permitted to petition the government that in view of all of the facts above set forth relative to the financial condition of this province it would be desirable at the present time, more than at any other, that the insular government extend its assistance to the province by making the loan referred to and thus rid the province of the burden of having to pay ₱3,600.00 each year in rentals.

The estimate that the province of Sorsogon would in the course of two years be able to construct a provincial building out of its own funds, aside from being a highly improbable one, owing to the financial condition of the province which showed a deficit when its books were last balanced, does not answer, in my opinion, the measure of highest economy which it is the duty of the province to adopt in order that it may recover from its losses.

During the interval of two years, counting from this time, which the province would have to wait on the hypothesis that at the end of that period it will be in a sufficiently good financial condition to be able to construct its own provincial building, the province will not have saved the ₱7,200.00 and the further amount of ₱3,600.00 which must be added for the third year needed for the actual construction of the building, and these two amounts together make the considerable sum of ₱10,800.00 which might and could be saved if the insular government would generously desire to free this province from this expense of having to hire a building which, in spite of being costly, does not duly fulfill the conditions which the provincial government requires that an office building should have.

Moreover, the honor of the provincial government demands that it should not lend itself to avaricious exploitation: the assessed valuation of the building occupied by the provincial offices at present is ₱15,000.00 and that of the lot ₱500.00, making a total of ₱15,500.00 for the entire premises. The interest that is paid out of provincial funds, therefore, on the assessed value of the property is approximately 23.22 per cent. Instead of paying so exorbitant an interest it would be preferable to go to the banks and borrow at 8 per cent, as it would mean a saving and at the same time it would deliver members of the provincial board from the mortifying position of being taken for guileless persons who can be easily exploited.

The fact that the provincial government has been paying rent for the building for a period of three years beginning with July, 1902, and that if it continues

to do so for two years more it will have paid an amount equivalent to the value of the building should not be lost sight of.

I am fully convinced that the insular government will accede to the petition of the provincial board above transcribed.

PROJECTED WAGON ROAD BETWEEN SORSOGON AND BULAN VIA BUHATAN, CASIGURAN, AND IROGIN.

The provincial board, at an extra session held June 21, 1904, among others, passed the following resolution:

"After consideration of the report submitted by the provincial supervisor relative to the proposed wagon road between Sorsogon and Bulan, via Buhatan, Casiguran, and Irocin, the provincial board petitions the honorable Philippine Commission for an appropriation of ₱300,000.00, or the part of this sum which may be considered adequate, for the construction of the said highway."

The projected road has a total length of 40½ miles and after leaving the town of Sorsogon will pass through the important barrios of Buhatan, Abuyog, Boton, Santa Cruz, and San Vicente to the municipality of Casiguran, a distance of 13 miles; thence to the municipality of Juban over a road already constructed, 2½ miles; from Juban through the barrios of Rangas, Caladgao, Bolos, Omagon, and Monbon to the municipality of Irocin, 12½ miles, and from this latter place through the barrios of Buenavista, Casini, Gate, San Ramon, and San Juan to the municipality of Bulan (this road is nearly made), 12½ miles.

If the insular government has thought the road uniting Sorsogon and Bulusan via Bacon, Gubat, and Barcelona of great importance, in spite of the fact that these pueblos are coast towns and for that reason offer more facilities for inter-communication, the greater importance of the projected road, which passes through pueblos and important barrios that have difficulty in reaching the sea, can not be denied.

The wagon road which will unite Sorsogon and Casiguran, passing through Buhatan, Abuyog, Boton, Santa Cruz, and San Vicente is of such great importance commercially that it will cheapen the transportation of articles produced and consumed on the plantations which now have to be conveyed by water, a means not available during the southwestern monsoon on account of the great difficulties and dangers encountered at that time of the year, sometimes resulting in loss of property and even of life.

Both Sorsogon and Casiguran would be greatly benefited in their agriculture and business through the facility in transporting the products and articles imported for local consumption. It is calculated that through this means business and agriculture would be favored to the extent of 10 per cent.

The road from Irocin to Juban will be of great mercantile and agricultural importance in view of the fact that both of these pueblos are the largest hemp producers in the province. The large property owners of Juban need a wagon road for the transportation of hemp, specially at this time when the lack of carabaos and horses makes transportation on the backs of carriers exceedingly expensive.

The freight on 1 arroba of hemp from any of the barrios of Irocin to the pueblo costs at present about 25 centavos, but if the road were built carts could be used, drawn by carabaos or horses, carrying at least 40 arrobas apiece at an expense of from 2 to 3 pesos, that is to say, from 5 centavos to 7 centavos the arroba. This great advantage in cheap freight would also obtain with regards to articles imported for local consumption in the hemp-producing districts.

If the proposed wagon roads from Sorsogon to Casiguran and between Juban and Irocin are of great importance from a commercial and agricultural standpoint, that from Irocin to Bulan would be no less advantageous and necessary. Irocin, besides being situate in a rich agricultural center, has no market other than Bulan, which is the only outlet for its products and where it is obliged to purchase all articles for local consumption not grown in its own district.

It is calculated that the normal production of Irocin amounts to in the neighborhood of 26,000 piculs of hemp per year, while the local consumption of foods and merchandise in that pueblo amounts to: Rice, 18,000 piculs; native vino (anisado), 9,000 arrobas; coal oil, 1,500 cases; salt, 1,200 canaves; flour, 1,200 sacks; 200 cases of cigarettes (2,000 packages to the case), and some 3,000 quintales of general merchandise.

The freight on hemp via Bulan or via Juban would cost to-day about ₱52,000.00, and that on articles shipped in for local consumption some ₱68,200.00, making a total of ₱120,200.00.

With a road which could be used the entire year by carts or locomobiles the transportation of the same amount of freight would be ₱60,100.00, and leave a sufficient margin of profit for the freighters, which shows a net profit in the transaction to Irocin of 50 per cent. If the road would pass through the barrios of Gate, San Ramon, and San Juan, whose amount of business is about 55 per cent of that done by Irocin, the savings in freights to the three barrios mentioned can be calculated at about ₱25,000.00 per year, without counting the benefits to be derived from the increased production of rice, which in Bulan is quite an important factor.

The insular government, that did not hesitate to appropriate ₱80,000.00 for the benefit of the municipalities of Bacon, Gubat, Barcelona, Bulusan, and their barrios, when it has taken into consideration the great importance to commerce, agriculture, and industry which will be derived from the opening of the proposed highway, will no doubt favor the recommendation made by the provincial board at an extra session held June 21 of this year, the text of which I have transcribed above.

Respectfully submitted.

VICENTE DE VERA.
Acting Provincial Governor.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EXHIBIT A.—*Revenues and expenses, province of Sorsogon, fiscal year 1903-4.*

	Philippine currency.	Local cur- rency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1903	₱16,886.02	<i>Pesos.</i> 4,054.07
Collections:		
Land tax, provincial	16,954.59	16,009.47
Land tax, municipal	22,605.51	22,145.76
Registration of property	53.00	
Provincial launch	194.75	1,322.50
Provincial and municipal taxes:		
Industrial	48,022.44	28,522.96
Cedula	31,537.00	6,118.08
Stamped paper and stamps	4,332.93	4,330.09
Carts	193.00	105.00
Municipal tax	18,832.66	33,198.48
Miscellaneous collections:		
Sales of property	14,308.53	
Rents	1,569.68	540.00
Sales of rice	3,506.10	21,833.20
Return of differences, etc., by auditor	638.00	198.98
Received from insular treasury warrants:		
No. 1620. Forestry returns	550.63	
No. 2041. Forestry returns	1,179.93	
No. 2149. Schools, act 858		10,021.23
No. 2677. Forestry returns	1,403.74	
No. 2846. Forestry returns	714.23	
Exchange and difference in money	45,849.29	86,074.71
Total	228,832.21	185,004.46
CREDITS.		
Expenses for provincial purposes	95,878.04	55,434.91
Payments to municipalities	77,438.42	77,509.81
Exchange and difference in money	31,568.93	52,069.74
Balance, credit:		
General funds	388.28	
Roads and bridges	8,195.71	
Congressional	546.23	
High school	7,331.02	
Balance to credit of municipalities	7,495.58	
Total	228,832.21	185,004.46

EXHIBIT B.—*Expenditures: labor and material.*

	1903.	1904.
Bridges	P4,714.28	P25,241.86
Buildings	2,945.50	12,757.07
Roads	7,580.09	29,321.29
Miscellaneous work	3,818.71	35,335.49
Total	19,058.58	102,565.71

	1903.	1904.
Miles of wagon road at end of fiscal year	9	21
Bridges and culverts completed or started	3	48
Mules belonging to province	2	28
Cattle belonging to province	0	8
Permanent equipment	P8,707.31	P25,971.61
American employees, per month, authorized for supervisor's office	1	10
Filipino employees, per month, authorized for supervisor's office	89	12
Total annual salaries authorized for employees	P6,960.00	P30,900.00

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF SURIGAO.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF SURIGAO,
Surigao, January 6, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report for the year 1903, as provided for by act 83:

POLICE, AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER.

Public order in this province was disturbed but one single day during the past fiscal year. On March 25 a gang of bandits, led by Adriano Concepcion, killed Inspector Clark, Philippine constabulary, and succeeded in taking with them the rifles from the barracks in this provincial capital. Subsequently many captures were made, and nearly all of the stolen arms were recovered. Sixty-eight of the men under Adriano Concepcion were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Since this incident, when they were taken by surprise, the constabulary have taken the greatest pains in complying with their duties, the inspectors having succeeded in inculcating discipline and good order throughout the entire province. About last November the governor of Misamis informed me by telegraph that many prisoners in his province had broken jail and were coming in the direction of Surigao, but I was unable to learn anything as to their appearance in my territory, neither the constabulary nor the municipal presidents having been able to give any information on this point, notwithstanding that they were duly notified of the fact of the jail break by me and instructed to exercise the greatest vigilance in the outlying barrios, especially those bordering on the province of Misamis.

The municipal police leave much to be desired, but this is a problem difficult to solve, owing to the poverty of the municipalities. In order successfully to reach a solution it would be necessary to amend the municipal code and to effect a still greater consolidation of the pueblos. The consolidations approved by the Philippine Commission under the provisions of act 953, reducing the 34 municipalities to 29, have resulted in a great deal of discontent and not a few protests to which I have paid little attention, believing them improper and uncalled for. The amendment of the municipal code, above indicated, has for its purpose the giving of a certain degree of autonomy to the pueblos which have been annexed through the consolidation act applicable to this province, in order to avoid absorption and the tyranny of the officials living at the seat of municipal government, for it is only by harmonizing the different contending elements that the consolidations can be made acceptable to all. The objection to fusion under the present municipal code is well grounded, when it is borne in mind that all of the natives have been brought under the domination of petty tyrants and caciques. During the three months that I have been at the

head of the administration of this province it has been impossible for me, because of lack of adequate transportation, to visit all the pueblos which it was necessary for me to do in order to draft the amendment of the municipal code referred to and to submit a plan for a further and more suitable consolidation of the several municipalities. The recently carried-out consolidation of Jabonga and Kabarbaran was not well considered, as Jabonga is three times nearer to Mainit than to Kabarbaran, for which reason the annexation of Jabonga should have been to the former and not to the latter.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

Another one of the powerful reasons which would advise the fusion of many municipalities is the lack of educated men capable of discharging the duties of a municipal official, which has resulted in the fact that, with the exception of two or three, in none of the municipalities are the records kept in accordance with the provisions of the municipal code. In these municipalities there are generally one or two persons who are in reality the rulers of the town, and whose influence if good we must be grateful for and if evil we must abominate, for in the latter case they are nothing more or less than cliques.

The contents of the next preceding paragraph are applicable to the justices of the peace, for this reason the administration of justice in the pueblos demands a prompt reform, which would result in giving an adequate compensation to these judicial officers, who should be lawyers, or at least men of sufficient education for the positions, and which should at the same time give to each justice of the peace jurisdiction over three or four municipalities, so that the salaries may be paid out of municipal funds in case it is thought preferable to make their maintenance a municipal charge, or for purposes of economy if their salaries, like those of judges of first instance, are to be paid out of insular funds.

During the fiscal year 44 municipal officials have ceased to hold office either through death or resignation. To this number must be added one municipal president and one justice of the peace dismissed as a result of criminal prosecution and conviction by Judge McCabe.

HEALTH.

The sanitary service is very deficient on account of the lack of employees and funds. The provincial doctor is paid by the insular government, and it is he who has personally to attend to vaccinations in many of the pueblos.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

There has been an increase of 20 teachers paid by the municipalities and 3 by the insular government, so that at the present time the number of teachers in the public schools is as follows:

Americans who teach in English.....	9
Filipinos who teach in English.....	37
Filipinos who teach in Spanish.....	16
Filipinos who teach in Visaya.....	58
Total	120

These teachers preside over 105 schools, distributed in 29 pueblos and 41 barrios.

Of the 120 teachers, 12 are paid out of the insular funds and 108 by the municipalities. The latter have maintained several students at the provincial capital who attend the provincial schools therein.

The daily attendance of the public schools is 5,866, the enrollment, 8,915; 2,283 is the number taught in the English language.

As may be seen, education is progressing in spite of the war which the friars are making upon the government, availing themselves of the fanaticism of the people.

It would be advisable to institute a school of agriculture in this province or to make this a part of the high school which it is proposed to establish here.

CALAMITIES.

On June 2 a severe storm passed over the province of Surigao, which only left 10 houses standing at Sapao, destroyed 150 including the school at Numancia, and blew down 80 houses and 2 schools at Dapá, causing considerable damage to 150 other buildings.

In June, July, and August, locusts devastated the plantations in several pueblos. This taken in connection with the loss of carabaos caused by rinderpest was nearly a finishing blow to agriculture.

The cholera, dengue fever, and smallpox also ravaged the pueblos, the deaths caused by these epidemics between July, 1902, and December, 1903, being estimated at 3.61 per cent of the total number.

AGRICULTURE.

The 68 sacks of seed rice sent by the bureau of agriculture for experimental purposes were distributed among the pueblos that a few months afterward informed me that the seed had failed to sprout. I can not understand this phenomenon unless the rice was spoiled by the humidity or that it was too old.

For the reasons above set forth there has been a great depression in agriculture, a great deal of rice having had to be imported from Manila, and the inhabitants of this province having had to depend solely on their shipments of hemp, copra, gold, and other products of small importance for their exterior trade.

The effects of the decadence of agriculture might in a measure be remedied if the inhabitants would devote their efforts to industries, but such manufacturing as is done here scarcely deserves that name. Fishing is about the only industry carried on to any extent and upon such a small scale as to prevent shipments to outside provinces, nearly the entire product being consumed locally.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Taxes are collected with regularity but the financial condition of the province is precarious owing to the calamities, which have desolated it and to the inertness of the inhabitants, and also to the fact that the municipal governments are ignorant of the measures which they should adopt for the purpose of encouraging and awakening the individual and collective energies of the community by the gradual introduction into the customs of the people, of those things considered necessary to cultured and civilized life, and by creating suitable and regular sources of revenue.

The province at present owes the Insular government \$4,000 Mexican, but the provincial board has a claim pending with the War Department for \$5,047.21 Mexican, and the return of a launch named *Mercedes*. Both of these claims are pending settlement in the War Department.

The final annual balancing of the province's books showed a cash balance on hand of ₱407.81 and \$4,819.20 Mexican.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS.

A few wagon roads which were fairly well kept up during the Spanish rule have fallen into a state of neglect, especially since the month of July, when the office of provincial supervisor was abolished as a measure of economy. If we had a foreman, so long as we can not get a supervisor on account of the expense, what roads there are might be kept in a good state of repair and new ones opened by following out the plans made by the former supervisor of this province.

VICES PREVALENT AMONG THE INHABITANTS OF SURIGAO.

The use of tuba (a fermented drink made from the saccharine juice of the cocoanut) and spirits distilled therefrom is general throughout the province; many persons drink them to excess, becoming incapacitated for work during several hours, often seeking quarrels which are sometimes of serious consequences.

The custom of smoking opium is growing in many pueblos.

According to the municipal code the municipal governments are sufficiently efficient in arresting the spread of these vices and improving the conditions of the pueblos, but unfortunately it has been observed that they do nothing in this regard themselves, nor do they submit any recommendations in the shape of

ordinances for approval to the provincial board, which would have this tendency. It is not strange that it should be so, for they are not accustomed to act upon their own initiative, but on the contrary, having been educated by the friars, they wait for everything to come from the God above or from the other gods below.

FORESTRY AND MINERAL WEALTH.

These two sources of wealth are scarcely developed, for although there are 32 mining claims recorded in the office of the provincial secretary, active work has not been done on any of them, and with regard to the forestry wealth the state collects annually for timber and firewood only some \$6,000 Mexican, an insignificant quantity in comparison with the vast forests of the province.

At Nonoc there is an excellent harbor, completely sheltered from prevailing winds and surrounded by mountains rich in timber, and of sufficient depth to admit of the construction of a dock. This port and the establishment of saw-mills and wood-working manufactures would greatly increase the revenues from forestry sources and develop the industry of the province.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

To consolidate a larger number of municipalities in order that in each one of them there may be a sufficient number of men capable of exercising the duties of a municipal official.

To provide the province with a foreman in charge of maintenance and repair of public buildings, bridges, and roads, and to open such new roads as can be cheaply and easily constructed.

To provide the province with a launch, if only for three months in the year, in order that the provincial governor may be able to make semiannual visits to all of the pueblos in the province in accordance with the provisions of act 83.

As a measure of economy, to make the salary of the provincial treasurer equal to that of the provincial treasurer of La Laguna, for it is not understood why the latter province, being of greater importance than Surigao, the treasurer of this province should have a larger salary.

To establish an agricultural school, and, if possible, a school of arts and trades also in Surigao.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGO SALAZAR, *Provincial Governor.*

ADDITIONAL REPORT.

SURIGAO, July 7, 1904.

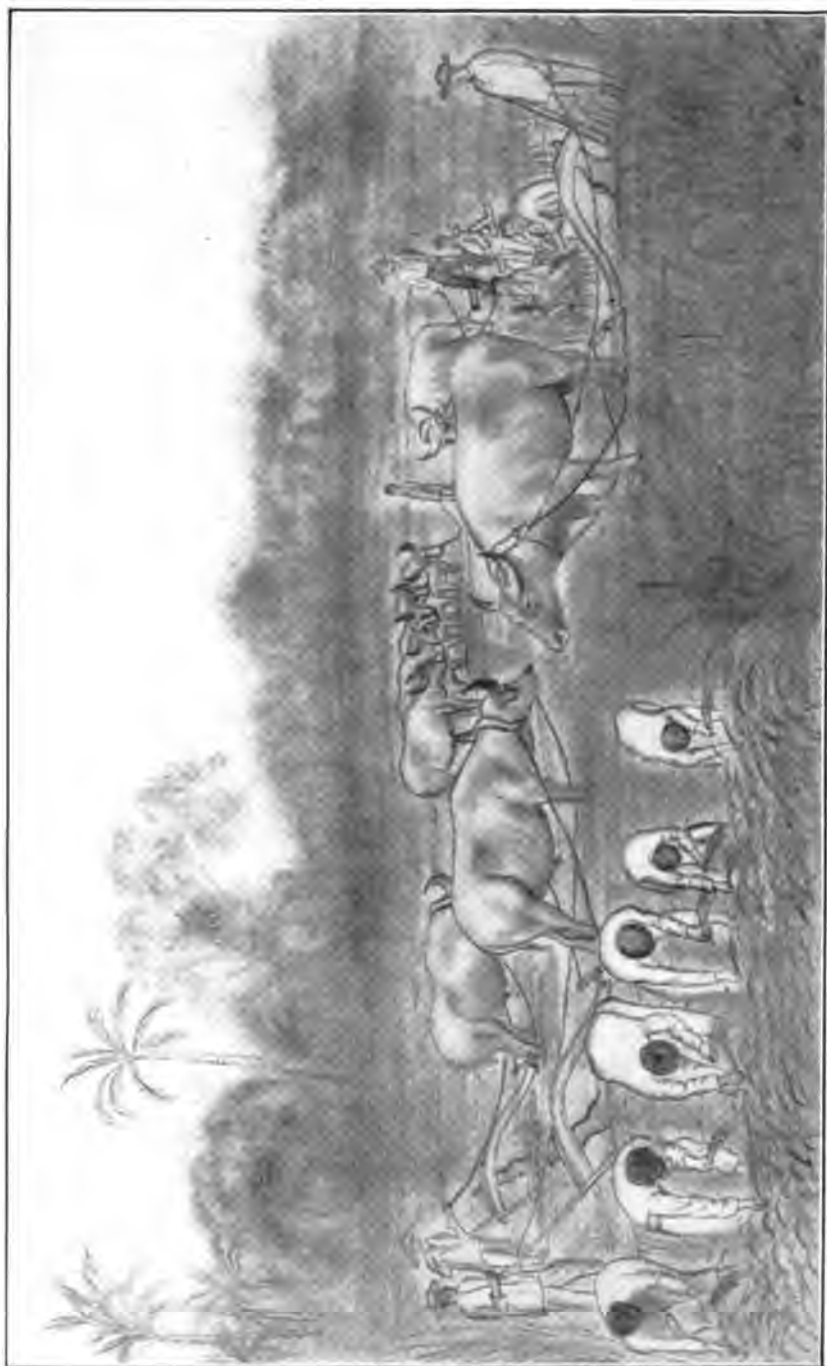
SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following additional report, embracing the months from January to June, 1904, as a continuation of that of my predecessor's, covering the year 1903, which was returned for amendment in accordance with the provisions of act 1044.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE PROVINCE.

After ex-Governor Salazar had submitted his report for the year 1903 the conditions as to peace and good order among the inhabitants of this province improved, although it is true that the balance of the gang of bandits who in the month of March took the constabulary barracks and assassinated Inspector Clark was still at large. During the months of March and April, 1904, several members of this gang, among them Adriano Concepcion, known as their leader, were captured, and the former, as well as the latter, have already had sentence passed upon them by the court of first instance.

With the capture of Adriano Concepcion and the balance of his party, the inhabitants have become convinced that tranquillity in the province would be complete and that they would have an opportunity to devote themselves entirely to agricultural pursuits without being molested by people of evil lives, knowing that throughout the entire extent of the province there was not one single band that devoted itself to pillage and robbery.

The municipal officials entering upon the duties of their respective offices in the month of January, with the exception of those of Nonoc, Bacuag, Claver, Lanuza, Sapao, and Mait, which municipalities are lacking in persons capable of discharging official duties, have all endeavored to improve the municipal administration either by negotiating appropriations for the opening of



PLANTING RICE.

wagon roads, to serve as an outlet for their agricultural products, or by the construction of school houses large enough to contain all of the children of both sexes of school age in each pueblo, attendance being made obligatory.

The construction of a wagon road which shall furnish easy communication between the pueblos of the province would not only be useful and convenient, but is a crying necessity, for without it the provincial government will be unable to exercise any effective action upon the municipalities, principally those situate on the eastern coast of the island known as the Pacific side, where travel by sea in small vessels is impossible during the northern monsoon on account of the great swells of the ocean. Ordinarily this monsoon begins in November and lasts until March, for which reason the councilors of the municipality of Cortés, Tandag, Tago, La Paz, Linao, Hinatuan, and Bislig are not able to meet at the provincial capital on the first Monday of February every two years to exercise the right of suffrage granted them by the provincial act. This great difficulty led the presidentes of the municipalities referred to at the convention held April 8, to recommend to the Philippine Commission that a special law be enacted for Surigao, fixing the first Monday in May instead of the first Monday in February as the date for the election of the provincial governor.

In order to carry out the work upon the provincial wagon road to which I have referred, the services of a road foreman who shall be under the orders of the supervisor-treasurer are necessary.

There has been a recrudescence of smallpox in nearly all of the municipalities of the province and the number of deaths has increased, especially among children. Vaccination was only started last month for lack of employees, as the president of the provincial board of health, the only physician in the province, has been absent in Manila. We have at present two vaccinators who visit the pueblos and are carrying on this work.

During the month of April a severe storm passed over the pueblos of Carascal, Cantilan, La Paz, Lanuza, Cortés, Tandag, and Tago. The damage caused to the latter four pueblos was more considerable than to the first three, both as to houses and crops, especially to plantations of coconuts, hemp, rice, and other food-producing crops. In the face of these calamities I addressed a circular letter to the municipal presidentes, transcribing the provisions of act 517, relative to averting threatened famine, but some of them have answered, telling me of the difficulties they found in the way of making a distribution of public lands to each citizen for the purpose of sowing food-growing crops, as in order to do so it was necessary to clear the land of timber and to burn same, but this can not be done, as it is strictly prohibited by the provisions of other laws, acts 274 and 1148.

The difficulty lies, without any question whatever, in the absolute ignorance of municipal officers with respect to the extent of their districts which are neither surveyed nor separated from each other by boundary monuments. Had this been done prior to the present time the questions arising might have been decided either by the governor or by the provincial board. The inhabitants of the damaged pueblos are jointly engaged in repairing the destruction of the buildings and roads suffered, the provincial government having sent 1,101 sacks of rice to the said municipalities as a relief measure for the succor of the indigent in exchange for labor and the inhabitants of these pueblos have furthermore been granted a free cutting of timber from the public forests for the purpose of repairing damages wrought by the storm, this latter concession having been granted by the forestry bureau.

AGRICULTURE.

The province of Surigao embraces a large extent of fertile land capable of producing all sorts of crops and which, were it in a state of cultivation, would develop commerce and give life to industry and manufacturing, resulting in the general welfare of the inhabitants; however, owing to the sparse population and the fact that the numerous streams of Surigao are not made use of for purposes of irrigation nor utilized for the development of power, and to the lack of good roads, neither agriculture nor industry exist to any extent.

The cultivation of rice should be the principal pursuit of the inhabitants, as it forms the basis of their food, and yet large tracts of rice lands are left uncultivated because of the scarcity of labor and draft animals. The epidemic of smallpox referred to has had the result of preventing the people from attending to their rice fields, and the rinderpest, which during the years 1902 and 1903

ravaged this province, contribute greatly to the neglect of these lands, as well as those devoted to the cultivation of sugar.

Hemp, however, has been much more extensively cultivated than rice, nearly all of the pueblos in the province having set out a few plantations of this textile plant. Cocoanuts, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, and corn are also cultivated, although the last four products are not yielding in sufficient quantities as yet to cover the local demand.

The establishment of a mortgage and loan bank in this province would greatly contribute to the development of agriculture.

INDUSTRIES.

This important branch of human endeavor is not as prosperous as it should be because of the lack of capital and the backwardness of the people.

No agricultural industries, properly speaking, have been established, nor do any manufactories depending upon same exist. For stripping hemp an iron knife (either plain or serrated) and sometimes a serrated section of cane is used.

It has not been possible to introduce new methods in this industry; however, during the month of April I addressed a circular letter to the municipal presidents recommending that they bring to the notice of planters and operators the necessity of doing away with the serrated knife in order to improve the quality of the hemp.

For the past fifteen years a press with a capacity of 200 bales a day for pressing hemp has been established at the port of Bilang-Bilang, and two months ago a machine for the manufacture of coconut oil was set up in this pueblo, although it has not yet begun operating.

In the pueblos of Butuan, Gigaquit, and Tago there are some distilleries which use the sap of the nipa palm, called tuba, as a raw material. The stills employed for this purpose are the primitive apparatus of the type known as tambacan. If modern machinery, as used in other countries, was imported for this purpose the distilleries of this province would yield large revenues to the provincial treasury.

The textile industry does not supply the local demand, and as for fisheries, this subject has been treated upon in the foregoing report. There is not a single machine for planting, harvesting, or thrashing, so useful in saving muscular power, in the entire province.

COMMERCE.

The port of Surigao, situate in the bay of Bilang-Bilang, has a good wharf capable of accommodating large vessels and which can be used by them the year round.

The only commerce of this province is reduced to the exportation of hemp and copra to the cities of Cebu and Manila, and to the importation of rice, textiles, food products, wines, and canned goods from the said places. This trade is carried on by the steamers of three foreign commercial houses established here and some 60 small boats, called bancas and paraos, handled by natives, who do the trading between the coast towns of the province.

During the year 1902, 51,514 piculs of hemp and 4,119 piculs of copra, valued at ₱1,157,902, were exported, against the exports for the year 1903, which were: Hemp to the amount of 65,000 piculs, and 7,000 piculs of copra valued at ₱1,472,000; increase over last year ₱314,088.

The amount of rice imported during 1902 was 65,123 sacks, and during 1903 79,451 sacks. The increase for the year 1903 is due to the smaller variety of rice produced in this province on account of the reasons above set forth.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Notwithstanding the foregoing report it can be stated that the financial condition of the province is satisfactory, whether considered absolutely or relatively.

If the forestry and mineral wealth was exploited and the large area of valuable lands properly cultivated the revenues of the provincial treasury would be greatly increased. During the year 1902 (January to December) there was collected for industrial taxes, certificates of registration, and land taxes, the sum of \$37,914.23 Mexican. During a like period for 1903, ₱3,734.40 and ₱62,917.73 Mexican.

The increase of last year over 1902 amounts to ₱28,737.00, and could not be more satisfactory.

The passage of Act 1100, which treats of the revision of the assessment, it is hoped will result in increased revenues to the provincial treasury.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The backwardness of the inhabitants of this province in all that refers to their social and political education is truly deplorable. The presidents and municipal councilors, who have been accustomed to wait for everything to come from their superiors, did not know what rule to follow when the Municipal Code was put in force. They did not know their duties and the presidents exercised an authority analogous to that exercised by the old *gobernadorcillos* of the past rule, who governed municipalities without regard for the opinions of the council.

This procedure on the part of the presidents has been consented to by the councilors, because they were in the belief that their duties and their rights were limited to approving the mandates of the president.

At present the presidents and councilors of some municipalities are studying the Municipal Code, in order to be able to put into practice the provisions and regulations which govern the actions of each. Evidence of this can be found in the numerous resolutions and ordinances of various municipal councils submitted for approval to the provincial board during the past six months, and it is to be hoped that in time all of the municipal officials will learn the importance of their offices and of discharging their duties in accordance with the law.

I must confess that the administration of some of the municipalities is defective, making it impossible for the provincial officials to comply with some of the provisions of the central government with the promptness desired. Moreover, these municipalities are scarcely self-supporting, nor will they prosper for some time, owing to the lack of sources of revenue and also to the want of competent persons for their government.

It is my opinion that municipalities of this class would be better off if they were to be annexed to others where better conditions prevail.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

Before finishing this report I have thought it advisable to lightly deal with the matter which merits some attention—the religious question.

The priests of the Benedictine order are at present in possession of churches and convents in the pueblos of Surigao, Gigaquit, Cantilan, Tandag, and Dinagat, and the Jesuits of those of Butuan, Talacogon, and Veruela.

All of the other pueblos have churches and convents which were constructed by the people, but have no Roman Catholic priests. The municipal corporations, in the belief that as representatives of the people they could exercise the rights of ownership over the said buildings, allege that it is they who are now in possession, but the Roman priests have protested against this and claim that they have the rights of property and possession of all buildings devoted to worship, according to the Roman Catholic religion, even where the buildings have been constructed at the expense of the people, and upon these grounds claim possession of the same from the executive authorities. Such was the basis of the two claims presented by the Benedictine priest, Friar Eladio Alonso, to the churches and convents of Melgar, Libj6, Tubajon, Timamana, Tago, Lianga, Numancia, Cortés, and Tigao, who set forth in the said claims that he suspected that certain persons of high rank were fomenting the fire of discord in this matter.

Believing it my duty to do so, I addressed an official letter to this priest, asking that he be pleased to send me the names of the persons he suspected, and in answer thereto he stated that it was impossible for him to give the names and, exercising his privileges as a preacher, added that I might consult the Spanish Academic Dictionary with regard to the explanation of the word "suspect." Such has been the conduct observed up to the present time by Friar Eladio Alonso, Vicar Forrain. Although this case, in my opinion, relates to the establishing of property rights or rights of possession over the said churches and convents, and therefore falls within the jurisdiction of the courts of justice to decide, an investigation of the charges brought against the municipal officials is being made.

The desire to have a priest constantly in the pueblo to say mass and administer the sacraments is the apparent reason why the residents of Placer have asked that a priest of the Filipino Church be sent them from Cebu. This same desire is shared by other pueblos where there are Roman Catholic priests. For this reason, when the Aglipayan priest arrived at the pueblo of Bacuag upon the invitation of its townspeople, the latter drove the Roman Catholic priest out of the convent, but executive measures were immediately taken in the premises, and possession of the church and convent of Bacuag at once restored to the Roman Catholic priest.

At present there are two priests of the Filipino Church in this province, and though it appears that this church has gained many adherents, and that ignorance and religious fanaticism are common to the majority of the inhabitants of this province, it is hoped that tranquillity and good order will be maintained in the future as they have been maintained up to the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL TORIBIO SISSON,
Governor of Province of Surigao.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF TARLAC.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF TARLAC,
Tarlac, July 1, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of Act No. 83, I have the honor to transmit the present annual report for this province for the fiscal year 1903-4.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROVINCE.

The province of Tarlac is bounded on the north by that of Pangasinan; on the south by that of Pampanga, from which it is separated by the Parua River; on the east by that of Nueva Ecija, from which it is separated by the Chico River; on the west by Zambales, from which it is divided by a range of mountains. This province would therefore be divided from all of the adjacent ones by natural boundaries if the small pueblo of Bautista, belonging to Pangasinan, situate on the railway, were to be annexed to Tarlac, as in that case the boundary between the two provinces would be placed at the Agno River.

MUNICIPALITIES.

In consequence of the law consolidating the municipalities, those in this province have been reduced to the number of nine, to wit: Camiling, Paniqui, Pura, Moncada, Victoria, Concepcion, Tarlac (the provincial capital), Capas, and Bamban. The first named is a municipality of the first class, the two following of the second class, and the two last of the fourth class.

CENSUS.

It can be said that the most important event at the beginning of the year 1903 was the preliminary work done for the purpose of insuring the success of the census in this province. This work was initiated and instructions were received for carrying it on in December, 1902, during the stay in Manila of the provincial governors. The work was started in this province on the 2d day of March, 1903, the date set in the proclamation of the governor of the Philippine Islands, and ended on the last day of June of the same year, without there having been any obstacle in the way of the successful termination of the labors of the enumerators. The census showed, among other interesting data, a total population for the province of 133,397 inhabitants. The full details were sent in June of that year to the director of the census of the Philippines.

REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT UPON REAL ESTATE.

About the middle of February the board of revision of the assessment was organized under the provisions of Act No. 582. In order to give the best opportunity to property owners for the presentation of their complaints and to become

informed of the local conditions prevailing at each place, the board decided to meet in each of the municipalities, which it did during the period embraced between the end of March and the last of June. The result of the labors of the revisory board was an important lowering of the valuations of realty all over the province, favorable in a high degree to the property owners, but resulting in decreased revenues to the provincial and municipal treasuries. The latter are at present rather hard pressed for funds, and among them there are not lacking some that have appealed to the provincial board for loans.

LOCUST BOARD.

On August 20, 1903, the provincial locust board was organized, in accordance with the provisions of act No. 817. It was due to the strict measures and regulations, copies of which were sent to all of the presidents of the municipalities, that the total extermination of the plague in this province was effected. There contributed not a little to this result the activity of the local authorities and the assiduity and disinterestedness which seconded the work of the board in the extermination of locusts, not only on the part of property owners, but of the entire community that lent its assistance gratuitously. Thus the province was able, without the expenditure of money or the distribution of rice for this work, to exterminate a total for all of the municipalities of the province of 1,561 cavares and 23 gantas of locusts.

MEASURES ADOPTED AGAINST FAMINE.

Notwithstanding the fact that locusts destroyed the majority of the plantations of sugar cane, rice, and corn, farmers at once realized that it was, at any cost, necessary for them to put in new crops, either of the same kind or of some other, upon which they could rely for food. Thanks to their foresight, they are now freed from the terrible specter of famine, although the long-continued drought retarded the growth and development of their plantations. With the prospects of a good harvest and the distribution of government rice to laborers on public works, the province feels that it can get along until the next harvest.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

In spite of the fact that this province, like many others, has been in a precarious state as a result of the lack of draft animals, disastrous fires in several of its pueblos, the drought, the locust plague, and other calamities through which it has passed, it was not deterred from taking an active part in the St. Louis fair, being second in rank among the Philippine provinces in the number and importance of its exhibits. Up to last September this province had sent to the exposition board at Manila, upon its own initiative and free of all expense to the board, according to the board's figures, 1,720 exhibits from 124 exhibitors. This does not include many articles sent subsequent to the date mentioned. The resources of the province, developed and undeveloped, and much other information tending to give a slight idea of the natural wealth of this region, were described in detail in the report sent last August to the president of the St. Louis Exposition board at Manila.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Very extensive and important public works have been carried out during the fiscal year. Among them may be mentioned the roads connecting important municipalities of the province, such as that between Paniqui and Camiling, 12 miles in length, and the solid reconstruction of the road between Tarlac and Victoria, 10 miles in length; that from Tarlac to La Paz, 11 miles; that from Capas to Concepcion, 4 miles; that from Capas to O'Donnell, 11 miles; that from Gerona to the consolidated pueblo of Pura, 3 miles; that from Gerona to Paniqui, 5 miles, and that from Paniqui to the consolidated pueblo of Anao, 3½ miles, to which must be added the construction and repair of many bridges and culverts of wood and masonry and also of cement. The cost of this work was at first paid out of provincial funds exclusively, but subsequently the rice given by the government was also used for this purpose. It is worthy of note that all of the labor for this work was obtained in the province, none having been secured from other places.

The construction of the high school in the provincial capital, carried through by Filipino laborers under an American foreman, is another important public

work. The total cost to the provincial funds was ₱9,035.23 and \$12,877.00 local currency. The opening of this school, which was honored by the presence of Commissioner Smith, secretary of public instruction, took place on December 30, 1903, Rizal day. The first regular school term opened in the beginning of January, 1904.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the year covered by this report public instruction in this province has progressed considerably. There has been an increased attendance over last year in the municipalities and in the barrios, the figures being 2,930 boys and 1,252 girls last year, against 5,096 boys and 2,518 girls (including the high school) this year. As an evidence of the progress of the students, several young scholars from the provincial school have been appointed teachers of municipal schools; some of them have been paid out of municipal funds and a few out of insular funds. The province has had the satisfaction of seeing that in the report of the general superintendent of education for the Philippine Islands it has been placed in the front rank of the most advanced provinces from an educational point of view, and of the fact that it was one of its schools which had the honor of receiving from his own hands a flag from New York to be given to the best school in the archipelago.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is slowly improving in this province. The field of cultivation is widening so that lands formerly uncultivated are now under the plow. The largest increase has been in the cultivation of the sugar cane. This is due, perhaps, to the increase of live stock in the hands of farmers purchased from private parties or from the government; also to the complete extermination of the locust plague, which has been a discouraging factor of the situation on account of its destructiveness. There has been a great falling off in business in forestry products, owing to a fall in prices and the recent severe restrictive legislation on the utilization of forestry products.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

With regard to mortality in the province, the cholera made its appearance anew in the month of July, 1903, continuing until November. The number of cases was 900, and of deaths 675. The number of deaths in this province, including those just given, from January, 1903, to May of this year, the period of this report, amounts to a total of 6,187. During the same time there were 10,261 births.

The rinderpest has caused great ravages, and is still rife among carabaos that have been weakened by repeated epidemics, and which have been acquired by their owners at great pecuniary sacrifice. For this reason the insular government sent two veterinary surgeons to this province to look after and immunize the surviving members of the former herds in Tarlac.

PUBLIC ORDER.

During the period embraced by this report there has been no event of note or disturbance worthy of mention to disquiet the general tranquillity and order, with the exception of the formation of a band of robbers at Moriones for the exclusive purpose of stealing cattle. All of the principals and members of this band were apprehended and duly convicted by the court of first instance of the fourth judicial district, which includes this province.

The notorious Felipe Salvador and his people have been marauding in the vicinity of this province for some time, principally in the outlying barrios of Concepcion, in whose dense forests, which are a part of those lying in the province of Nueva Ecija and the Chico River, Salvador found an easy refuge, changing his base from one side of the said river to the opposite side to suit his convenience; but owing to the active operations of the constabulary of both provinces in connection with municipal police of Concepcion, though not captured, he has been separated from his followers and expelled from this province, where there is no further news of him, and tranquillity is enjoyed in the full sense of the word.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

During the fiscal year of this report the following revenues have entered the provincial treasury: ₱168,897.01 and \$84,443.30 local currency and Mexican money; the expenditures for the same period being ₱134,182.80 and \$84,398.83 Mexican, pesos and local currency, leaving a balance of ₱34,713.05.

The value of the rice donated by the insular government for wages of laborers on public works amounts to ₱24,748.70 and 28,968.69 pesos local currency.

The honorable Philippine Commission, having a knowledge of the true necessities of the provinces and the country in general, as frequently as is desirable, drafts and enacts the laws, which tend day by day to improve the condition of the archipelago and its inhabitants, either socially or economically or politically and intellectually. For this reason I refrain in this brief report from making any suggestions, as their substance would simply be a repetition of recommendations which this provincial government has already submitted in former reports and communications.

Respectfully submitted.

MANUEL DE LEÓN,

Acting Governor Province of Tarlac.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF TAYABAS,

Lucca, July 8, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044 of the Philippine Commission, I have the honor to submit to your consideration the present annual report of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, embracing all matters relative to the administration and progress of this provincial government, and also including complete information as to the general, economic, financial, commercial, industrial, and political conditions of the province, and an additional report of that important branch of the government, public instruction.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

When I took charge of the government of the province on May 4, 1903, vice Governor Bandholtz, now colonel of constabulary in command of the second district, I found the province in a state of complete peace and tranquillity, there being nothing indicating the presence in it of a single band of ladrones, in contrast to the adjacent provinces on the east and west, where these disturbing elements still exist. To bring about such political condition reveals an immense amount of labor on the part of my predecessor, and it is but just to render the homage of our applause to so worthy a governor, whom the superior authorities have justly compensated by promoting him to the important and delicate office he now holds.

It was necessary, however, to make use of all practical means to preserve such conditions. Batangas, Laguna, and Cavite on the west and Albay on the east, especially the last-named province, where brigandage showed the most alarming activity, making it necessary to reconcentrate the people of the barrios, constituted a constant menace to the tranquillity of Tayabas, making it imperative to keep a strict watch over the boundary line of the said provinces.

As a result of an understanding between the senior inspector of constabulary of the province and the chief of that organization, detachments were stationed in several municipalities, while the municipal police of all the pueblos were furnished shotguns, revolvers, and a sufficient amount of ammunition, under guaranty of bonds put up by the municipal councils in accordance with the provisions of law. And it so happened that some of the pueblos having received timely information of threatened raids were, thanks to the vigilance exercised and interest displayed by the municipal presidents, able to prevent it, until a band composed of some twenty men armed with rifles was able to surprise, first the pueblo of Catanauan, then Gumaca, and later Macalelong and Alabat. This it was able to do by a ruse, which was successful in taking the said pueblos by surprise. The ladrones presented themselves at night, dressed in the uniform of the constabulary, and announced to the presidents that they were making the rounds of the pueblos in search of the enemy. In this manner they got

possession of a large part of the arms of the municipal police and committed many depredations and robberies of stores kept by Chinamen.

These barbarous acts constituted a species of parenthesis in the peaceful life of the province, and naturally all of the efforts of the authorities were bent to forestall any attempt of this band to play such tricks on the pueblos, to accomplish its annihilation, or to recover the stolen arms. The efforts of the loyal forces and the presidents of the pueblos were crowned with the greatest success, for not only were nearly all of the arms recovered, but a portion of the members of the band surrendered, others were taken prisoners, and the balance were driven out of the province.

With the exception of these acts, the last of which took place in January of this year, nothing has disturbed the tranquillity of Tayabas. Now it is possible to travel over any road day or night without the least danger to life or property. It can be confidently asserted that Tayabas is to-day one of the provinces of the archipelago where perfect order prevails, where the support of the authorities is general, and where every idea not in harmony with the welfare and progress of the province is rejected.

Unfortunately, the conditions of the province from an economic standpoint are not so alluring. In general, it can be said that poverty is prevalent in all of the municipalities. This deplorable fact appears to apply to all of the other provinces of the Philippine Archipelago.

The decadence of agriculture, which had its origin in a series of calamities that overtook this country, commencing with the revolution and lasting to the present day, produced this result which bears upon the pueblos and threatens to annihilate them. It is true that the government has done a great deal to save them, but it must necessarily do something more in order that famine, whose shadow is cast upon the Tayabas horizon, shall not assume a tangible form in all of its horrible aspects. The pueblos have struggled and are struggling, however, and are prepared if not to avoid all of its consequences at least to attenuate a great part.

SOCIAL ASPECT.

The change wrought in the social conditions of the province is in truth great. Having doubtless learned a lesson from the harm resulting from factions, the isolation implied by egotism and persistence in the practice of vicious customs, there is a marked tendency to union of all social elements in order that a common effort may produce those results which make a people happy.

Centers of learning, mercantile companies, industrial enterprises, everything which constitutes a sign of progress, is projected, organized, and established in spite of the precarious situation of the province and perhaps owing to a desire to pass safely through it. No traces of past antagonism exist, nor is race hatred, at one time the source of serious differences, in evidence. Many who but a short time ago were mortal enemies live amicably together, jointly engaged in the labor of erecting the edifice of their felicity, founded upon an identity of purposes and having for its pinnacle the development of the natural resources of the pueblos.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The provincial government has had an arduous task in the administration of the province up to the last third of the year 1903. The revision of the assessment ordered by act No. 582, the extermination of locusts, provided by act No. 817, and the efforts put forth to prevent famine which appeared close at hand, constituted three essential points to which assiduous and careful consideration was given.

In order to finish the work of revision on the date fixed by law, the board of revision had to hold daily sessions, and employed 30 clerks, at \$12.50 each, as assistants. On September 20 the work was finished and the board dissolved.

About this time nearly all of the municipalities were invaded by thick swarms of locusts, the most stringent measures having been taken from the beginning for their total extermination, the measures employed being the customary ones in these cases. Upon receipt of the telegraphic order of August 1, 1903, relative to the organization of a board whose duty it would be to see to the extermination of locusts, and which was empowered to adopt regulations for this purpose, the division of the province into three districts was determined upon, each one of the three members who made up the board, with the provincial officers, having been designated the head of a district to whom the municipal presidents were subordinates. An order for 900 sheets of galvanized iron was placed with the

insular purchasing agent, who sent 450 sheets that were immediately forwarded to the central point of each district. Work was begun with the greatest interest, and although the total extermination of the plague was not brought about, as that was materially impossible, we were able to avoid great damage to the plantations, 80,793 pounds, 7,590 cavares, 334 sacks, and 10 cubic meters, making in all approximately 665,090 pounds of locusts, having been destroyed.

Act No. 517, the purpose of which was to supply the lack of rice by means of plantations of tubers, bananas, corn, and other quick-growing crops with which the Filipinos on similar occasions are accustomed to provide against famine, was rigorously enforced by this office in all of the municipalities of the province, though it was but a corroboration and confirmation of the orders previously issued by the provincial government, that, being convinced of the urgent necessity of taking such a step as one of its most important duties, took the initiative in the matter without waiting for superior orders, and obliged the pueblos to face the situation by making them endeavor in a common effort to redeem themselves and work out their own salvation by tilling their lands.

It is a great encouragement to see how these municipalities realized their true situation, and fully and efficiently supported the desires of the Government. All reports received from municipal presidents gave details of the work done by the inhabitants, and though much of it was lost through the prolonged drought prevailing in the islands at that time, the general situation was improved and the crops saved, which, though they did not sufficiently satisfy all of their wants, prevented deaths from famine in Tayabas, in contrast to one or two provinces where unfortunately such cases occurred, notwithstanding the titanic efforts of the inhabitants to avoid them.

The labors of provincial administration done by virtue of special legislation were followed by others to which preference was given on its own initiative, and not because of superior orders. The development of education, the construction of public buildings, highways and wagon roads, the maintenance of good order in the interior, the improvement of the provincial jail, the instruction and useful occupation given to prisoners, the development of agriculture, and, above all, the clear and simple explanations given to the municipalities of the fundamental principles of municipal government and the wise exercise of individual rights—such, in general terms, are the essential points to which this office consecrated its best efforts in order to guide the province along the path of progress.

For the details of this work I refer to the separate sections of this report, and will therefore not dwell upon them here.

It is well, however, to deal here with those labors done for the purpose of explaining and making clear the theory and fundamental principles of municipal government and the exercise of individual rights, for if apparently of not so great an importance as to merit the best attention of a provincial government, they nevertheless constitute two principal things, the ignorance or wrong interpretation of which might result in deplorable consequences to the municipalities and therefore to setting at naught the efforts of the provincial government in endeavoring to work out their future for them.

To exact from municipal officials and from the inhabitants of a municipality strict compliance with the laws is not a difficult task for the Government, as the laws themselves furnish efficient means to obtain this object. During the period of regeneration of the country, while the pueblos still live in the memory of the past and the popular mass is impregnated with the deep-rooted and mistaken ideas as to what constitutes authority and of the relations between the rights of man and his obligations, it is necessary to concentrate our efforts to the correction of these errors by inculcating new ideas which sustain and create a love for democracy and at the same time make autocracy hateful and abhorrent; to persuade and convince that true sovereignty is popular sovereignty; that is to say, the sovereignty residing in the people; that the personal merit of an individual is measured not by his wealth nor by his influence, but by his wisdom, coupled with his honesty and spirit of justice; and that obedience and respect of authority should not be born of fear of punishment, but of the firm conviction of its necessity for the common welfare, which is the final objective of every popular government. Without this preliminary work, improper, in truth, on the part of a government, we are led to believe that all efforts on the part of those charged with the duty of directing the destinies of the province would be of no avail, for such a course would be equivalent to administering it on a false basis under the erroneous supposition that the administration revolves around an axis which is not the Filipino people, but a

people already fully conscious of its duties and accustomed to a wise exercise of its rights. It is of no importance to devote a portion of the time to this labor at the beginning of the government of these people, but on the other hand, it is a useful and highly patriotic thing to do. And if results are not immediate it is no reason for discouragement, for the seed having been sown we may expect the harvest; precious is the seed, because it involves the vindication of the Filipino character; the ground is fertile, because this is a country that loves all that is worthy, beautiful, and true, and therefore the tree will produce rich and splendid fruit; and if, contrary to all expectations, this labor should prove a failure, he who has accomplished it will always have the reward to compensate him—the reward which is implied in the heartfelt satisfaction of duty done.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The triumph won by this department of the public administration is a source of legitimate pride and an earnest of the bright future in store for the province of Tayabas. Teachers, students, municipalities, all of the elements which enter into the realization of this grand ideal, have understood and have contributed towards its accomplishment, some by giving their knowledge and all their moral and material support.

If an increase in the attendance of the public schools can constitute conclusive proof of the triumph of education, it was certainly proven during the period embraced by this report. Below I give a comparative statement of the attendance throughout the province during the school term of 1902-3 and of 1903-4:

Enrollment:	
1902-3-----	5, 904
1903-4-----	12, 476
Daily attendance:	
1902-3-----	4, 446
1903-4-----	8, 508

If instead of making this comparison between two school years under one system it were to be made between two periods of time or two systems, between that adopted during the past rule and during the present one, the result would be even more surprising and would be ample proof of the assertion made. There are several essential contributory causes which have united to produce this magnificent result, and it is necessary to recognize their powerful influence, such as the excellence of the system itself, the capacity and personal interest of the people, the enthusiasm of the students and of the municipalities, and the zeal and intelligence of a high order displayed by the division superintendent of schools.

It would be idle for me to dwell upon the many excellent qualities of the method followed in the present system of education. Its highest praise is to be found in the present condition of the schools, filled to overflowing with students of both sexes. It is of no avail to argue that present education is, in a sense, obligatory, for it was so during the past. The difference lies in that the children are no longer automatons and now understand the value of what is taught and explained to them; the possession of knowledge even in a rudimentary form makes studying attractive and provokes enthusiasm. The teachers, on the other hand, in accepting the delicate mission of educating the youth, appear to look upon it as the work of apostles and have no purpose other than rapidly to diffuse education, sincerely cooperating with the Government in its noble desire to generalize culture in this country placed by the hand of Providence under its care and protection.

With relation to the municipalities that are passing through a period of financial stringency due to a concatenation of causes recited in the pages of this report, they are giving proofs that they understand the value of acting on a firm financial basis for the future and are making all sorts of sacrifices in the erection of schools, if not with municipal funds, they being lacking, then by means of voluntary subscription of the inhabitants either in money or in work; there being a keen rivalry between the several municipalities as to which shall build schools best and quickest.

There are at present high schools established at Lucena, Lucban, Atimonan, and Marinduque, the first and the last named being old and the other two recently established.

As is known, that at Lucena was built at the time of the organization of provincial governments in view of the fact that this municipality being the

capital of the province it was thought proper to do so. Up to the end of 1903 the provincial treasury paid the rent of the building, but the provincial government erected a building of its own in a central part of the town and this has been in use since January of this year. Recently the provincial board passed a resolution soliciting from the municipality of Lucena a piece of land owned by it upon which to build a better edifice than the present one of a provisional character and constructed mostly of light materials, and as the session has been made building operations will start soon. During the school term of 1902-3 the studies followed in this college included only three courses, that is to say, up to the third year; but during the present term one year more was added, and students are in attendance from all points of the province.

The college established in the municipality of Boac, island of Marinduque, was opened in January, 1902, for the teaching of the subjects included in the three courses. It is a private building, possibly the best one in the island, and its rent is paid by the provincial treasury. The establishment of this institution was solicited with a great deal of interest by the inhabitants of Marinduque in a written petition addressed to the department of the interior.

That of Lucban and the one at Atimonan were solicited by the said municipalities about the middle of last year, their petitions having been promptly attended to in compensation for the great interest and enthusiasm with which those pueblos regarded education. The plans for the projected building at Lucban, which is to take the place of the present one, are worthy of being seen. At present the high school in that pueblo is installed in the municipal building, which by reason of its age is in a ruinous condition, but is a very large building of heavy masonry walls. As regards the building at Atimonan, the municipal council has not hesitated to use its funds for the reconstruction of its old municipal building and to resign itself to the inconvenience of occupying its present building, realizing that the numerous young people living in the different pueblos along the Pacific coast were anxious for and entitled to education under the very best conditions.

The selection of the pueblos where the high schools are located has been amply justified. Lucena, the capital of the province, was the first to demand a high school which would furnish a means of educating its inhabitants and those of the adjacent municipalities. Marinduque, which is separated by sea from the rest of the province, and has a dense population eager for education; Lucban, situate in the interior, and Atimonan, on the Pacific coast, separated from the pueblos of the south by a mountain chain, justly were entitled to the establishment of these colleges, and the realization of their hopes constitutes one of the many proofs of the high regard of the inhabitants of this province for the purposes of the government in favor of the education of the Filipinos.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In all of the municipalities except Baler and Casiguran there are public schools. In the two latter pueblos adequate buildings are being prepared for this purpose, and there is every assurance that soon the benefits of education will be extended to them.

Among all of the existing school buildings those of Lucena and Atimonan are most remarkable for their size and architecture. The first, which was recently constructed, is a two-story building of strong materials, tastily painted outside and inside. It cost ₱14,000, and was constructed under the supervision of an American civil engineer. Besides this building there is a school for girls, which belongs to the municipality, capable of accommodating all of the school children in attendance. The second—that is to say, the building at Atimonan—is of one story, but more spacious and of more severe aspect. It is built of strong materials, solidly constructed, and of very artistic appearance.

The building at Sariaya is also notable; it is not yet finished, however, but it promises to be of great value on account of its solidity and elegance.

That at Santa Cruz, island of Marinduque, for girls, is a large building of strong materials, two stories high, and carefully constructed. This was a private building, acquired by the municipality with funds collected by popular subscription. The boys' school, in the same pueblo, was formerly the municipal building, and very large and solidly constructed, one which the council gallantly gave up in favor of the education of the youth of the town.

Boac, Marinduque, is also provided with a boys' school, constructed of solid materials, and a girls' school, built in 1903.

Lucban has three schools, one of which belongs to the municipality, the other two being rented from private parties.

Tayabas has a very large school, and its council has made a proposition to the provincial government for the acquisition by purchase with municipal funds of the old provincial building, where until recently the court of first instance sat.

As regards the schools in other municipalities, though they serve the beneficent purpose to which they are destined, on account of their capacity and solidity, they are lacking in those excellent conditions possessed by those above referred to.

The manifest interest taken by all of the municipalities in the important matter of education attracts the attention and merits unstinted applause. Very few of them possess municipal buildings, and notwithstanding, do everything in their power to find sufficient funds to provide schools for their pueblos, while those which do have municipal buildings, rather than use them for purposes of municipal administration, turn them over to the department of public instruction, convinced that the generalization of education is the supreme necessity of this country and that the welfare of the people is above the convenience of the governing class.

But if all of the above is the plain truth, if the triumph obtained by Tayabas in its intellectual development has been demonstrated, it is but just to point out that the axis of this movement and the unquestionable authority of its progressive advancement is the present division superintendent, Mr. J. C. Muerman, who is intelligent, zealous, and very active, lives only for education, considering his office as that of a priest and filled with faith in his delicate educative mission, sure of the present and hopeful of the future, undertakes the difficult labor of propagating education, developing plans, directing teachers, exciting the enthusiasm of the students and of the municipalities, and maintaining a firm and unbreakable discipline in all of the institutions placed by the department of education under his care and supervision. The author of this report, who comes almost in daily contact with this upright and intelligent civil servant, has reasons to speak of him as he has done, and feels in his soul great satisfaction in being able to consecrate in this modest work a slight reference to his merit, a reference which honors these pages and is made as a token of sincere tribute of admiration and of justice to him who so worthily complies with the duties of his office.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The important part in the administration of the pueblos represented by the subject at the head of this section of my report demands that the matter be treated at some length, as a simple enumeration of the public works completed during the last fiscal year and of those proposed would give but a faint idea of the labor done by the office of the provincial supervisor.

The roads from Lucena to Tayabas, from Lucena to Pagbilao, from Tayabas to Tlaong, from Tayabas to Lucban, from Sariaya to Canda, from Unisan to Pitogo, from Pitogo to Macalelong, from Mulanay to Catanauan, from Boac to Gasan, from Santa Cruz to Mogpog, from Santa Cruz to Torrijos, from Santa Cruz to the anchorage grounds, a total of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles of repair work and $67\frac{1}{2}$ of new construction. Such has been the work undertaken, in which many thousands of piculs of rice from the fund for the relief of distress in the Philippines have been used. Nearly all of this work is done in such a manner that the roads may be comfortably passed over by all sorts of vehicles.

The topography of the land traversed by the general highway uniting this municipality with the others in the island of Marinduque does not at present permit the use of vehicles, and large appropriations will be necessary to overcome the many difficulties which it is not possible for the municipality of Santa Cruz, owing to its small mercantile and industrial importance, to furnish.

Throughout the different pueblos of the province sixteen bridges have been constructed, all of lumber, besides the provincial building used as a high school at Lucena.

There are 3,000 sacks of rice stored in Atimonan for the construction of roads and bridges in the municipalities of the northern coast of the province—Calauag, Lopez, Gumaca, Atimonan, and Mauban. This work would have been started had it not been feared that if this were done the construction of the road between Pagbilao and Atimonan via the sitio of Malicbuy would have to be abandoned.

This road, whose utility and importance are set forth in the report which I transcribe herein, was opened on February 15, 1904, and is four-fifths finished. In accordance with Act No. 1015 an appropriation of \$87,000 gold of insular funds was made for this work, and its construction confided to the general control of J. G. Vogelgesang, C. E., who has a daily average of 700 laborers under his orders, all of them inhabitants of the several pueblos of the province.

The following is the report which this office presented to the Philippine Commission, asking for its approval of the construction of this important work:

"PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF TAYABAS,

"OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,

"Lucena, Tayabas, November 15, 1903.

"SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the present report relative to the urgent necessity of opening a general road between the pueblos of the Pacific coast of this province and those of this coast, especially with the provincial capital, Lucena; this road to run from Atimonan to Pagbilao, 19 miles in length. Such a road will be a powerful factor in the moral and material development of Tayabas.

"During the time of Spanish rule, and consequently before Tayabas had been enlarged to its present size by the annexation of the districts of Principe and Infanta and the Island of Polillo, the want of such a road was felt by all its governors. Not only was it a defect noted by the provincial government in its administration, but also by all of the inhabitants of the municipalities of the Pacific and those of this coast in their mutual relations, as for the want of it the former and the latter were isolated from one another, and all persons unaccustomed to the hardships of a trip through the virgin forests had to make a roundabout journey along the coast of southern Luzon to Sorsogon, through the Straits of San Bernardino and along the coast of that province, Albay and Ambos Camarines, to reach Atimonan. This was a trip of many miles, necessitating a good deal of time and money even when made by a steamer, which was not very frequent then any more than now.

"If the necessity for such a road was felt by the province before the annexation of the large extent of territory which now forms a part of it, it can be judged what that necessity is with the increased number of pueblos and the development of its interests.

"Considered from any point of view the importance and necessity of the prompt construction of this road is apparent.

"*From a commercial point of view.*—It is evident that by the construction of this road the products of those places through which it will run will find an easy outlet and be marketed at Pagbilao, where steamers call because of its excellent port, instead of being taken to the southern points, where because of the unfrequent calls of steamers they have to be warehoused for a long time, a circumstance that means a good deal of a loss to such products as copra, the chief product of this province, which loses weight by being dried out. Having an easy outlet, it is logical to suppose that production will be stimulated and farmers in order to supply the increased demand will endeavor to broaden their sphere of action by planting more and gathering larger crops, sure of having their labor obtain a just reward. Just as the places to the north and in the central part of the province, through which the projected road is to pass, will be developed commercially, the port of Pagbilao will be transformed, as this place will become the market center and shipping point for all of the products of that part of the province.

"*From a political point of view.*—When the pueblos of the Pacific are united with those of this coast by means of this road it will be easy to demonstrate how readily and frequently they can be inspected, and succored in case of being threatened, and afforded the protection of the authorities, besides being able to extend mutual support. Thus they will live a more tranquil existence and need not think of anything other than their prosperity.

"Politically considered one can see the advantages to be derived of a judicial and administrative character. With regard to the former inasmuch as the court of first instance sits only at the municipality of Tayabas and at Lucena, the inhabitants of the Pacific coast having business with the court will find it easy of access and prisoners brought to the provincial jail from those far-off places will be better guarded, the constant danger of escape when being brought here being done away with. The doing away with the sessions that up to the present time have been held by the court in Mauban will be justified and the

complaints of the inhabitants of those far-off pueblos who are put to a great deal of trouble and expense in complying with duties connected with the court will be done away with. With regard to the administration it is unnecessary to state the benefits to be derived, but the same arguments can be brought in favor of the road from this point of view as have been advanced relative to the commercial advantages. We can not omit to mention the immense advantages which would be obtained to one of the most important branches of the government that up to the present time has been the subject of just criticism and complaint on the part of the public and which constitutes a problem in the Philippines.

"*The postal service.*—By bringing the pueblos closer together the postal service would be greatly benefited and better systematized in each municipality, so that the delivery of mail could be regulated in an orderly manner. If other considerations are not sufficient to fully demonstrate the utility of this road, those which would accrue to the postal service are in themselves enough to justify its construction.

"The government will never be able to find a more fitting opportunity to earn the applause of all than by the adoption of this resolution, taken in order to satisfy a universally felt necessity. It could not make a better appropriation than that for the construction of this road; its realization will be a triumph for the government inasmuch as it will be a duty well done.

"The undersigned governor, who has promised to labor for the happiness of these pueblos and has devoted all of his time to the fulfillment of this promise, would be most highly honored in the eyes of the people if the superior authorities of the archipelago, always solicitous to grant everything which may be done for the common welfare, should support the recommendation which I have the honor to submit to your consideration, and should bring about a prompt realization of so beneficial a public work.

"I am, sir, with the greatest consideration, yours, respectfully.

"R. PARÁS,

"Governor of Tayabas."

Another work of acknowledged importance approved by the Philippine Commission was granted to the province during the past fiscal year—the construction of the road between Lucena and Sariaya, which will place the provincial capital in easy communication with the provinces of Laguna and Batangas, on the west. At present in order to reach the boundaries of those provinces from Lucena over a road which can be used by vehicles it is necessary to take the highway passing through Tayabas, which makes an angle, and a long, troublesome, and very costly trip. An appropriation of \$19,500 of insular funds was made for this purpose and the work will be started soon with laborers from this province, the same as those employed on the Pagbilao and Atimonan road.

The deepening of the channel of the Lucena River, making it navigable for good-sized vessels, so that they can sail up to the wharf, is a necessity which has been long felt and constitutes an aspiration of shipping men, merchants, and other business men living in the provincial capital. Some six months ago a civil engineer was sent by the Commission to study this matter, and we have hopes that in the not distant future this work will have been accomplished.

In the northwestern part of the island of Marinduque there is a port called Balanacan, of excellent conditions, being, perhaps, one of the best in the Philippine Archipelago. The lack of a good road, which would place it in communication with the municipality of Mogpog, in whose jurisdiction it belongs, but situate at a considerable distance from it, accounts for the fact that up to the present time it has not been used as a harbor and is of no advantage to the inhabitants of the island, notwithstanding that nature has placed this port there, promising them a grand future. An appropriation has been asked for this work also, and the author of this report is aware of the fact that orders have been given to make a study of the work and to immediately begin the preliminary labors for putting it into execution.

Another idea cherished by the provincial board with relation to Marinduque is the opening of the road between the harbor and the pueblo of Santa Cruz, which will avoid the present difficulties offered by water communication that is often impracticable at low tide on account of the shallowness of the river.

There is another large project the realization of which would result in incalculable benefits for the future of the province. It consists in the opening of a canal from the Guinayañgan River to the municipality of Calauag, making use

of existing streams and placing two seas in communication. A careful study of this project assures us that its execution will be easier than appears.

For any one who does not know the excellent conditions prevailing along the route to be followed by the canal and the advantageous circumstances which make for its easy realization, the project will seem an illusory one, because undertaking a work of this nature means enormous expense, and the funds of the provincial treasury are not sufficient to pay for the work without great sacrifices, but the closer the project is studied the sooner does its apparent impracticability disappear, and the day that it is an accomplished fact will be blessed by the inhabitants of the province as the beginning of an era of prosperity for all.

AGRICULTURE.

It is sad to see extensive fields, at one time a magnificent demonstration of the wealth of the pueblos, now the mute witnesses of its misery and prostration. An uninterrupted series of calamities which has overtaken the country during the past six years has completely set at naught the superhuman efforts of agriculturists in their struggle for existence.

The present certainly is not the least critical period among those in which Philippine agriculture was brought to its lowest stage. Never in the history of the province was there a time when the invasion of locusts was worse, nor do we recollect any period when the rinderpest was so persistent as to have become of an endemic character.

Municipalities like Mulanay, San Narciso, and Bondo, flourishing on account of their cattle, and even more so because of their agricultural wealth, are to-day sunk in poverty through the loss of their animals and the disappearance of their crops. The fact that a few farmers have, either by selling a portion of their lands or using their savings, ventured to import draft animals is of not much weight, for even though it is true that they are able to till their lands and sow them, with their hopes placed in future crops, the latter are either destroyed by the locusts, or if gathered, they are likely to be the only ones, as by the following year the draft animals, which were to be used for continuing the work, are dead of the rinderpest.

The heat which, beginning in the month of March, ordinarily lasts until June or July, was uninterrupted in the year 1903 until the latter part of October, and was of such intensity in this province and in the pueblos of Marinduque that many streams and springs were dried up, a phenomenon absolutely unprecedented in this part of the archipelago. Under such conditions it was of no avail to have draft animals at hand. It meant nothing to the farmers that the locusts did not appear, as irrigated and unirrigated lands lacking water and having borne the influence of extreme heat for over eight months were compact masses of hard ground impossible to cultivate. The farmer felt his strength fall him and lost all hopes of success. Such is the present state of those pueblos whose principal source of wealth is in the cultivation of rice.

The condition of the other municipalities which produce hemp and cocoa is less precarious. Lucena, Tayabas, Pagbilao, and Sariaya on the south; Atimonan and Mauban on the north, and Boac, Gasan, Mogpog, and Torrijos in the island of Marinduque are in hard straits, but not as poor as Pitogo, Catanaun, Mulanay, Tiaon, Lopez, Gumaca, Calauag, Infanta, Baler, and Casiguran. It will be stated that the death of draft cattle can not in any way affect the cultivation of cocoanuts and of hemp, and anyone having any knowledge of the subject can not doubt the truth of this. But there have been two agents which have played a powerful influence in defrauding cocoanut and hemp planters of their hopes, in the same manner as rice planters on an extensive scale have suffered. These agents were the drought and locusts.

I have already spoken of the great heat in this province and its influence on the rice crops. It has also been fatal to the cocoanut plantations as is in evidence up to the present time. Many trees have failed to give fruit and the few that have, produce it of such small size that it is of little use for commercial purposes, three times as many more nuts being needed than formerly to make up one picul of copra. Due to this fact there is such a scarcity of this article at the present time that instead of six or eight steamers coming to the port of Lucena for copra, as in former times, this year there have been but two, and the cocoanut planters who formerly would listen to no proposition for the sale of their properties are now offering them at unprecedentedly and almost incredibly low prices.

The dark picture presented by the present agricultural condition in this

province is not without some relieving feature, as a weak, vague, and indefinite ray of light appears which gives hope of a future less overwhelmingly sad.

The abundant and continual rains which have been falling for some months past, returning the water to the springs and freshening the ground, are changing the aspect of plantations, and cocoanuts, almost unproductive up to the present time, are beginning to put forth flowers and fruits that will in time constitute a rich harvest, easily marketable, that will do a great deal toward relieving the province from the monetary crisis now felt.

INDUSTRY.

It can be stated that the province has within the limited sphere of industry in the Philippine Islands made some visible progress.

Lucban, Boac, Santa Cruz, Pagbilao, Pitogo, Catanauan, Mulanay, and other municipalities produce varied manufactured articles of more or less merit owing to the call for them abroad. The making of hats of buntal, which find a great market in Europe, and those of buri, consumed in and out of this province; mats, baskets, pocket cases, bolos, plain and ornamented with gold and silver, saddles, fine textiles of sinamay, mixed with silk or cotton, bamboo and rattan chairs, all of these things have been manufactured on a larger scale this year than formerly, and, thanks to these industries, misery in all its nakedness is not rampant in the Tayabas region.

In the municipality of Tayabas, the old capital of the province, a new industry which promises large returns to its founders has been instituted. I refer to a factory worked by hydraulic power for the manufacture of coconut oil.

It was high time that the primitive apparatus used heretofore for this purpose was replaced by more modern machinery. It can be assured that the day that this hydraulic machine begins operations, and its advantages over the primitive machinery used in the province are recognized, it will be adopted by many coconut planters who have been obliged to give up the manufacture of coconut oil on account of the costly and difficult methods in vogue, preferring to sell the copra as the more profitable and easier business.

A few months ago two hat factories and one for the making of slippers were established at Lucena. These are old industries in this country but new at the provincial capital. It is proposed soon to establish some shoe factories. All of these establishments are operated exclusively with Filipino employees. There is also a wagon-making shop, which is poorly equipped, but the products of which are remarkable on account of their cheapness and excellence. Some hotels and restaurants have also just been opened up in the capital and it is hoped that their number in time will increase with the population and the importance of this town.

The primitive rice-cleaning mills located at the municipalities of Tayabas and Lucban run by water power are to be replaced by steam machinery recently imported from the United States. There are at present two machines in the province which have shown their great advantage over the old-styled machinery.

In the outskirts of Lucena a sawmill has been established, which earns large profits for the Filipino company that runs it.

At Unisan and Guinayanegan there are two shipyards which are fairly well equipped and turn out good-sized wooden vessels. Boats and small vessels made by these yards can compete in solidity and elegance with any produced in the archipelago.

In the pueblo of Santa Cruz, island of Marinduque, wooden vessels of all sorts are made, but on a smaller scale and of less excellent qualities than those made at Guinayanegan and Unisan.

The iron-working shops at the municipality of Lucban make beds, chairs, benches, railings etc., of iron very artistically and cheaply and are worthy of being taken into account. The owner of these shops, who is a native Filipino, fills orders from all the pueblos of the interior and deserves a great deal of credit for the excellence of his work.

But in addition to all these industrial enterprises, others of much greater importance are planned, which, when in operation, will make Tayabas one of the most advanced provinces in the archipelago. I refer to the establishment of water-works and electric-light plants at Lucena, Tayabas, Lucban, and Sariaya, and the construction of an electric railway from Tayabas to Cotta (in Lucena). One hundred thousand dollars United States currency has been subscribed by Tayabas capitalists for the carrying out of these works under the technical direction of Mr. L. T. Grant, civil engineer.

The above is a sketch of the progress made by industry in the province of Tayabas. There can be no doubt that it has gone a step forward industrially, and there is every reason to believe that the future is bright, as the faith and enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Tayabas in industrial enterprises augurs success.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of this province, intimately related with its agricultural production, copra and hemp being the principal articles of trade, it is natural for it to have met the same fate as agriculture, reflecting as it does the ruinous state of the latter.

Up to October, 1903, coconut plantations in all of the pueblos were producing, although for some time a gradual diminution had been noticed in the production, until in March of this year it reached its minimum. This caused many steamers which were formerly wont to take cargoes, at the principal ports of the province, especially at that of Lucena, which may be considered as the commercial emporium of the province, to no longer seek cargoes here, as even at the latter place but two vessels, which belong to the two commercial houses established at this provincial capital, arrive at Lucban weekly. They have found it very difficult to get cargoes, while in normal times six or eight boats came every few days and had no difficulty whatever in finding goods to transport.

Such a falling off in business is, according to all, without precedent in Tayabas. Hence a great deal of money is lying idle, while many small traders doing business with their own capital or upon borrowed money are having a very hard time and often obliged to have recourse to other means of earning their living.

Having already related what has passed with reference to cattle, owing to the long-continued prevalence of the rinderpest, the locusts, and the drought of the year 1903, the lack of the two principal products of this province and the falling off in business is explained.

During normal times the principal articles of commerce are the following: Copra, hemp, rice, and arrowroot in agricultural products; cattle, carabaos, and horses in live stock; and textiles, saddlery, and other manufactured products enumerated in the section of this report under "Industry."

Copra is the most valuable of these on account of its abundance. It is produced in Lucena, Tayabas, Pagbilao, Sariaya, Pitogo, Catanauan, and Mulanay in the south and central portions of the province; Calauag, Lopez, Gumaca, Atimonan, and the Mauban on the north; and Boac, Mogpog, Santa Cruz, Torrijos, and Gasan in the island of Marinduque. Next in importance comes hemp, which is grown in all the pueblos of Marinduque and Lucban, Mauban and Sampaloc. Rice, properly speaking, is not an article of commerce, as its production is scarcely sufficient for local consumption. Before the islands were invaded by the rinderpest and surra, Tayabas figured as an essentially cattle province to such an extent that the markets of Manila were supplied by it. With regard to arrowroot, which is produced in Marinduque, though shipped to Manila, it is in no such considerable quantity as to allow its being enumerated in the same category as those above mentioned. Sugar is not grown in any of the pueblos of the province, a few rude mills for expressing the juice of the sugar cane existing in this province being used only for the manufacture of panocha.

The following table shows the amount of copra and hemp shipped during the past fiscal year:

Class.	Piculs.	Value.
Copra	427,000	\$1,921,500
Hemp	66,000	1,320,000

For the past month an increase has been noted in the above articles, which justifies the hope of a bright future for agriculture. The fear of drought has disappeared, in view of the fact that rain has been falling nearly every day. In the municipalities the people are working with the greatest energy in exterminating locusts. It is thought that five or six months from now, if present conditions continue, the production of hemp and copra will have returned to its normal state, and then business will begin to look up and the province will be saved from its present condition of anxiety.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES.

As in other provinces of the archipelago, it was thought necessary to reduce the number of municipalities in the province of Tayabas by consolidating those whose scant revenues and population could not carry on a good municipal administration. In this class were the municipalities of Unisan, Pitogo, Macalelon, Mulanay, Bondo, San Narciso, and Pagbilao on the coast of the old province of Tayabas, and Mogpog and Torrijos in the island of Marinduque. The proposed consolidation was recommended by the provincial board to be carried out in the following manner: Unisan, Pitogo, and Macalelon to be consolidated as one municipality with the name of Pitogo, and with the seat of municipal government at the municipality of Pitogo; Mulanay, Bondo, and San Narciso as the municipality of Mulanay, with the seat of municipal government at the municipality of the same name; Pagbilao to be consolidated with Lucena, with the seat of municipal government at the latter place; Mogpog with Boac, with the seat of municipal government at the latter place; and Torrijos with Santa Cruz, with the seat of municipal government at Santa Cruz. Moreover, as a recompense for the excellent conduct of the small municipality of Sampaloc, it was recommended that it be allowed to continue as an independent municipal organization after having the barrios of Bilocao, Banot, and San Bueno, belonging to the municipality of Mauban, annexed to it. These recommendations of the provincial board were approved by the honorable Philippine Commission, except in so far as they related to the municipalities of Pagbilao, Mogpog, and Torrijos, and in consequence thereof acts Nos. 956 and 1003 were passed by the Commission reducing the 31 municipalities of Tayabas to 26.

It does not appear superfluous for me to set forth in this report the motives which impelled the provincial board to recommend not only that the municipality of Sampaloc should continue an independent entity, but that its territorial extent and population be increased. This small municipality, formerly known by the name of Alfonso XIII, put up the buildings required for its local administration without using any municipal funds or soliciting a loan from the province, employing in their construction the finest of timber, such as camagón, and all labor having been gratuitously given to the municipality.

With four municipal police, the only ones it had to maintain order, it was able to keep up a fight lasting over one hour and a half and finally to put to flight a band of thieves numbering over twenty men armed with rifles and bolos under the leadership of the notorious Ruperto Ríos. This band had endeavored to take the municipal building and rob the funds of the town and the arms of the municipal police. The municipal officers who were entitled under the law to a regular salary renounced its collection in favor of the municipality, and were none the less efficient on this account, but on the contrary, discharged their official duties with the best good will and efficacy, demonstrating that they were men of high civic spirit and thoroughly understood that it was necessary for them to sacrifice their interests for the welfare of their fellow-citizens. Such municipalities should not die. They deserve the support of the government in order that they may persevere in their laudable efforts and serve as a living example to others, for in this manner, while true merit gets its just compensation, it is encouraged to persevere in its line of conduct. The provincial government, for its part recognizing the value of the services of the municipal officers of this pueblo, has lent its best support to them, has encouraged them, and has felt the great satisfaction of having done a good deed, which will redound in positive results to the public administration.

HEALTH.

The past fiscal year, from a standpoint of health, is one of doleful memory. People, as well as animals, have paid a harsh tribute to nature as a consequence of the cholera, smallpox, rinderpest, and surra.

The cholera first appeared in the island of Marinduque about the beginning of September and lasted over sixty days. It was of a virulence unprecedented in that island. Although official returns show only 501 deaths, it appears that the number of victims was very much larger, many being sure that the true number exceeded 1,000. This is attributed, and not without reason, to the poverty prevailing at that time in Santa Cruz, many families without sufficient food for their proper nourishment having fallen easy victims to the disease. It was for this reason that the provincial government, having a knowledge of the painful situation in which the inhabitants of that municipality found themselves,

decided to petition the honorable civil governor for relief rice, to be distributed gratuitously to the poor, and when this petition was generously granted the anguish of their condition was assuaged to the extent that thousands of people who would otherwise have perished were saved. The provincial governor sent Doctor Baker, president of the provincial board of health, and two medical officers of the constabulary as his assistants to that municipality to stay the disastrous ravages of the cholera. Lieut. Richard H. Griffiths, now captain of the Philippine Constabulary, at that time commanding the detachment at Marinduque, was the hero of the occasion, for without neglecting his duties as commanding officer he was at the side of the cholera patients, caring for them, looking after their subsistence, and consoling them. He made a house-to-house inspection, even in the barrios where the epidemic was most virulent in its development, and displaying the most humane sentiments and highest patriotism, gave burial to the dead in the cemeteries. His self-sacrificing labor earned for him the admiration and affection of all the islanders.

The municipalities of Mogpog and Torrijos, adjacent to that of Santa Cruz, were not saved from infection. There were many deaths there, though not to such frightful extent as in Santa Cruz. Sampaloc, Guinayanagan, Lucban, and Lucena also felt the effects of the cholera, but to such a mild degree that the attention of the majority of the inhabitants of these towns was not excited to any great extent.

Smallpox.—After the cholera this disease made its appearance, first in the municipality of Guinayanagan on the 1st of July, and shortly afterwards in those of Gumaca, Infanta, Unisan, Pitogo, Macalelon, Catanaunan, Mulanay, Guinayanagan, Altimonan, Mogpog, Santa Cruz, Torrijos, and Gasan. The provincial board of health took the necessary measures for suppressing the disease, and the president thereof, Doctor Mascuñana, went personally to the infected pueblos for the purpose of inspecting them and supervising the work carried on for the purpose of exterminating the smallpox. At Atimonan, where the disease caused more ravages than anywhere else, the strictest sanitary measures were adopted, and at the request of the provincial government the necessary help was sent to that place by the insular board of health. This consisted of expert personnel and material which had been telegraphed for. The disease still continues at Santa Cruz, Torrijos, Gasan, and Mauban, but at the present time it is of a mild character, and with the measures adopted by the provincial board of health it is hoped that it will completely disappear within a short time.

Rinderpest and surra.—Notwithstanding the fact that these diseases first appeared in the province nearly three years ago, especially the first named, and have destroyed the draft and beef cattle, which formerly constituted the principal wealth of Tayabas, it has been impossible to stamp them out, new cases being recorded in the majority of the municipalities notwithstanding all the measures employed to suppress them. It has been confidently expected that those adopted by the insular board of health would have been successful, but, unfortunately, such has not been the case. At present there are cases at Mulanay and Catanaunan, also at Gumaca and Lopez. Isolation, disinfection, and cremation in case of death are the principal measures adopted by the provincial board of health for the purpose of exterminating these epidemics.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Out of the 26 municipalities which make up the province, but 13—that is to say, one-half—have organized municipal boards of health at the present time. They are: Lucena, Lucban, Sariaya, Tayabas, Mauban, Atimonan, Gumaca, Lopez, Pagbilao, Pitogo, Boac, Santa Cruz, and Infanta. All of these boards are presided over by practicanes in medicine with the exception of those of Lucena and Lucban, over which regularly licensed physicians preside.

A result of the present organization of these boards of health, nearly all of which are presided over by practicanes or cirujanos ministrantes—that is to say, by persons who are lacking in that knowledge necessary for the discharge of the duties of their very delicate office demonstrates a fact that calls for immediate action on the part of the government of the archipelago.

That the municipal boards of health in the province are not presided over by professional men can not be attributed to a lack of licensed physicians, as there are many doctors not connected with the government who would be very glad to seek employment in the municipalities if these positions offered them any inducements. But the meager salary allowed by the law in no way compensates them for their labor, nor is it sufficient for them to keep up their official position;

therefore they prefer to make their living by private practice than to consecrate their efforts to the compliance of the duties imposed upon them by the law as presidents of municipal boards of health and be burdened with the responsibilities attached to this office, for a compensation which is insufficient to cover their most necessary expenses. For those people who have not made great sacrifices nor employed many years of study to acquire medical science in all its ramifications, the salaries fixed by law for presidents of municipal boards of health may be sufficient, but it is not enough for those who have spent a great deal of time and money in order to become efficient in this scientific career. If, therefore, the capital importance of sanitation for the pueblos is acknowledged, it must also be admitted that there is a necessity for amending the law fixing the salaries of the officials called upon to comply with this most interesting and important duty.

FORESTRY WEALTH.

That Tayabas is one of the richest provinces in the archipelago in forestry products can not be doubted, a simple view of its extensive forests, the majority of which are virgin, and the examination of the figures in the forestry bureau relative to the province, being sufficient proof. The revenues derived from the cutting of timber in state forests in this province are one of the chief sources of income for the provincial and municipal treasuries.

Pagbilao (including Laguinmanoc), Unisan, Pitogo, Catantuan, Mulanay, the former municipality of San Narcisco, and especially Guinayanagan, in the south and east; all of the region to the northeast of the territory included within Infanta, Baler, and Casiguran (this latter formerly making up the old Principe district), have very heavy forests of timber scarcely touched up to the present time, in spite of the enormous quantities of lumber taken out for many years by various concessionaires. Guinayanagan is par excellence the best timber district in the province, as with a population of not more than 3,983 inhabitants it derived a revenue of 19,266 pesos from forestry taxes during the year 1903-4.

Pitogo comes next in importance. Sailing ships from Manila go there for cargoes of lumber of different classes. Pagbilao, Atimonan, Gumaca, and Calauag also ship large quantities of timber, which is a good source of revenue for these municipalities, though not the principal one, on account of the small scale upon which lumbering has been done there up to the present time.

When the day comes that lumbering, instead of being carried on by individual concessionaires, is done by large companies able to overcome difficulties that are insuperable for the individual operator, there will be a big change in Tayabas, as its timber resources are sufficient in themselves to make of it the most flourishing and richest province in the country.

The following is a table showing the amounts collected by the different municipalities in the province for forestry taxes during the fiscal year 1903-4:

	Pesos.
Guinayanagan-----	28, 532
Pitogo and Unisan-----	26, 008
Atimonan-----	18, 563
Calauag-----	2, 354
Total-----	85, 457

MINERAL WEALTH.

Since the promulgation by the Philippine Commission of Act No. 624, regulating the location and registration of mining claims and assessment work necessary to hold possession of same, in accordance with the provisions of act of Congress of July 1, 1902, several mines have been discovered in different parts of the province which will in the future constitute a new vein of wealth. Gold, copper, iron, platinum, mercury, coal, petroleum, and guano; all of these minerals occur in this province under favorable conditions as to quantity and quality.

During the year 1903, there was an unusual amount of activity in prospecting the remotest corners of the different municipal districts. Groups of people of different classes devoted a great part of their time to this work and a few of them had their efforts crowned with success. The greatest activity was shown in Marinduque, doubtless owing to the good results obtained by an American who is developing a claim of guano located in the municipality of Santa Cruz, island of Marinduque.

I give hereunder a table of the number of claims registered with the provincial secretary up to and including June 30 of this year.

Kind of mine.	Location.	Registered claims.
Copper	Santa Cruz	2
Do.	Boac	1
Do.	Torrijos	1
Iron	Boac	1
Platinum	Torrijos	1
Mercury	Boac	1
Coal	Gasan	1
Do.	Pagbilao	3
Do.	Polillo	1
Petroleum	San Narciso	20
Do.	Mulanay	10
Do.	Catanduan	1
Do.	Santa Cruz	1
Guano	do	2
Do.	Boac	1
Do.	Mulanay	1
Do.	Mogpog	1
Do.	Gasan	2
Do.	Torrijos	3
Do.	Pagbilao	10

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

If the short time which has transpired since autonomy was introduced into the administrative affairs of the people is taken into account, it can be said that the municipalities of Tayabas are beginning to understand their duties and that as a general rule they respond to the confidence reposed in them by the superior authorities in the management of their own interests. It is true that some of the members of the town councils, unable to understand the true value of their functions, do not devote to the interests of the community the amount of time demanded for the solution of the problems which necessarily involved in a good municipal administration. The meager education of some of them necessarily brings about this result, but more than to this cause can it be attributed to the habit they have been unable to shake off of waiting for the superior authorities to take the initiative in every official matter, this being a heritage of the centralizing system under which all of the pueblos of the Philippines lived in the past. Time and a wider education will undoubtedly cause the disappearance of these things, and it is to be hoped that in the future the municipalities will conduct their affairs with more regularity and with increased prosperity.

With regard to the employees of the provincial government, individually and collectively considered, they all comply with their respective duties, living in complete harmony and working together for the same ends—the advancement of the province they serve.

Mr. William O. Thornton, provincial treasurer, since last September, vice Mr. C. C. McLain, who was transferred to Iloilo, is an active, intelligent employee, zealous in the discharge of his duties. He is courteous and amiable in his treatment of people, and up to the present time has given every evidence of being a perfect gentleman.

Mr. H. C. Humphrey, provincial supervisor, is also worthy of the office he holds. His work as the head of the department of public works of the province proves that a great deal can be expected of him. He is an extremely affable and gracious gentleman.

Mr. Gervasio Unson, provincial secretary, at present absent in the United States as member of the honorary board of Filipino commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition, is active, intelligent, and experienced in his duties as secretary of the province, and a valuable part in the governmental machinery. He deserves the office he occupies, and his visit to the sovereign country will give him a larger practical knowledge of official life.

Mr. Victor Alfonso, clerk of the governor and acting provincial secretary, is a young man worthy of great consideration, of solid education, proven honesty, and remarkable exactitude in the compliance of his duties. He gives great promise of being called some day to occupy one of the highest places in the

administration. He is the confidential clerk of the author of this report, and his great and meritorious services rendered to Americans and Filipinos have earned for him the appreciation and high consideration of all.

All of the other subordinate employees comply with their duties with more or less efficiency, and for that reason are able to retain their positions and cooperate with the labors of this provincial administration.

This report should be closed by a brief consideration relative to a procedure at present followed by the legislative body of the Philippines in the discussion and enactment of laws affecting the entire people. The internal-revenue bill, for example, whose enactment will be an accomplished fact in a few days, has been extensively discussed, it is true, but only by certain elites in the capital of the archipelago who, though worthy of the greatest consideration on account of their learning, and whose opinions are of great weight in the discussion, are not the genuine representatives of all the people of the Philippines, for whom the law is made and of whom its compliance is exacted.

In the procedure followed up to the present time by the Philippine Commission of having public discussions of laws of general interest prior to their enactment, if systematically developed, it is but just that it should develop into a system perfect enough to give a knowledge of the bills under discussion to all of the pueblos in the islands, so that those wishing to take part in the debate may give expression to their ideas, which, however humble, are of some weight as representing the immense majority of the taxpayers. If, as was done in Manila, copies of this bill had been sent to the pueblos, though even not more than one to each province, through the provincial board, there is no doubt that the discussion would not have been limited to persons living at the capital, and the people would have become convinced that the government desired to hear all before subjecting them to taxation.

Respectfully submitted.

R. PARÁS,
Governor, Province of Tayabas.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LA UNION.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LA UNION,
San Fernando, August 5, 1904.

SIR: The fact that I took possession of the office of governor in the month of March of this year, and that the records of the provincial offices do not contain the data I would desire for this report, makes it difficult for me to comply with the provisions of the law, if it is to correspond in all respects to my wishes and above all to the high purposes which characterize all of the administrative acts of the insular government, which desires to know in detail the moral and material conditions of the pueblos of the archipelago in order to adopt such measures as the good name of the government and the needs of the people would jointly demand.

My knowledge of the province and the assiduous study which I have been making of its affairs since I took possession of my office, by visiting all of the pueblos, issuing circular letters and recommendations to carry out the policy adopted by me at the beginning of my term of office outlining my course, are reasons which, if not complete, will be sufficient for me to form a fair idea of the present conditions in the province and its future possibilities if its affairs are conducted along the path of progress with zeal and perseverance, with the end in view of making it one of the richest provinces in northern Luzon—a thing not impossible of accomplishment because of the fertility of its soil and the honor and industry of its inhabitants.

When I took the office I forwarded to the different representative men of the province an address outlining the policy of my administration. Counting upon your good nature, I take the liberty to copy hereunder the address referred to, it being my great desire that you should know the sincere purposes animating the head of this provincial government:

"GENTLEMEN: Having now assumed the duties of this office which I owe to those persons who, completely unmindful of my modest personality, have given me their suffrage, as gratefully received as it is unmerited, let my first greeting be to all of the inhabitants of this province so dear to me. I would therefore

Implore you, the local presidents, to be the faithful interpreters to your pueblos of my sentiments toward each and all of them, and to tell them that so long as I am the head of the provincial government I shall not fail to avail myself of every moment to introduce and put into practice all that tends to develop the moral and material interests of La Union, to the end that it may become one of the most prosperous provinces of our magnificent country.

"All of you know who I am and whence I come; it is therefore but just that you should learn whither I go and what I have promised myself to obtain as the head of this government.

"The platform which I considered necessary to adopt when I solicited the votes of the electors makes it unnecessary for me to give any explanations in this regard. There is nothing that I can add to it, nor is there anything that I desire to suppress. To live up to my policy, put it into practice, and make of it a truth backed up by facts I have more than sufficient firmness and energy, but I need your devoted, loyal, disinterested, and valuable support, which I demand and confidently expect to receive from all of you, knowing that you will give it as willingly as I ask it of you, for our cause is a good and noble one in which you can not honorably refuse to cooperate.

"I crave your attention for a moment; hear what I then said, and that I now ratify in full:

"Inhabitants of the province of La Union.

"Urged by many valued friends to present my candidacy for the governorship of this province, I hesitated to follow their flattering advice, but what with the arguments of some and the insistent solicitations of others I was prevailed upon to desist from my purpose of keeping aloof from matters which did not concern my private interests; for the happiness of our present times is not sufficient to make us forget the annoyances and trials of a past which, though a bygone, is none the less of sad recollection.

"But in soliciting the vote of some, the support of others, and the acquiescence of all I must tell you what my feelings are and what, therefore, my line of conduct is to be, in order that I may not forget it and that you may not have to remind me of it.

"The exceptional conditions prevailing in our country, the radical change which has taken place in a short time, which led us into new paths tried on the spur of the moment with better intentions than skill on the part of the directing powers, would to-day advise that other routes be chosen and followed with a valiant spirit and manly fortitude if we do not wish to see the total ruin of the land that gave us birth and the stagnation of a people called, like all others, to form a part of the general concert of civilization, to participate in its social culture and in the wealth produced by labor which dignifies man, the elements that lead to liberty, prosperity, and peace, to that state of happiness and satisfaction to which we have an unquestionable right.

"But to reach that which appears to us a beautiful ideal, we need a lever capable of moving all things—peace. And this great blessing will not be given to us. It is necessary to win it for ourselves by leaving dangerous experiments, with the untoward results of which we are intimately acquainted, untried.

"Past deeds are as irrevocable as a sentence of the courts of justice and facts are stubborn things.

"Let us therefore have done with mad ventures, and under the beneficent influence of peace let us avow the law, and, improving every instant, avail ourselves of every means to take that road that all peoples who feel and think have followed to reach the goal of their just aspirations; the liberty of the individual rightfully understood, progress and prosperity, the most shining example of whom is the great American people.

"But, I ask, are these grand liberties, is this condition of public welfare, to be won by the Filipino people by war, by the shedding of blood, that, far from fertilizing the soil, renders it sterile? No; a thousand times, no. He who so thinks is an insensate; who so advises, an unworthy son of his native land; who would put such an idea into practice, worse than a madman.

"We have in our hands the means of securing the reward of progress in its most ample extent, of placing ourselves in a condition equal to that of the wealthiest and most cultured peoples. What is needed then? To wish it.

"Favor me with your attention.

"Providence has been liberal with us in scattering her gifts on this magnificent country. We have an exuberantly fertile soil, a large extent of territory permitting development on a vast scale of the public wealth, in itself sufficient

to convert the Philippines into the richest country in the world. But if we are to continue doing as we have up to the present time, dreaming of chimerical experiments and turning a deaf ear to the demands of our own best interests, in a very short period of time our total ruin will be certain, positive, and inevitable.

"Consider that we have twenty-eight millions of hectares of virgin land eagerly awaiting the hand of the native to make it fructify—to yield coffee, cocoa, hemp, cotton, cocoanuts, tobacco, indigo, maguey, and sibucao, wonderfully productive plants of immense yield which bring fabulous prices in the markets throughout the world. We have immense forests of valuable and varied woods, mines of gold, copper, coal, marble, etc., and yet we need foreigners to tell us of these facts because we appear not to know them.

"What, then, is needed to make the great wealth which God has given us available for our own uses? Peace, and to relegate to absolute and complete oblivion the deceitful siren called 'politics,' to whom we must not harken if our minds are to run in serious thought, if we wish to lift ourselves from the poverty which is general throughout the country and from the ruin which pre-ssages us. We must needs labor a great deal if we are to reach our goal.

"If the citizen is to labor, as he must, for he was born to it, he will surely not think of gambling, the besetting sin which it is our duty to extirpate with a strong hand, for it is a passion that kills all activity and brings disorder to the home and the immorality that undermines the existence of the family—the basis of society, the sole foundation of the nation.

"At the same time we must give a great impetus to public education, for you must not forget that ignorance among the people is the principal cause of every evil. How can we lay claim to being able to govern ourselves if we are not even capable, if we have been unable yet to overcome routine practices, stupid superstitions which make us appear in the eyes of cultured nations not as a people in its infancy but as one which believes in a lot of stupid fables, the truth of which facts eloquently refute?

"Public education must be developed, we must take it as an antidote for our ignorance even as the penalty is imposed upon the infringer of the law; we must give to it our best attention without regard to the means employed, for we know that the end justifies the means. Always bear in mind that a prison is closed when a school is opened, and that it is no longer the cannon but the school-master that settles disputes between peoples.

"Peace, to maintain it; profound respect for past experience; agriculture, for its development the personal effort ably directed of every citizen; morality, public and private; education on a large scale. There you have, inhabitants of the province of La Union, my platform. Does it please you? I will stick closely to it if you favor me with your suffrage.

JOAQUIN LUNA.

"MANILA, *January 15, 1904.*"

"Now, gentlemen, that is what I stated and that is what I repeat shall be the guide for my conduct. In order to live up to these principles I shall spare no effort. To encourage, to reward, to adopt severe measures if necessary, every means shall appear good and sufficient to carry out and crown my noble purposes with the most complete success. Whatever the means may be I shall consider them all as good and correct if the results justify it.

"I have solicited the support of the Filipinos, but their cooperation is not sufficient. I need more. I need the support of the American residents in this province, to whom I also extend my best greeting; and though it is true that I do not call upon them for their assistance, which I so sorely need, I ought not in truth to do so because I know that they will extend it to me an hundredfold; for when you say 'American' it is a synonym for progress, civilization, culture, wealth earned by rude labor, liberty of the individual by the peaceful and orderly use of individual rights coupled with strict compliance with individual duties. In giving to each one what is his own and in living honestly, you have justice. It is not such a great thing after all that I should count beforehand upon the powerful assistance of those who are to-day our fellow-citizens, as I also count upon that of the constituted government, which it is necessary for us by all means to respect and render to it all of that obedience which the sanctity of our oath, made without mental reservation, would demand, because it is not possible to hope that the governmental powers, whose sphere of action is so vast, should be able to extend to us full and decided support and protection in everything if the people on their part do not respond gratefully by rendering

'unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's.'

"People who understand their true interests and feel a horror of suicide are fervent in their support of authority because it is the safeguard of the rights of all; the security for peace so necessary for men of good will and without which there can not be an harmonious concert between labor, capital, and the moral and material welfare of the individual, of the family, and of society. To oppose authority by lending a willing ear to the deceitful song of the treacherous siren is the most absurd thing, because it is equivalent to opposing one's own best interests; it is to work one's own ruin; and we have had enough of dangerous and doleful experiments which have given no result other than the impoverishment of the country by drying up its natural sources of productivity.

"If the people, instead of plunging into the intricate problems of political science, which when it descends from its highest plane is an element of disturbance that carries men along with it to but one solution—war, the trade of barbarians in whose arena right is on the side of the strongest and of him who can kill the most and destroy the most—if instead of this they should appeal to education, to the school-teacher for the solution—for the thread of Ariadne to lead them out of the labyrinth of Crete; if instead of forging cannon, they would forge plows, steam engines, machinery, and a thousand other useful inventions; if instead of watering their fields with blood they would water them with the fructifying sweat brought by honest labor; if instead of all this, which can be of no benefit to the Filipino people, we lead our youth to the temple of Minerva and away from that of Mars, we shall have acted like good men for the best interests of our native land, and will have merited, aside from that satisfaction always resulting from duty done, the eternal blessings of the coming generation for the priceless inheritance which our labor has left them.

"Yes, gentlemen, beware of all political strife, be moral, industrious, aim high in public education, and let your hearts be set on the greatest good to the greatest number, for on this all depends and we shall see that soon the most beneficent results will follow.

"Pardon me if I have wearied you in responding to the promptings of my soul, and before finishing permit me to greet with the purest affection my old and dear friend and colleague who delivers into my hands the government of this province, and whom I congratulate upon the skill and exquisite tact with which he has discharged the arduous duties of this office."

On the 26th day of March, this year, after having become acquainted with all the affairs of this government I made my first visit of inspection to all the pueblos of the province, and in order to learn better their moral and material existence I did not limit myself to inspecting only the central part of the pueblos, but extended my visits to the barrios also. I greatly recommended the embellishment and sanitation (which I found greatly neglected); the repair of roads and bridges in municipal districts and that attention be given preferably to agriculture, recommending the planting of other sorts of products capable of producing wealth and making for the welfare of the pueblos. I also recommended that the greatest possible impetus be given to education, and that parents send their children to schools in the pueblos as well as in the barrios.

Having found all the schoolhouses in quite a bad condition, and understanding the necessity for reconstructing some of them, I pointed out to the municipalities the urgent necessity of constructing new buildings or repairing the old, and found that my propositions were favorably received, the pueblos having voluntarily offered to undertake this work without any compensation whatever. The only thing that they would require is that they be granted the privilege of free utilization of State timber, which petition I referred to the division superintendent of schools, who agreed to obtain free licenses for them.

Upon the petitions of all the municipalities of the province, and in view of complaints received from several members of the municipal police that their salaries were not paid monthly; and taking into consideration that the municipal funds could in no manner pay the excessive cost of these salaries; and further considering that the state of tranquillity prevailing in this province does not require so numerous a corps for the preservation of peace, the undersigned, in agreement with the senior inspector of constabulary of this province, presented a plan for the reorganization of this body to the provincial board, which was approved by it, the reform bringing about a saving of ₱857 monthly or ₱10,284 a year to the municipalities of the province. (See Exhibit A.)

As the use of firearms by the municipal police of the pueblos of this province was not in accordance with all of the requirements of the law, I petitioned the

chief of constabulary to call in all arms in their hands until the municipalities had complied with all of the legal requirements for the use of firearms before issuing permits. I hope that this formality will soon be fulfilled and would beg your honor to approve the permits, so that the pueblos of the province may have these arms for their defense.

Such, honorable sir, is the work which I have done during the three months that I have been at the head of this government.

DESCRIPTION.

The province of La Union is situate on the west coast of the island of Luzon. It was organized as a province in the year 1850, and at that time included 13 pueblos named Bangar, Balaogan, Namacpacan, Bacnotan, San Juan, San Fernando, Bauan, Naguillian, Cavá, Aringay, Agóo, Santo Tomas, and Rosario; San Fernando, situate in the center of the province, being selected as the capital.

In 1875, the pueblos of Bacnotan, San Juan, San Fernando, Bauan, Naguillian, Cavá, Aringay, Agóo, Santo Tomas, and Rosario belonged to the province of Pangasinan; and those of Namacpacan, Balaogan, and Bangar to that of Ilocos.

In 1886 a barrio of the pueblo of Agóo, called "Tubao," was organized as a civil pueblo with the name of San Isidro de Tubao. Subsequently, on March 5, 1903, the pueblo of Galiano (now a barrio of the municipality of Aringay), which formerly belonged to the province of Benguet, was added to La Union.

Area.—The area of the province is 193,537 hectares. It is 90 kilometers—that is, 55 miles and 1,625 yards long, approximately, and from 5 to 25 miles broad.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by the Amburayan River, separating this province from Ilocos Sur; on the east by the said river and the old comandancia which is called "Amburayan" (to-day the province of Lepanto-Bontoc), and by the former district and now the province of Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, and Lepanto-Bontoc; on the south by the province of Pangasinan; and on the west by the Gulf of Lingayen and the China Sea.

Ports.—The principal port is that of San Fernando, situate in the capital of the province, where all vessels and boats on the northern run stop. On the western part this port is well sheltered from the greatest storms. It is the only one in the province which is a port of entry.

There are other ports of secondary importance, such as Santo Tomas and Darigayos, suitable for native boats and small-draft steamers.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are Amburayan, which rises in Lepanto and passing through Benguet and Ilocos Sur flows into the China Sea; that of Busilac or Maluyo, which rises in the Vito Mountain, in the pueblo of Balaogan, and crossing Namacpacan and Bangar, disembogues into the China Sea; that of Maragayap, which rises in the Lipay Mountains, in the pueblo of San Juan, and is the boundary line between the pueblos of Bacnotan and Balaogan, also flows into the China Sea; the Baroro River, which rises in the mountains of San Juan and, flowing through this pueblo and that of Bacnotan, disembogues into the China Sea; and that of Benguet, Naguillian or Bauan, which rises in the mountains of Bagulo, Benguet, flowing through the pueblos of Naguillian and Bauang, where it forks and flows into the China Sea.

The Gallano River, which rises in the settlement of the same name, and passing through the pueblos of Tubao and Aringay, flows into the sea on the eastern coast.

The Agno River, which rises in the mountains of Lepanto, flowing through the pueblos of Rosario and Pangasinan, discharges into the Gulf of Lingayen.

There are besides these other smaller rivers flowing through the different pueblos of the province, as well as creeks, streams, and lakes which have such an infinity of names as to be scarcely worth mentioning.

None of the rivers mentioned are navigable on account of their shallowness and irregular course. During the hot season the majority of these streams are completely dry.

Mountains.—The boundary of this province on the eastern part is a chain of mountains running north and south. Besides these there are other parallel chains whose height decreases as they approach the plains in the western part of the province. They have an infinity of names, the principal of which are Guiray, Guinusot, Dogadog, Amontoc, Laylaya, Binutubut, Quinmallogong, and the range of Santo Domingo, which has to be crossed in going from the pueblo of Naguillian to the province of Benguet.

Population.—According to the census of 1903 the province has a population of 136,433 souls, 127,735 being Christian inhabitants, and 8,659 Igorrotes of the so-called non-Christian tribes.

By virtue of the law enacted by the Philippine Commission in 1903 the pueblos of the province were reduced to 12 municipalities, as is seen in the annexed statement containing certain details with reference to them which I think are of importance.

Dialects.—The dialect spoken in this province is Ilocano, although the non-Christian tribes have their especial dialect Igorrote, though as a general rule they also speak Ilocano. In the pueblos of Santo Tomas and Agoo the Pangasinan dialect is spoken quite extensively.

Religion.—The Catholic religion is the only one professed by the inhabitants of this province, and for their good and that of the public order no dissenting sects exist here. The undersigned governor believes that the absence of these sects is a good thing under the present circumstances for the public welfare in general.

Customs.—The customs of the inhabitants of this province, whose honesty was proverbial, were truly patriarchal. Their amiability, hospitality, wholesome beliefs, few vices, and few wants placed the inhabitants of La Union in excellent condition of life, to the extent that criminality was practically unknown in this peaceful province. But can the same thing be said to-day? The individual is the same and has all those good and natural inclinations, but the environment in which he lives is not the same. The revolution introduced here by certain elements which, if the most enlightened, the most turbulent first; the régime created after the downfall of the past sovereignty and subsequently the war, changed the manner of being of these inhabitants, and their customs were somewhat relaxed by their intimacy and frequent contact with men completely foreign to the manner of being of the peaceful Ilocan. I confidently hope that, by means of persuasion and example on the part of the authorities in general and the municipal officials in particular, we may be able to banish all of these defects.

The fatal inheritance of gambling and caciquism still predominates among the people; gambling, which must be combated with a strong hand, although in a manner such that the vice may be extirpated completely, for it is the perennial source of moral and material ruin, which carries desolation to the family and makes of good citizens, who might otherwise be the support and mainstay of their country, valueless and ruined men.

The undersigned governor will not rest one single instant in this matter and reasonably believes that it will not be impossible for him to extirpate this social plague, this cancer which eats out the vitality of the people and dries up all of their wholesome elements.

Caciquism.—A political and social evil whose pernicious effects are felt in the generality of modern communities, to which careful attention has been given by the most celebrated statesmen; it is not, fortunately, in this province of so deep rooted and serious a character as to be impossible of correction; but as it does exist, if not at an alarming stage, it is an evil which must be eradicated. In order to do so I propose being inexorable within the limits of my powers with all local authorities who, deviating from strict compliance with their duty, should unjustly attend to the demands of ambitious and audacious men who having, God knows how, accumulated greater wealth than their fellow-townsmen, desire to monopolize right and justice for the benefit of themselves and their immediate followers.

In the suppression of these abuses I shall devote my best work, and shall effectively prosecute evils of a nature which tends to shelter, encourage, or support caciquism. I shall labor incessantly, so that right and law shall always be paramount, for without these elements modern communities can not exist.

The only vein of wealth—agriculture—which it is possible to develop in this province is found in the most deplorable state of decline. The principal causes which have brought about this ruinous condition are without doubt the lack of rice, which is the essential basis, and, it might be added, the only basis, of the food of the inhabitants, the meager crop being due to the lateness of the rainy season and the almost absolute lack of draft animals as a consequence of the effects of the rinderpest; also, to the locusts which partially destroyed the rice crop of 1903. All of these things have had a powerful influence upon its prosperity, for taking into account that La Union has had to depend upon importation rather than upon production for necessary staple articles of food, which have risen greatly in price, the impoverished native has been unable to make any improvement in his condition.

The undersigned governor believes that in order to remedy this situation

some protection, some assistance, should be extended to the farmers, while at the same time wages should be distributed among laborers for the construction of public works of recognized utility and necessity and of a general benefit to the entire province. The soil of this province is admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton on a large scale, the quality produced here being of a superior grade. In 1891 cotton was grown on a large scale only in the pueblos of Bangor and Rosario, each of which produced 1,500 quintales; the entire production for the province in that year was from 6,000 to 7,000 quintales.

Coffee and cocoa grow well in all parts of the province.

Rice and tobacco are to-day the only two products cultivated by the natives. The first because it is a staple article of food, and the second because it is a great article of commerce.

During years of ordinary yield some 350,000 cavanos of rice, the price of which fluctuates between 2 and 2.50 pesos local currency a cavan, are harvested, the pueblos of the north being the granary of the province.

Sugar, when the demand was larger and prior to the revolution which destroyed commerce, was grown in this province to the extent of some 14,000 to 18,000 piculs.

The corn crop amounts to from 25,000 to 30,000 cavanos.

Tobacco yields annually from 60,000 to 100,000 quintales, a production which demands the greatest care and which owes its richness and growth to the land which it impoverishes; for this highly esteemed plant is not cultivated as it should be, nor are the elements which it needs for its development and which it robs from the earth returned to it.

Some 300 piculs of cocoa and some 200 of coffee are all that is produced by this province for sale; cocoanuts, mangos, bonga, and bananas are grown merely for home consumption.

I confidently hope, in view of the great interest taken by farmers in the cultivation of maguey, that within a few years this plant will be largely grown throughout the province of La Union.

Industry, arts, and trades.—As the pueblos of the province are essentially agricultural, the manufacturing industries of this province are of very little value. As a general rule it may be said that the only industries which exist on a small scale and are consequently carried on with very little capital are bakeries, shoemaking, blacksmithing, pottery making, the manufacture of aerated waters, and brick and lime kilns, etc. There are also a few looms of a primitive style for the manufacture of textiles of silk and cotton, used mainly for home consumption. I do not mean by this to give the impression that the Ilocano is incapable of assimilating the knowledge necessary to carry on the different branches of industry coming under the caption of this paragraph. The Chinese and a small number of Spaniards have monopolized the trade in groceries, dry goods, hardware, notions, and imported European and American liquors.

COMMERCE.

In the true sense of the word no commerce exists in this province, as for it to exist it would be necessary that agriculture should have reached the development permitted by the fertility of the soil of this province. The laws of demand are here subject to those of supply, and as the latter is extremely small, trade is limited to a very few native products left over after the small local demand is satisfied.

The only business done here is that carried on by the *Compañía General de Tabacos*, a Spanish company, the balance of the trade of the province being in the hands of Chinese residents.

Tobacco.—Among the agricultural products cultivated in this province it can be stated that tobacco constitutes the largest business of the inhabitants. The annual production of this article fluctuates between 70,000 and 100,000 quintales, of which the province consumes from 5,000 to 6,000 quintales. The largest dealer in this article is the *Compañía General de Tabacos*, which has been established in this business since the year 1884. It has agencies for the engrossing of tobacco in all of the pueblos of the province and employs a large number of buyers. The second place is occupied by the Chinese merchants, and the third by a very small number of Spaniards and Filipinos. Some Chinese and Filipino merchants deal directly with the *Compañía General de Tabacos*, while others sell to Manila houses. The former company exports to Europe.

Being acquainted with the tobacco business I can state that since the Government monopoly was withdrawn the *Compañía General de Tabacos* has had a

monopoly of the tobacco business, for it can be truly stated that it has never had what might be called competition; it has always been able to fix prices.

The tobacco crop of 1903 was certainly not of the best, owing to the lateness of the rainy season. The total amount produced by the province during that year is estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000 quintales, of which the Compañía General de Tabacos purchased 37,000 quintales at a price fluctuating between 8 and 9 pesos local currency per quintal in lots.

This year's crop is estimated at 40 per cent over that of last. The present price for buying is already ₱7 a quintal, and the Compañía General de Tabacos has already engrossed some 40,000 quintales.

The best quality of tobacco is grown in the pueblos of San Isidro, Tubao, and Naguilian.

Rice.—No business is done in rice in this province, the only trade in this article being between the pueblos and the interior. There has never been a year when the production of this grain was sufficient to supply the local demand. The annual production of the province is calculated to be about from 350,000 to 400,000 cavanes.

The crop of 1903 was very small and a great deal of rice was imported from Pangasinan and Saigon. It is estimated that 10,000 piculs were shipped into the province.

This year's crop can not even be estimated as yet, in view of the fact that sowings were made last June, but it is said that extensive plantations have been set out. A great many varieties of rice are cultivated, though from the farmer's standpoint it may be said that they are divided into two classes—rice cultivated on high land and that cultivated on low and watered land.

Sugar cane.—Neither is there any business at present in this article, but very few small plantations being cultivated by a small number of farmers. About two years ago there was a marked inclination on the part of the agriculturists to cultivate this product and a few steam mills were imported, but the rinderpest, which decimated the draft cattle, reduced the production very materially during the past few years. The crop of 1903 was estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 piculs and brought in the Manila market 4.50 pesos local currency a picul. As a general rule the class and quality of sugar produced in La Union is of the most inferior.

Maguey.—The cultivation of this textile plant has considerably increased in this locality, owing to the good prices brought by the product in the Manila market in 1903. The production of maguey in the said year amounted to 600 picul and the price to ₱12 per picul. In some of the pueblos of the province large tracts of land have been set out to maguey, and it has been my endeavor to encourage planters in its cultivation, especially on lands which will not grow anything else.

TEXTILES.

A profitable business could be worked up in textiles, not only for weavers and manufacturers, but also for producers of the raw material. The variety, quality, and consistency of the textile fibers which could be produced in this province are such as to find a good market among Europeans for this article. The price of textiles made in this province is not exorbitant and would be very much less if native cotton could be used as raw material, but as there is none grown in this locality European cotton is employed, which makes the finished product relatively dear. Blankets, coverlets, and tablecloths, and all sorts of cloth for curtains and suitings are woven here.

The business in textiles is restricted to the interior of the province, Pangasinan and Zambales. However, it could be considerably increased if new markets were sought after.

The other products of this province are corn, coffee, cocoa, cocoanuts, sweet potatoes, and bonga, but on so small a scale as hardly to be worth mentioning.

Forestry products.—The pueblos of Tubao and Rosario have the largest area of timber lands belonging to the State, but lumbering is carried on only to supply the small local necessities.

Many different kinds of bamboo in sufficient quantities to supply all of the needs of the native grow abundantly. This is a marvelous plant, susceptible of a great variety of uses. It is, in one word, the providence of the poor man, as with it he is able to make everything he needs, from a house to the most insignificant utensil.

Public works.—So far as it has been possible with the funds set aside for this purpose repairs, the majority of which have been of small importance, have been made to public works.

The entire wagon road crossing the province from north to south and those running to the east to the interior pueblos of Balacan, Naguillan, Tubao, and the barrio of Rosario, in the southern part of the province, are in a very deplorable state, and it can be said without fear of being mistaken that in some places these roads are impassable.

Bridges.—Of the two bridges of relative importance constructed during the year 1903 over the Baroro and Cadael rivers, as well as the bridge over the Busilac River, constructed during the time of the military government, the first and last were completely destroyed by the freshets of November, 1903, and January, 1904, and, according to the testimony of experts, their destruction has been due rather to neglect on the part of the persons having them in charge than to the causes cited.

In the opinion of the undersigned the roads and bridges in this province need to be reconstructed rather than repaired at many places. Especially is this true as regards bridges.

The wagon roads, trails, and bridges belonging to the pueblos are relatively in a good state of repair.

If the work of reconstruction can be carried on, the undersigned governor believes that the supervisor's office as at present constituted has no reason to continue, as it is only a source of expense to the provincial treasury. He believes that it would be very advisable to modify this service so as to avoid burdensome expenses, the same as has been done in other provinces of the archipelago—for example, in the province of Abra.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

Telegraphs.—There is a telegraph station at Naguillan, a pueblo 10 miles from the capital of the province, another at Bangar, 25 miles away, and another in the barrio of Rabon, on the southern boundary of the province and about 34 miles from San Fernando.

Post-offices.—The principal post-office is located at San Fernando, and there are branch offices in the pueblos under the charge of postmasters or American school teachers. The postal service is carried on every other day by four carriers. The mail for Manila is sent by coastwise boats and Government coast-guard cutters. It is also sent in small steam vessels of private ownership or belonging to the military, from this port to Dagupan, and thence by rail to Manila.

The merchant steamers that most frequently visit this port are those belonging to the Manila companies—Maritima, Tabacalera, Sy-Giang, and Tan-Auco.

Means of transportation by land and sea.—The second consists of small native sailing boats, known locally as "pontines," "pancos," "virayes," "paraos," and "manguernas," these latter being propelled by oars.

Land transportation is carried on by carts drawn by carabaos and oxen and by sledges, which are used only for the transportation of agricultural crops, and generally not on the public highway.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

At the end of the school year in March, 1903, this province had 19 schools in the pueblos and 31 in the barrios. The attendance was 8,146 children of both sexes.

These schools were presided over by 16 American teachers and 81 Filipino teachers of both sexes.

The provincial school was established in this capital in January, 1903, and during the month of March mentioned there was an attendance of 193 students of both sexes.

Table B, appended to this report, shows the number of children attending the public schools during the period embraced between July, 1903, and March, 1904, as well as the number of schools in the pueblos and in the barrios, the attendance upon same, and the number of American and Filipino teachers.

A great desire on the part of the young people for education is noted, especially among the middle classes, and I am aware of the fact that parents and guardians go to a great many sacrifices in educating their children, not limiting

their efforts only to sending them to the schools in this province, but even to the centers of learning at Manila.

I agree most heartily with the statement that the younger generation attending the schools will speak English. It will take time and labor in spite of the good desires of the government and the sacrifices to which it goes in order to diffuse a knowledge of the tongue of the sovereign country, for we must agree that in the sudden transition which the country has suffered after having been under the influence of a nation for three hundred years diametrically opposed to the present system, it is impossible at once to break away from old traditions.

But time, an ardent desire, and, above all, perseverance, very important factors, will solve this question in the future.

The honorable governor can rest assured that the teachers of this division are a hardworking and self-sacrificing lot, for their good counsel and wise conduct have been successful in a short time in securing from among the young children of La Union a corps of Ilocano teachers of both sexes, who are able to cooperate with them in their difficult duties as educators.

The municipality of San Fernando has constructed a municipal school of light materials in view of the fact that it had no adequate building large enough to contain the number of children daily in attendance. This building is large enough for 500 students.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE PROVINCE.

Before taking up this matter I think that it is my duty to state to you that my idea of government does not include the thought that the inhabitants of these pueblos should take an interest in politics, for not having been trained to understand the difficult problems embraced by this science, their attempting to do so would only result in sowing discord and rancor among themselves and in depriving them of the strength and energy which they need to employ in order to develop the natural resources of the province, which in this country consist mainly of agriculture, so that with a practical education, which they so sorely need, they will have in their hands the means for making themselves a happy and wealthy people.

Having made this statement, I will now report upon the topic covered by the caption of this section.

When I took over the government of this province, where there is not a large number of intelligent persons who have academic degrees, nor on the other hand large property owners, who, with the accumulation of wealth, might exercise a great influence over its inhabitants—when I took the office with which I was honored by you, no political difficulties existed in La Union. The only political party represented was the Federal party, and its representation is of rather passive form, as was proved during the last election, in which not only its lack of cohesion was apparent—in view of the fact that the party split up into three groups, each of which had a different candidate, and the largest group polled but 20 votes—and it is my opinion that this party or any other which might exist here is bound to lose its influence. And this can be easily accounted for because of the fact that, on the one hand there are no energetic and clever politicians, and on the other hand the masses are simple and honest farmers imbued with the idea which I have preached to them on my many visits in their fields and homes, relative to the value of their cultivating the ground and educating themselves in order that they may become peaceful workmen who await the material felicity as the fruit of their labor, and who look upon the peace of the home as of more value than politics—leaving the latter to more highly educated and scientific men who have grown gray in the profession of politics, and who undoubtedly are well able to direct the masses in order to work out for them a future of peace and tranquillity that is so necessary for these people if they are to obtain moral and material advancement.

The inhabitants of this province are fairly prosperous and their condition is gradually improving.

In general the inhabitants of this province are industrious and may be relied upon.

All of the municipalities of the province are doing their best to secure the welfare of their inhabitants and in strictly complying with the laws. There is complete tranquillity in the province, no brigandage existing within its confines.

The above incomplete and roughly sketched report contains the record of the most important features of the conditions as they exist in this province. It is a picture of its present situation, of its means of livelihood and of its moral and material condition.

If these ill-contrived lines—the result of observation guided by the best of motives—are pleasing to you, and the veliement desire which animates me of doing my utmost to have these inhabitants base their aspirations on a love of work, of honor, and of wholesome and practical education, merits your approval, it will give me the greatest satisfaction I am capable of feeling.

Respectfully submitted.

J. LUNA,

Governor of Province of La Union.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EXHIBIT A.—Comparative statement showing the number of municipal police in the province of La Union in 1903 and 1904, the salaries received by the different members thereof, and the number of stations.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL, POLICE,
San Fernando, July 15, 1904.

1903.

	Compensation.	
	Monthlv.	Total.
1 superintendent, without salary		
1 captain and aid	P 44	P 44
10 lieutenants	25	250
4 sergeants	15	60
24 corporals	10	240
182 police	9	1,638
Total (local currency):		
Monthly		2,222
Annual		26,784

BY STATIONS.

[Amounts in local currency.]

	Compensation,	
	Monthly.	Annual.
San Fernando: 1 lieutenant, \$25; 1 sergeant, \$15; 3 corporals, \$30; 20 police, \$180.	\$250	\$3,000
Bangar: 1 lieutenant, \$25; 2 corporals, \$30; 16 police, \$144.	189	2,268
Namacpacan: 1 lieutenant, \$25; 2 corporals, \$30; 14 police, \$126.	171	2,052
Balaoan: 1 lieutenant, \$25; 2 corporals, \$30; 15 police, \$135.	180	2,160
Bacnotan: 1 lieutenant, \$25; 1 corporal, \$10; 12 police, \$108.	143	1,716
San Juan: 1 lieutenant, \$25; 2 corporals, \$30; 13 police, \$117.	162	1,944
Bauang: 1 lieutenant, \$25; 2 corporals, \$30; 12 police, \$108.	153	1,836
Naguilian: 1 lieutenant, \$25; 2 corporals, \$30; 13 police, \$117.	162	1,944
Aringay, including Cava and Galiano: 1 lieutenant, \$25; 1 sergeant, \$15; 3 corporals, \$30; 23 police, \$307.	277	3,324
Agoo: 1 lieutenant, \$25; 2 corporals, \$30; 16 police, \$144.	189	2,268
Tubao: 1 sergeant, \$15; 1 corporal, \$10; 12 police, \$108.	133	1,596
Santo Tomas, including Rosario: 1 sergeant, \$15; 2 corporals, \$30; 16 police, \$179.	179	2,148
Total	2,222	26,784

1904.

	Compensation.	
	Monthly.	Total.
1 first-class inspector	P 50	P 50
1 second-class inspector	40	40
5 sergeants	20	100
11 corporals	15	165
85 police	12	1,020
Total:		
Monthly		1,375
Annual		16,500

BY STATIONS.

	Compensation.	
	Monthly.	Annual.
San Fernando: 1 sergeant, ₱20; 1 corporal, ₱15; 14 police, ₱100.....	₱203	₱2,436
Bangar: 1 sergeant, ₱20; 7 police, ₱84.....	104	1,248
Namacpacan: 1 corporal, ₱15; 5 police, ₱60.....	75	900
Balaoan: 1 corporal, ₱15; 5 police, ₱60.....	75	900
Bacnotan: 1 sergeant, ₱20; 7 police, ₱84.....	104	1,248
San Juan: 1 corporal, ₱15; 5 police, ₱60.....	75	900
Bauang: 1 corporal, ₱15; 5 police, ₱60.....	75	900
Naguilian: 1 corporal, ₱15; 5 police, ₱60.....	75	900
Aringay, including Cavá and Galiano: 1 sergeant, ₱20; 2 corporals, ₱30; 12 police, ₱144.....	194	2,328
Agoo: 1 sergeant, ₱20; 7 police, ₱84.....	104	1,248
Tubao: 1 corporal, ₱15; 5 police, ₱60.....	75	900
Santo Tomas, including Rosario: 2 corporals, ₱30; 8 police, ₱96.....	126	1,512
Total.....	1,375	16,500

REMARKS.

In the totals, the salaries of officers paid pro rata by the municipalities are included; at present the inspectors of police are stationed at San Fernando, capital of La Unión.

Making a comparison between salaries paid last year and this year, we have the following results:

Total monthly salary paid during 1903.....	₱2,232
Total monthly salary paid during 1904.....	₱1,375
Decrease.....	₱857
Total annual salaries paid during 1903.....	₱26,784
Total annual salaries paid during 1904.....	₱16,500
Decrease.....	₱10,284

By order of the provincial governor.

PONCIANO TROFA,
Acting first inspector, municipal police, La Unión.

EXHIBIT B.

Pueblo and month.	Number of schools in—		Enrollment.	American teachers.	Number Filipino teachers.	
	Pueblos.	Barrios.			Male.	Female.
July, 1908:						
Agoo.....	1	3	69		4	3
Aringay.....	1	2	62	1	3	1
Bacnotan.....	2	2	266	2	4	3
Balaoan.....	1	3	123		6	2
Bangar.....	2	2	66		5	2
Cavá.....	1		200		4	2
Bauang.....	1	2	200		5	1
Naguilian.....	1	2	45		5	
Namacpacan.....	1	3	165		8	1
Rosario.....	1		80		1	1
San Fernando.....	2	2	421	2	6	1
San Juan.....	1	3	238		5	1
Santo Tomas.....	2		111		2	1
Tubao.....	1		39		1	1
Total.....	18	24	2,490	5	59	20
August, 1908:						
Agoo.....	1	3	92		4	3
Aringay.....	1	2	173	1	3	1
Bacnotan.....	2	2	315	2	4	3
Balaoan.....	1	3	140		6	2
Bangar.....	2	2	189		5	2
Bauang.....	1	2	252	1	5	1
Cavá.....	1		209		4	2
Naguilian.....	1	2	100	1	5	

₱ Local currency.

EXHIBIT B—Continued.

Pueblo and month.	Number of schools in—		Enroll- ment.	American teachers.	Number Filipino teachers.	
	Pueblos.	Barrios.			Male.	Female.
August, 1908—Continued.						
Namapacan.....	1	3	171		8	
Rosario.....	1		80			1
San Fernando.....	2	2	504	2	6	1
San Juan.....	1	3	254		5	
Santo Tomas.....	2		135		2	1
Tubao.....	1		95		1	
Total.....	18	24	2,659	7	59	18
September, 1908:						
Agoo.....	1	3	111		4	3
Aringay.....	1	2	240	1	3	1
Bacnotan.....	2	3	350	2	4	3
Balaoan.....	1	3	140		6	2
Bangar.....	2	2	308	1	5	2
Bauang.....	1	2	306	1	5	1
Cava.....	1		238		2	
Naguilian.....	1	2	171	1	5	
Namapacan.....	1	3	219		6	
Rosario.....	1		119		1	1
San Fernando.....	2	2	577	2	6	1
San Juan.....	1	3	291	2	5	1
Santo Tomas.....	2		175		2	1
Tubao.....	1		107		1	1
Total.....	18	24	3,437	10	55	17
October, 1908:						
Agoo.....	1	3	121		4	3
Aringay.....	1	2	270	1	3	1
Bacnotan.....	2	2	432	2	5	3
Balaoan.....	1	3	149		6	2
Bangar.....	2	2	349	1	5	2
Bauang.....	1	2	436	1	5	1
Cava.....	1		312		4	
Naguilian.....	1	2	167	1	5	
Namapacan.....	1	3	222		6	
Rosario.....	1		118		1	1
San Fernando.....	2	2	614	2	6	1
San Juan.....	2	3	353	2	5	1
Santo Tomas.....	2		154		2	1
Tubao.....	1		114		1	1
Total.....	19	24	3,811	10	58	17
November, 1908:						
Agoo.....	1	3	171	1	4	3
Aringay.....	1	2	253	1	3	1
Bacnotan.....	2	2	436	2	5	3
Balaoan.....	1	2	184		5	1
Bangar.....	2	2	353	1	5	2
Bauang.....	1	2	431	1	5	2
Cava.....	1	1	271		4	1
Naguilian.....	1	2	179	1	5	
Namapacan.....	1	3	256	1	6	1
Rosario.....	1		119		1	1
San Fernando.....	2	2	566	2	6	1
San Juan.....	1	3	391	2	5	1
Santo Tomas.....	2		79		2	1
Tubao.....	1		212	1	1	1
Total.....	18	24	3,901	13	57	19
December, 1908:						
Agoo.....	1	3	175	1	5	2
Aringay.....	1	2	253	1	4	1
Bacnotan.....	2	2	436	2	5	3
Balaoan.....	1	1	228		3	1
Bangar.....	2	2	344	1	5	2
Bauang.....	1	2	432	1	5	2
Cava.....	1	1	292		4	1
Naguilian.....	1	2	121	1	5	
Namapacan.....	1	3	262	1	6	1
Rosario.....	1		118		1	1
San Fernando.....	2	2	561	2	6	1
San Juan.....	1	3	323	2	5	1
Santo Tomas.....	2		163		2	1
Tubao.....	1		269	1	1	1
Total.....	18	23	3,978	13	57	18

EXHIBIT B—Continued.

Pueblo and month.	Number of schools in—		Enroll-ment.	American teachers.	Number Filipino teachers.	
	Pueblos.	Barrios.			Male.	Female.
January, 1904:						
Agoo	1	3	714	1	5	1
Aringay	1	2	544	1	3	2
Bacnotan	2	2	914	2	5	3
Balaosan	1	1	366	1	3	2
Bangar	2	2	723	1	5	2
Bauang	1	2	654	1	5	2
Cava	1	1	452	—	4	1
Naguilian	1	2	257	1	5	1
Namacpacan	2	3	1,094	2	6	2
San Fernando	2	2	856	2	56	1
San Juan	1	3	774	2	5	1
Santo Tomas	2	—	188	—	1	1
Tubao	2	—	391	1	2	—
Total	19	23	7,952	15	105	19
February, 1904:						
Agoo	1	3	784	1	5	2
Aringay	1	2	579	1	3	2
Bacnotan	2	3	980	2	6	3
Balaosan	1	2	532	1	4	2
Bangar	2	2	770	1	5	2
Bauang	1	2	711	1	5	2
Cava	1	1	424	—	4	1
Naguilian	1	5	604	1	7	1
Namacpacan	2	3	1,130	2	6	2
San Fernando	2	2	911	3	7	1
San Juan	1	3	753	2	5	1
Santo Tomas	2	—	230	—	1	1
Tubao	2	2	593	1	5	—
Total	19	30	9,081	16	63	20
March, 1904:						
Agoo	1	3	761	1	5	2
Aringay	1	2	521	1	3	2
Bacnotan	2	3	1,052	2	6	3
Balaosan	1	2	455	1	4	2
Bangar	2	2	747	1	4	2
Bauang	1	2	744	1	5	3
Cava	1	1	441	—	4	1
Naguilian	1	5	544	1	6	—
Namacpacan	2	3	1,123	2	6	2
San Fernando	2	3	863	3	7	1
San Juan	1	3	681	2	5	1
Santo Tomas	2	—	217	—	1	1
Tubao	2	2	607	1	5	—
Total	19	31	8,846	16	61	20

Pueblos.	Number of barrios.	Number of settlements.	Number of inhabitants.	
			Christian.	Non-Christian.
Agoo	44	—	10,652	—
Aringay	36	1	12,538	79
Bauang	20	—	10,034	—
Balaan	34	8	9,997	1,555
Bangar	27	5	9,862	1,701
Bacnotan	46	1	8,881	250
Naguilian	32	—	11,883	—
Namacpacan	29	—	11,119	—
San Fernando	64	2	16,094	1,800
San Juan	48	3	11,220	804
Santo Tomas	34	6	8,483	872
Tubao	29	5	7,012	1,597
Total	443	31	127,775	8,658

Distance of the pueblos in miles from the provincial capital.

From San Fernando to—	Miles.
San Juan	5
Bacnotan	8½
Namapacan	20
Balaan	22½
Bangar	25
Bauang	6½
Naguilan	10
Arlingay	15½
Agoo	20
Tubao	25
Santo Tomas	22½

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES,

Iba, July 15, 1904.

SIR: He who has to-day the honor to comply with the provisions of Act No. 1044 would not be, frankly speaking, the one most called upon to do so, both because of his holding the office of provincial governor in a temporary capacity only and because of the short time, scarce three months, that he has been acting governor.

I would not, frankly speaking, dare to undertake a work so great and of such transcendental importance as is this report, if an experience of nearly three years in the office of provincial secretary, the special and particular study made by me of the province, specially as to its political and economic conditions, and the visit of inspection which I have just made of the pueblos of the north and their districts, did not provide me with sufficient knowledge to make this report, if not as finished and complete as would be desired, at least sufficiently so to fill the demand for information relative to the province required by the provisions of Act No. 1044 mentioned.

This report, I frankly repeat, can not carry the same weight and be of the same value as one written by the provincial governor himself, both because the duties of his office are directly connected with the data contained in this report and the powers with which he is vested place him in unsurpassed conditions to be duly informed of the state of the administration, government, and affairs of his province; it is for this reason that the law orders the provincial governor to make this annual report.

But having been placed in a position, by virtue of substitution in accordance with the regulations, where it becomes an unavoidable necessity for me to comply with this legal provision, I must do so, even if beyond my powers, confident that, having made this excuse, as many faults as I may commit in this report will be overlooked.

In accordance with the instructions contained in said Act No. 1044, this report will include the following subjects: Something of the geography of Zam-bales as constituted under Act 1004; administration and progress of the provincial government, economic, and financial conditions of the province; political conditions of the province. The report also contains recommendations as to executive and legislative matters, and proposes the measures which should be adopted for the welfare and future of the province.

GEOGRAPHY OF ZAMBALES AS ORGANIZED UNDER ACT NO. 1004.

Forming a strip 80 miles long, the province of Zambales extends along the west coast of Luzon from north to south. It is 28 miles wide at Palaulg and San Marcelino and 15 miles at its narrowest point, in the neighborhood of Santa Cruz. It is bounded on the north by the River Nayom, which separates it from the pueblo of Infanta; on the east by the provinces of Pangasinan, Tar-lac, and Pampanga; on the south by that of Bataan, and on the west by the China Sea.

Its area is 238,224 hectares. The area of land assessed for taxation purposes is 32,114 hectares, 23 ares, and 80 centares, valued, according to the assessment of the last revision, at \$1,187,537 United States currency, which yields taxes to the province of \$4,403.13 United States currency, and \$5,937.54 United States currency to the municipalities for schools and general expenditures. By the separation of the pueblos of the northern part the province lost 144,962 hectares in extent of territory, 21,132 hectares of assessed land, \$3,710.71 United

States currency in taxes to the province, and \$4,959.67 United States currency to the municipalities.

The population is 50,510 inhabitants. During 1903 there were 1,792 births and 2,334 deaths in the province. Zambales as organized under Act No. 211, had a population of 94,351 inhabitants: so that it has lost 43,821 by the change in its boundaries.

Prior to the passage of Act No. 945 there were 14 pueblos, which were reduced by consolidation to 8, as follows: Iba, Botolan, Subic, Olongapo, Masinloc, and Santa Cruz, municipalities of the fourth class, and San Narciso and San Marcelino of the third class.

According to the last municipal elections, held in December, 1903, the total number of qualified electors amounted to 1,213.

The number of boys and girls attending the public schools and high school, according to the report of the division superintendent of schools, is 8,212 out of a total school population (children from 6 to 14 years of age) estimated at 14,840.

The province is bathed by many streams, the principal of which on account of their volume, depth, and powerful current during freshets are: the Nayom, Camaon, Panlabaun, Cabatuan or Balcac, Uacon in the jurisdiction of Santa Cruz; San Vicente and Luis in Candelaria; Inayranan and Taytaybato in Palauig; Bagsit, Baong, Balinbocboc, and Iba in Iba; Bancal and Bucao in Botolan; Cauayanquiling, Cabangaan, and Anonang in Cabangan; Santo Tomás in San Felipe; Pamatauan in Castillejos; Matain in Subic; Caraclan and Sta. Rita in Olongapo. Many of these streams can not be forded during the time of freshets, principally the Bucao and Santo Tomás rivers.

The principal lakes in the province that bring revenues to the municipalities for fishery privileges are: Alindayat Grande and Alindayat Pequeño in the district of Candelaria; Paete in the district of San Felipe, and Looc in the district of Castillejos. Ducks are very plentiful in all of these lakes.

The principal inhabited islands forming barrios or districts are the following: Hermana Mayor and Hermana Menor in the district of Santa Cruz; San Salvador in Masinloc; Magalao and San Miguel in Palauig. The Capones Islands and Isla Grande, in the district of Subic, should also be mentioned on account of their importance and that they have light-houses built upon them. The first three islands referred to contain excellent pasture grounds and are very suitable for stock raising.

The following are the principal ports where customs officers are located: Subic, Pundaquit (San Antonio), San Narciso, San Felipe, Iba Palauig, Masinloc, and Santa Cruz. Subic and Masinloc deserve special mention on account of being specially well sheltered, but with the exception of the port of Subic the entire province of Zambales is completely cut off from Manila during the south-eastern monsoon, which lasts about four months.

Communication between the pueblos themselves and the provincial capital is effected both by land and sea. The latter is carried on in small boats called paraos and banquillos and is very dangerous, sometimes impossible, during the southeastern monsoon. The former leaves much to be desired on account of the execrable condition of many bridges and culverts or entire lack of them over many streams, although the roads, generally speaking, are suitable for pedestrians, horsemen, and vehicles, being bad only at some points on account of steep grades, holes, and mud, which make traveling difficult.

On account of the condition of the wagon roads business and agriculture, the first of which is in the hands of Chinamen and the second in a rudimentary stage admitting of no progress, are greatly harmed and held back in their development.

The following roads connect Zambales with the adjacent provinces: On the north, the general highway to Pangasinan; on the south, the two roads, that of Bajacajac via Tanauan and that of Binictican via Pastolan to Bataan. The first is shorter than the second, but has more grades and is generally preferred by pedestrians as the second is by travelers on horseback and native sledges. The central part of the province of Zambales is connected with Tarlac by the road known officially as the Capas-O'Donnell-Iba road. This road is at present under construction, ₱300,000 having been appropriated for it by the insular government.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBALES.

ORGANIZATION.

In accordance with the provisions of Act 211 as amended by Act 632, the provincial government of Zambales consists of the governor, the secretary, the supervisor-treasurer, and the fiscal. Señor Potenciano Lesaca has held the office of provincial governor since the organization of civil government in Zambales, he having been reelected twice; the offices of provincial secretary and provincial fiscal are under the charge of Señor Gabriel Alba and Señor Juan Manday, respectively, who have held same since their appointment by the Philippine Commission, August 28, 1901; the office of provincial supervisor-treasurer was held by Arthur S. Emery until March 9, 1904, when his assistant, Mr. J. W. Ferrier, the present incumbent, was promoted. The subordinate employees are 1 foreman, 4 deputies, 6 clerks, 1 janitor, 1 messenger, 1 warden, 1 corporal, and 8 guards of the provincial jail. There is also a president of the provincial board of health, an office which was held by Dr. A. Calvo until October 26, 1903, when he was succeeded by Dr. Antonio Alba. The annual expenses of the province for salaries and wages of officers and employees amounts to ₱21,394.

The offices of the provincial government occupy a building rented by it for ₱50 a month. It is a fairly large, well-ventilated, and commodious house, with a frontage of 17 meters and 15 centimeters, a depth of 15 meters and 65 centimeters, and a height of 8 meters; it is constructed of mixed materials and has a nipa roof. The building has two floors and is so divided into rooms as admirably to serve the necessities of the provincial offices. Besides accommodating the provincial government, the senior inspector of constabulary, the division superintendent of schools, the chief of the telegraph service, and the president of the provincial board of health find room in the same edifice. The office of the fiscal is also used by the clerk of the court of first instance, which has its sittings in this building.

All of the offices of the provincial government are provided with good furniture and desk supplies.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The only building owned by the province is the provincial jail, which has a frontage of 40 meters and 82 centimeters, a depth of 40 meters and 10 centimeters, and a height of 4 meters and 63 centimeters. It is a building solidly constructed of masonry and has a galvanized-iron roof; the edifice cost the Spanish Government over \$100,000 Mexican. It is one-story high, is divided into several departments or wards, and has a chapel in the center. As a prison it is very secure and prisoners can be confined in its different departments without the least fear of their being able to escape; but as a warehouse, for which purpose the government has been using part of it, and as a place for sick prisoners, it is unhealthy on account of the dampness and lack of ventilation.

The government also owns a warehouse, turned over to it by the military, which is now used by some of the high school classes, and two lots in the central part of the provincial capital.

The province also owns many carts and tools which were left to it by the military and are used on public works.

PROVINCIAL BOARD.

The provincial board is made up of the following members: Señor Potenciano Lesaca, provincial governor, president; supervisor-treasurer, Mr. J. W. Ferrier; and division superintendent of schools, Mr. O. Atkin, members. Regular sessions are held Saturdays and extra meetings called whenever special business requires it.

During the past fiscal year the regular and fifty-nine extra sessions were held. The principal resolutions passed which have a bearing on the progress of the government and welfare of the province were the following: With regard to agriculture, instructing the pueblos to plant tubers and other similar quick-growing crops to provide against famine; to the extermination of locusts, enacting regulations in accordance with the provisions of Act 817, and issuing proclamation and appealing to the civic spirit of the inhabitants of the pueblos, calling upon them to do away with so terrible and destructive a plague by means of the pintacasi method of extermination; to the maintenance of roads, enacting measures in accordance with the provisions of Act 774, prohibiting the

use of carts which do not comply with the requirements of the law upon the public highways; to transportation, to facilitate communication between the provincial government and Manila; to the constabulary, relative to the return of the detachment to the barrio of Rivera de San Fernando, district of Botolan, for the protection of that place. Several recommendations were also made relative to provincial funds, supporting the suggestions made by the convention of municipal presidents that passed a resolution recommending a reduction in the number of provincial employees and the elimination of some expenses, and that the time for the collection of the land tax be extended and, in short, other resolutions which it would be tedious to enumerate, all relative to the good administration of the province.

The following cases of suspensions of municipal officers were considered by the provincial board during the past fiscal year: Against the president and vice-president of Olongapo, Señor Damaso Esteban and Señor Tomás Rojas, September 17, 1903, recommending dismissal; and against the municipal president of San Marcelino, Señor Antonio Rolls, January 29, 1904, recommending reinstatement.

Resignations accepted and approved by the provincial board, under the provisions of Act No. 528.—Municipal presidents, 2; vice-president, 1; councillors, 11; municipal treasurers, 2.

Deaths of municipal officers.—Vice-president 1; councillor, 1.

Resignations requested by the provincial board and approved by the honorable civil governor.—Justices of the peace, 4; auxiliary justices of the peace, 5.

Resignations of provincial officers and employees.—President of the provincial board of health, 1; deputy of the provincial supervisor-treasurer, 1; clerks of the assessment, 14; corporal of the provincial guards, 1; and guard, 1.

Suspended and dismissed by order of the honorable civil governor.—The president of the provincial board of health, Señor Aquilino Calvo, on account of criminal prosecution.

Promoted and transferred to Cavite.—Provincial supervisor-treasurer, Mr. Arthur S. Emery.

Promotions made and sanctioned by the provincial board.—From assistant to supervisor-treasurer, 1, J. W. Ferrier; from clerks to deputies, 2; increase of salary, clerk and deputy, 1, Juan Posadas.

Temporary appointment of clerks for work on the assessment.—Six.

Accounts approved by the provincial board.

	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
GENERAL EXPENSES.		
Pay roll of officers	P27,351.91	
Pay roll of clerks on the revision of the assessment and salaries of two members of the board of revision	861.50	\$384.97
Stationery and other supplies received from Manila	2,948.38	33.31
Stationery bought at Iba	48.00	219.53
Traveling expenses of provincial officers and deputies	470.18	385.06
Expense of constructing and repairing desks in high school	292.50	76.00
Rent, provincial office building	500.00	250.00
Map of the province	94.00	
Supplies to provincial jail	482.60	1,449.59
Cleaning latrines of government building, high school, and provincial jail	180.00	
Supplies for prisoners at Bilibid	486.78	38.60
Sanitary employees for the province and cost of medicines during cholera epidemic	78.94	59.00
Repair of arms of provincial police		3.50
Expense, extermination of locusts		49.20
Fees of provincial sheriff	62.80	
Fees of clerk of the court of first instance	398.00	
Official Gazette	24.00	
Black caps for execution of 4 condemned at Olongapo	3.50	
Premiums of 1½ per cent on bonds of provincial and municipal employees	706.54	
Total	34,989.09	3,928.58
EXPENDITURES FOR ROADS, BRIDGES, AND FERRIES.		
Wages of laborers on roads, bridges, and ferries, and cost of material and ferries	1,712.30	2,967.18
Cost of transportation, government rice		241.50
Total	1,712.30	3,178.68

ROADS, BRIDGES, AND CULVERTS.

The insular government, taking into account the very deplorable conditions prevailing in the province during the months of August, September, and October, 1903, owing to the scarcity of staple articles of food, sent 2,400 sacks of rice to the province to be used in the repair and arrangement of roads and bridges, in order to furnish the laboring class with the means of honestly earning their living. Of the number of sacks mentioned, 2,300 were used in the repair of roads and bridges.

But in spite of this assistance from the insular government and the disbursements made by the province from its road funds, the roads and bridges are in such a bad state that they can scarcely be called improved roads and bridges, as the improvements which have been made—as Governor Lesaca remarked in one of his reports—are mere palliatives. There are many places where the mud-holes are very bad, and long stretches of badly graded, stony road. As a general rule, the bridges are very bad, many being impassable not only to carts and vehicles, but even to pedestrians; others are in danger of falling, while the balance have not yet been finished.

There are many culverts completely ruined, so that it is necessary for vehicles to leave the road and make a detour to get around them.

There are also numerous streams over which bridges have been built and which can not be bridged for the present on account of their width, depth, velocity of current, and volume of water, but the provincial government has established a good system of ferries, which serve their purpose well except during the time of freshets. Every year accidents are recorded in the crossing of streams. A telegram has just been received to-day from the president of Botolan giving an account of the death of a Filipino and an American negro, on the 13th instant, by drowning in the river Bucao. On the 2d of this month a man and child were drowned in the Cabanatuan River, district of Palauig.

In order that an idea may be formed of the difficulties in the way of communication in the province, the following table of distances between the pueblos, showing the number of fords or ferries, bridges, and culverts which have to be crossed in each instance, is given:

Municipalities.	Dis- tances.	Cross- ings of streams.	Bridges.	Cul- verts.
	<i>Miles.</i>			
Iba to Palauig.....	9	2	7	5
Palauig to Masinloc.....	8½	1	5	4
Masinloc to Candelaria.....	6½	2	3	3
Candelaria to Santa Cruz.....	10	3	7	2
Santa Cruz to Infanta.....	2	1	3	—
Iba to Botolan.....	4	1	4	5
Botolan to Cabangan.....	10	2	11	2
Cabangan to San Felipe.....	7	2	6	3
San Felipe to San Narciso.....	3	—	5	3
San Narciso to San Marcelino.....	6	—	6	2
San Marcelino to Castilla.....	4	—	6	3
Castillejos to Subic.....	4	—	4	6
Subic to Olongapo.....	6	3	4	2
San Narciso to San Antonio.....	6	—	10	6
Total.....	80	17	81	45

PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

With the difficulties in the way of communication between the pueblos themselves, and the pueblos and the provincial capital, it is superfluous to state that traveling being almost impossible in the rainy season, they exert a great influence with regard to the administration and government of the province and pueblos of the same. It is for this reason, perhaps, that some provincial officers, in spite of their good intentions, have failed to make their visits of inspection to the municipalities as frequently as the law requires, and for this reason many irregularities, deficiencies, and immoralities in the administration and government of the pueblos have remained unnoticed by provincial officers, who are the ones called upon by virtue of their office to guard against, correct, and punish them. For this reason, perhaps, the provincial government and municipalities have not made sufficient progress to be worth mentioning in this

report; and have not made any improvements, to which we could call attention, with the exception of the Balilis bridge, in the district of Iba, and the Batu bridge, in that of Palaulg, both of which were constructed with government rice and road and bridge funds of the province, and of the municipal school of Botolan, built with government rice and the donations of the residents of that municipality. All of the balance of the work done by the province on its roads and bridges has been a mere "palliative," according to the graphic expression of honorable Governor Lesaca.

In connection with this matter it can be said that during the fiscal year the provincial government of Zambales being entirely taken up with looking toward its self-support had no time to think of improvements.

In fact, the expenses of the provincial government on the one hand and the precarious state of the provincial finances on the other necessarily contribute to the unfavorable condition of affairs herein noted as regards the progress of the government of Zambales.

Other contributory causes which have had a powerful influence in spite of the noble purposes of the governor, in the failure of the provincial government of Zambales to achieve progress along any line, as the prestige of the government would demand, have been the deplorably bad conditions as to agriculture, industry, and commerce. Of these subjects we shall treat in the following paragraphs.

COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC, AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Zambales is almost entirely in the hands of Chinamen with whom it is impossible for Filipino capital to compete, as their special manner of living, commercial policy, and the decided protection which they enjoy from their countrymen in Manila who extend credit to them, place them in the most advantageous position with regard to native competitors.

In truth, in Iba, the provincial capital alone there are nine Chinese stores to compete with a single native firm known as "La Esperanza de Iba," whose two stores are making superhuman efforts to keep up, being compelled to sell goods, though of superior quality to those sold by their competitors, at the same price as they.

The same competition is noted in all of the other pueblos, and it is always the native firms that go to the wall. At Masinloc there are 3 Chinese stores and 1 native; in Santa Cruz, 7 of the former and 1 of the latter; at Palaulg, 2; Candelaria, 2; Botolan, 4; and Cabangan, 2—all kept by Chinamen, who monopolize business in the interior.

It is only the pueblos of the extreme south, Olongapo, Subic, San Marcelino, and San Narciso, where trade is in the hands of the small native shopkeepers. It is impossible for Chinese to establish themselves in business at these places. As often as they have attempted to do so they have been compelled to give it up, for the reason that the people of those parts abhor and despise them. It is, perhaps owing to this reason that the pueblos, whose agricultural and industrial conditions are the same as others of the province, are the best business towns in Zambales. They are the only towns in the provinces having public markets and where a good trade is done in the agricultural products of other pueblos. At Subic, which has Saturday as its market day, the largest amount of business is transacted, on account of its having a good port and easy communication with Morong and Bagac, of the neighboring province of Bataan, and with Manila by the Yangco line of steamers that makes regular trips between the points indicated. This accounts for the fact that Subic not only has the trade of the upper pueblos of the province, but also does a great deal of business with the towns of Morong, Bagac, and Manila. At Subic there are large warehouses for the storage of rice, and the residents of that place are large engrossers and dealers in lumber.

On the other hand, in the pueblos of the interior, where trade is in Chinese hands, there are no public markets, business being limited to trade of imported merchandise, which is not compensated by the shipment of local products. The Chinese are great importers, but never exporters.

The agricultural and industrial products of the province are all shipped by the producers themselves in schooners and smaller craft, such as paraos. A very small quantity of palay and rice has been shipped during the past fiscal

year, owing to lack of demand in other provinces. Lumber, rattan, and charcoal have been shipped in considerable quantities, but not at a great profit, owing to low prices.

Briefly, the interior trade of the province, being almost entirely in the hands of Chinese and restricted to the consumption of imported articles, its effect is of deplorable consequences to the natives, who in a short time will have exhausted all of their small savings if an improvement does not take place in the sales of their own products.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The principal product of Zambales is rice. During the year 1903 the rice crop was poor in many pueblos of the province, owing to the fact that there was a fresh outbreak of the Asiatic cholera in the pueblos of Iba, Palauig, and Botolan during the months of June, July, August, and September, causing many deaths. That famine made itself felt in all the pueblos of the province, though its consequences were not as serious and fatal as they might have been, owing to the relief given by the government that furnished rice in exchange for labor on public roads; that locusts appeared in the pueblos and threatened destruction to the rice fields, although the provincial locust board adopted measures which exterminated the plague before it finished its work of destruction; that a lack of draft animals made it impossible to cultivate the land given up to rice growing; and that a contributory cause was the fact that rain did not fall abundantly until the middle of August and throughout the month of September. But in spite of all this, and owing to some of the southern pueblos having had the good fortune to collect an abundant harvest, the province of Zambales will have sufficient rice on hand, without counting on the year's crop, not only for home consumption, but for shipment to other provinces.

Notwithstanding all of those misfortunes afflicting the honest and peaceful inhabitants of Zambales, they have responded to the call of the provincial government, by cooperating efficaciously with the municipal governments, in that many of them have taken up agricultural labors without fear or anxiety, planting large crops of corn, sweet potatoes, guava, and other food plants that have given an abundant yield and contributed greatly to averting famine among the needy classes.

Moreover, as the property owners became convinced that they could not devote their energies to the making of plantations of other and more important articles, such as sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, etc., and hope for a flattering future on account of a lack of draft animals, many of them resolved to make plantations of maguay and cocoanuts by utilizing the vast extent of territory of this province suitable to these crops. This enthusiasm to plant maguay has not been restricted; the municipal council of San Narciso and that of the provincial capital setting an example for the rest by making a special appropriation for the making of plantations of maguay and its cultivation under the auspices and control of the municipal government.

By extending the cultivation of so important a textile in the near future a new product of great importance and large yield will be obtained, which will add to the wealth of the province quite as much as rice, and will so maintain agriculture in Zambales as to keep it in its present state and prevent its utter ruin, though it may not work an improvement by lifting it from its present depression on account of the lack of the principal elements to do so.

Draft animals have always been recognized as a principal factor in the development of agriculture where animal force is not substituted by mechanical, but up to the present time nothing has been heard of the results of the experiments made by the government with steam plows. It is perhaps for this reason that the civil government, in its laudable purpose to lift agriculture from its present depression, acquired carabaos from China to sell at cost price to the inhabitants of these islands, but as the natives did not know the qualities of this animal and whether or not they could become acclimated there was no one in Zambales who ventured to place an order for these carabaos, in spite of the great scarcity of these animals and their utility in agriculture.

One landowner in Iba brought some cattle imported from abroad to the province, but they died of rinderpest a few days after their arrival and spread contagion to his carabaos that also fell victims to the same disease. It spread so rapidly in Iba that during the month of December, 1903, it caused a great many deaths among horses and cattle; however, thanks to the measures adopted by the adjacent municipalities in absolutely prohibiting the passage of animals

from Iba through their districts, the spread of the disease was prevented, and finally, in the month of May, 1904, Iba was declared free from rinderpest.

It is estimated that 60 head of carabaos and 20 head of cattle died in the municipality of Iba in consequence of this reappearance of the rinderpest, which decimated the few animals that survived the epidemic of the year 1902. The provincial board of health, unable to adopt any direct means for combating the disease, was obliged to restrict its action to the enforcement of preventive measures by quarantine and isolation of infected beasts. It would be very desirable that the government should undertake a careful study of this disease by competent persons in order that cattle may be freed from it, as it has caused the ruin of many families, who in a single night found that not one lone animal suitable for agricultural work had been left them, owing to the ravages of rinderpest.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The industries of Zambales are restricted to manufactures from agricultural products by old and rudimentary processes; for example, the characteristic industry of rice cleaning by the use of the luzon, the weaving of textiles, and native looms, rope making, etc.

It is surprising that Zambales, being a large producer of rice, has not, like other rice-producing provinces, any rice-cleaning machinery even on the smallest scale for converting this grain into another of greater value. The same thing is true with regard to the working of other agricultural products. The principal cause of this is the lack of the necessary capital and of initiative encouragement and protection with regard to national industries. Other industries of Zambales are the making of mats, burl sacks, of the nipa thatch for roofing purposes, native textiles, and the manufacture of bamboo for building purposes, the collection of firewood, lumbering, and charcoal making. In all of these industries the most deficient and oldest processes are employed, for which reason the production is small and does not, considering the time and money invested, produce large profits to those engaged in them.

During the fiscal year, owing to the precarious situation of the province, brought about by the ruinous monopoly of the interior trade by the Chinamen, the state of depression of agriculture, the lack of draft animals, and the public calamities which have afflicted its inhabitants, the industries mentioned have not produced as much as during former years, hence the critical economic condition of the province.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The agricultural, commercial, and industrial conditions of which I have spoken in the foregoing paragraphs, and the numerous and great calamities which have afflicted the inhabitants of the province will have clearly demonstrated what the economic conditions of Zambales were during the period covered by this report. They were exceedingly critical and precarious, and in order to prove it it is only necessary to point out the fact that many taxpayers, both provincial and municipal, became delinquent and suffered the consequent penalties in spite of the zeal and activity displayed by the officials charged with their collection. Everybody, from the richest to the poorest, clamored and complained of the great scarcity of money. Some, however, preferred to have their real property sold at public auction for the payment of taxes, not because they believed that the charge upon them and penalties for delinquency were excessive, but through a material lack of money with which to pay them. Others have resigned themselves to suffer the penalty imposed by Act 655 for nonpayment of registration certificates, not a few of them owing this tax for two or three years. Some merchants and industrials have been obliged to go out of business either because of the hard times or because of the ruinous monopoly of the Chinese shopkeepers. Finally, the laboring classes have been obliged to emigrate to other provinces, leaving their families in the most deplorable state of poverty, in search of a living wage for themselves and those dependent upon them.

From the beginning of the fiscal year until the beginning of October, 1903, the inhabitants of this province suffered famine. In order to get an idea of what this signified it is sufficient to say that the price of rice rose to 4 pesos a cavan, when it could be purchased at all, although subsequently, thanks to the assistance lent by the civil government that generously furnished rice to the inhabitants of the province in exchange for labor on the public roads, its fatal

consequences were not felt to so great an extent, as I have already had occasion to state. It was owing to this relief on the part of the insular government that only a few deaths from famine were recorded, although many people greatly suffered from hunger. Thanks also to the foresight of the civil government and the efficient support of the provincial government there was subsequently no scarcity of tubers with which the horrors of famine were averted at a time when it would have been in its most critical stage; that is to say, about the month of August to the beginning of September, 1903.

In spite of the famine, the no less fatal consequences of the cholera epidemic which made its appearance anew in some of the pueblos of the province, of the drought, and of the lack of draft cattle, some of the lands were cultivated and a crop was raised which, though smaller and not so good as those of former years, was more than sufficient for the necessities of the inhabitants. About the end of the fiscal year unshelled rice was quoted at from 2 pesos to 2 pesos and 25 centavos the cavan, and shelled rice between 4 pesos and 50 centavos and 5 pesos the cavan. Though it is true that some of the pueblos of the south were able to make shipments of rice to other provinces, the majority were unable to do so on account of the lack of demand, and this is another reason why the economic conditions of the province have not improved and that penury amounting to a veritable crisis has been felt among the laboring classes, who depend for their subsistence upon the amount of work furnished them by the landowners.

However, thanks to the work furnished by the construction of the Capas-O'Donnell-Iba road, there has been somewhat of an improvement in this critical situation. Hundreds of laborers coming from distant parts and suffering all sorts of hardships have gone there seeking to alleviate their condition and that of their families, while others, delinquent in the payment of their taxes, have there been obliged to work out the penalty.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The financial condition of a province is similar if not the same as its economic state; for this reason, in this province of Zambales, the deplorable economic conditions are reflected in its finances.

In truth, the provincial treasury and the municipal treasuries have passed through a crisis during the fiscal year, provincial and municipal employees having had to resign themselves to the nonpayment of their salaries at the end of each calendar month. And although this has not happened on more than two or three occasions with regard to provincial officials, in nearly all of the municipalities of the province, with two or three exceptions—Subic, Olongapo, and Iba—the municipal employees, school-teachers, and municipal police have not received their salaries corresponding to the last two quarters, owing to the fact that either municipal funds had become exhausted or there had been a failure to collect the revenues. For this reason the municipalities, having gone into debt on account of salaries and other expenses of the administration last year, were obliged to include in their estimates of expenses for 1904 a sufficient amount to cover this indebtedness, and this has worked greatly to the prejudice of the present municipal officials and employees.

In the message of the acting provincial governor addressed to the convention of presidents on the occasion of their assembly held May 23 may be seen the indebtedness of this provincial government and the unpaid obligations of nearly all of the municipalities, as well as the revenues upon which they are dependent. And in this connection I would state that the estimate of revenues is in some instances greatly exaggerated, being more than what can possibly be collected.

A copy of this message was sent to the honorable the executive secretary, together with the recommendations of the provincial board; notwithstanding this, I inclose with this report some tables relative to the financial condition of the province.

Before passing on to another subject I think it is my duty to state that the visit of inspection which I made to the pueblos of the north resulted in that many complaints relative to irregularities, deficiencies, and immoralities on the part of the former administration of those municipalities were filed with me and that I have turned the matter over for investigation to the provincial board. I do not know to what to attribute this state of affairs, but I am sure if more frequent visits of inspection were to be made by those officials charged with this duty by the law, these vicious customs, inherited from the past rule, would soon disappear.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From all that has been stated in the foregoing paragraphs it can not be denied that the condition of the province of Zambales during the past fiscal year has not been satisfactory, on account of the fact that the poverty of the provincial government has made its progress and aggrandizement impossible, because of the depression of its agriculture; of the woefully bad condition of its industries, many of which have died out; of the ruinous monopoly of trade in the interior by Chinamen; of certain political conditions which bear relation to the Act No. 945, consolidating the pueblos, and Act No. 1004, which divided the province of Zambales; and, lastly, on account of its economic and financial conditions which were critical and precarious.

But for this melancholy picture, the sight of which saddens the mind, there is one solution which mitigates the pain, a pain every governor must feel in the contemplation of so somber a past. I refer to the rapid progress made in education.

During the past rule, for reasons that are well known, the institutions of learning of this province were limited to primary public schools, where only the first letters were taught, and then in a very imperfect manner. As was natural but little interest was taken by the inhabitants of the province in education, as they were convinced that in those primary schools they could learn little or nothing, and because no encouragement was held out to them for the future, even if they acquired this limited education; but to-day the municipal schools, presided over by American teachers assisted by Filipinos, teach, besides English, the knowledge of which in itself will mean a great deal for the inhabitants of this archipelago, some studies of a higher primary character, and it is for this reason that the inhabitants of the province understand and see that education enjoys the protection and is compensated by the constituted government. They therefore endeavor to obtain it, and this accounts for the fact that the attendance upon the public schools in the pueblos of the province and the high school numbers 8,212 children of both sexes, according to data furnished me by the division superintendent. This respectable number shows in an evident manner the high regard that these inhabitants have for education. It is quite remarkable that in spite of the short time that the public schools have been established here there are many children and young people who speak English with a certain amount of perfection, and there is no doubt that in ten years more education will have made great progress in this province—so much so that it is not too much to affirm, without fear of being charged with exaggerating, that the number who will speak English here will be greater than those who spoke Spanish at any one time during the three centuries of Spanish rule.

There is a high school in the provincial capital presided over by American teachers which has an attendance of nearly 300 students of both sexes who are the most advanced of the different schools of the pueblos of the province and who, besides the regular high school studies, are taught subjects which pertain to secondary instruction. All of them understand and speak English, and in the lectures held every Saturday discussions are had and speeches made in that language.

This school turns out auxiliary teachers who take charge of the public schools in the pueblos and barrios and greatly contribute to disseminating a knowledge of English and other subjects among their fellow-countrymen.

There is a plan for the construction of a large model building to be used as a school of secondary instruction in this province, 2,400 sacks of rice having been given by the insular government as a contribution toward the expense of the erection of this edifice. The plans which were made by the provincial secretary of Zambales, who also made the specifications, were sent by the division superintendent of schools to the general superintendent of education for his approval.

There is a great and earnest desire on the part of the inhabitants of this province to see work started on this building, as there will surely be established as a branch of the high school a school of arts and trades in accordance with the unanimous and vehement desire of the people to have their young men obtain the necessary knowledge to become intelligent farmers, sculptors, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, painters, stenographers, telegraph operators, etc., being sure that this will be a step in the right direction, and I am certain that in their hearts they would feel eternally grateful to the constituted government if their wishes were soon realized.

MINING, HUNTING, AND FISHING.

Three mining claims have been filed by citizens of the United States in the office of the provincial secretary of Zambales for the location of the following mines: Copper Queen, Copper King, and Buckeye, all in the district of Botolan, but up to the present time the locators have not done the assessment work required by law.

There is hunting in all of the pueblos of the province, but as a general rule for amusement or recreation rather than from a business or money-making standpoint.

Fisheries are carried on in all of the pueblos of the province in the old and rudimentary way and constitute a good source of revenue to the municipalities. Nearly the entire product is consumed locally, although some small fishes—such, for instance, as the bagoong—are salted and shipped to the Ilocos provinces.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

It may be stated in general terms that the political conditions of this province are excellent, if not unsurpassable, for the relations between the government and the people are exceedingly cordial, demonstrating cooperation and mutual aid. This is proven by the state of Octavian peace and tranquillity of the province since the death of the notorious Manalang, the enthusiasm with which the people received the proclamation of the locust board recommending the extermination of locusts by the Pintacasi system, the decided support lent by the people in the execution of the orders of the provincial government and of the municipalities, and, finally, the promptness and willingness with which all of the inhabitants respond to the call of the government whenever it is a question of patriotic contribution, a popular feast, or a charitable work.

But in concrete and determinate cases the political conditions of the province vary a great deal, presenting very different aspects.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PUEBLOS.

Act No. 945, consolidating the pueblos, from the time of its enactment, October 15, 1903, up to January, 1904, when its provisions went into effect, has been seriously commented upon both by the government and by the people, on account of its effect having been contrary to that expected of it.

Let us not ask residents of pueblos that have been absorbed, because considering their natural aversion for the law they may be partial in their statements. Let us rather consult the face in the case and they will speak for themselves.

Politically speaking—that is, in so far as the pueblos that have been absorbed are concerned—they have lost their political representation and are marked by discouragement, indifference, and apathy toward everything edifying and having a tendency to promote the moral and material welfare of the municipal government. Even the governing classes, lacking stimulus and inducement to take part in politics, have allowed their civic pride to grow cold and refrain from taking any active part in political contests or in the administration and government of their fellow-citizens. In short there are on the part of the residents of the pueblos consolidated, discontent, apathy, and indifference, and perhaps a suspicion as to the true motive of the law.

With regard to the administration, all agree that the consolidation act has had the result of defeating its own purposes and that its effects are felt by the entire public service. As a matter of fact the consolidation act has brought about a change in the circumstances of place and time with regard to the compliance with the laws by the residents of the consolidated pueblos, a change which, far from improving conditions, has made them worse and has placed so many difficulties in the way of the enforcement of the laws as to make their compliance almost impossible within the legal period. It is for this reason that the residents of the consolidated pueblos, either in order to comply with some duty or to exercise some right, have an unnecessary burden imposed upon them with regard to the first circumstance and suffer prejudice with regard to the second.

In proof of this I give the following example:

1. The municipal treasurer has his office at the seat of municipal government, and must there receive the payment of the taxes. He is not obliged, nor can he be compelled, to go to any of the annexed pueblos to make collections. For this reason all of the residents in the district must necessarily come a long distance

to the pueblo, which is the seat of municipal government. From this it is inferred at once that the effect of the consolidation act has been to make the circumstance as to place in the compliance with the provisions of the law worse than it was before.

2. The provincial treasurer or some deputy of his will announce that he will be so many days in the municipality collecting taxes. The advice generally reaches the very remote barrios of the municipal district late, and through lack of time the taxpayer is either unable to reach the municipality or gets there too late, and then he either fails to pay his taxes altogether or has to pay them with the penalty for delinquency. From this, then, it is inferred that the circumstance as to time is worse in consolidated municipalities than it was before.

With regard to other branches of the administration and of the public service, analogous cases have occurred and still happen, there are some very serious which refer to personal security, which is almost nil in those districts; to the administration of justice, which is worse than deficient; to the registration of births and deaths, completely neglected; to leaks in the collection of taxes, which occur frequently; to caciquism in all of its forms, etc.

To add to the misfortunes of the residents of the consolidated pueblos there is a lack of zeal, of activity, and of interest on the part of some municipalities in their welfare and prosperity.

These irregularities in the administration and deficiency in the public service are not so serious in those pueblos which have been consolidated, but are not at a great distance from the seat of municipal government nor separated from it by large rivers that can not be forded during the rainy season and completely cut off communication.

But some consolidations have been made in the province in which distances and communication between the pueblos annexed and the municipality itself are of such a character as to make conditions the very worst possible; sometimes the distance is from 9 to 10 miles.

This is true of the districts of Cabangan and Palauig, of Botolan and Iba, respectively, which are about 10 miles distant from the seat of municipal government, with large and unfordable rivers in between. With regard to these two districts I have received many complaints, the people deploring the grave deficiencies of the administration which mean to them great detriment to their general interests, and particularly to the municipal treasury.

TAX ON CARTS.

Act No. 744, known commonly as the cart law, is one which has also taken up the attention of the public and been the subject of many complaints.

Governor Lesaca, being desirous of rendering great service to his people, proposed and recommended to the provincial board—that in turn did the same to the honorable civil governor—that the carts prohibited by law be allowed to use the provincial roads in exchange for the services or personal labor of the people on provincial wagon roads.

With the exception of two municipal councilors, all of the rest, after consulting the will of the people, emphatically protested against this proposition, basing their protest on reasons of high political and administrative expedience.

The superior authorities took this matter up on May 9, 1904, and rejected the recommendation in view of the report rendered thereon by the secretary of the interior.

But it makes no difference; the Zambales people are docile, submissive, obedient, and respectful of authority. At the call of the government they willingly and readily present themselves to work gratuitously if necessity so requires it and public utility so recommends. Of this popular cooperation I have proofs and grateful recollections from my visit of inspection to the north. The municipality, council, and townspeople of Santa Cruz and of Masinloc, in the reconstruction of the Lipay bridge in the first municipality, and in that of Panlabauan in the second, gladly and with the greatest enthusiasm employed the pintacasi system, contributing material and labor, so that the repairs on both bridges were soon completed almost without any expense whatsoever to the municipalities mentioned.

The districts of Palauig and Candelaria, represented at the public session which I had during my visit of inspection, gladly and spontaneously promised to erect their public schools by patriotic subscription, the wealthy contributing the necessary materials and the working classes the labor.

From these facts I have come to the conclusion, as regards the very delicate question of gratuitous personal services on the part of the people in public works, that the tact of the governor and a conviction on the part of the people that it is for their general welfare will go a long way farther than a law making such labor compulsory and inflicting punishment for failure to comply with its provisions.

Before finishing with the law on carts I must state that with the measures adopted by the provincial board at its session held April 9, 1904, the provisions of the said law and the necessities of the public service in general, and of agriculture in particular, were reconciled. For, in accordance with the precepts of the resolution adopted by the provincial board, the acting provincial governor decreed on April 25, 1904, an executive order providing among other things for the use of provincial roads by native carts the wheels of which have tires over 24 inches in width, which are rigid with the axle, upon payment of the proper tax. This executive order also permits, in order to fulfill the necessities of agriculture, the use of sledges on roads belonging to the neighborhood.

DIVISION AND ANNEXATION OF ZAMBALES.

The political questions which have most greatly absorbed public attention in Zambales, and in which the provincial officers, divided into two bands, took an active part, were those which resulted in the promulgation of Acts 967 and 1004.

Act No. 867, providing for the annexation of the pueblos of the north to Pangasinan with regard to judicial administration, was the precursor of Act No. 1004, providing for the complete and total separation of those pueblos.

This latter measure reduced the province of Zambales to one-half in population, extent of territory, and wealth, and left it with the terrible prospect of total disappearance if unable in the future to be self-supporting. But the warning of that law was unheeded, time was wasted, and circumstances were not taken advantage of in order to ward off the threatening danger.

The promulgation of Act No. 1004 was a hard blow to the people of Zambales, whose provincial and municipal governments feel and deplore the loss of the pueblos of the north, all the more so as there is a prospect of the province being absorbed by others if its financial conditions do not change in the sense of being able to support the burdens of the government and carry on necessary improvements.

The undersigned would have avoided touching upon this point in order not to wound the susceptibilities of certain persons, but having to comply with the law on the one hand and having unjustly to bear the recriminations and the burdens of responsibility for what may perhaps be a dark future for Zambales on the other, he can do no less than to make a brief explanatory sketch of the history of this question until its settlement by the promulgation of Act No. 1004.

Prior to the establishment of the civil régime in Zambales the pueblos now annexed to Pangasinan presented a petition to the honorable Civil Commission asking that they be annexed to the government which now rules over their destinies, on the grounds of high political, social, and administrative expediency.

On August 28, 1901, the honorable Civil Commission came here to establish civil government in Zambales. At the meeting the Commission itself brought up, among other things, the question of dividing Zambales into two or three parts in view of the possibility of its being unable to be self-supporting. For this reason, upon motion of the undersigned, the question was brought up of the transfer of the provincial capital to the pueblo of Santa Cruz as a means of avoiding the proposed division.

At the convention of presidents held in January, 1902, President Reynoso, of Alaminos, proposed the transfer of the provincial capital to the pueblo of Santa Cruz. His proposition was not well received, but was rejected by the majority of the representatives, who voted that it remain in Iba. This majority was supported by the entire government of Zambales.

The convention of presidents renewed their sessions in May of the same year, and the same question arose, but without favorable result as in the preceding session. When I furnished certified copies of the resolutions adopted by this assembly, and on the 10th of June, 1902, I informed the secretary of the honorable Civil Commission that the division of the territory of Zambales

was imminent unless the petition of the people of the north was acted upon favorably.

During the same months of June the presidents of the northern pueblos met in extra session in one of the towns of the district and passed a resolution to raise funds by popular subscription to pay for the transfer of the provincial government building and public jail to Santa Cruz, in order to overcome the principal objection of the presidents of the southern pueblos to the petition filed by those of the north. A committee was organized, made up of Presidents Reynoso of Alaminos, Nebrija of Agno, O'Blanca of Bani, and Alegre of Bollinao, that was charged with the duty of presenting a memorial to the honorable Civil Commission backing up their just aspirations for the transfer of the capital city to Santa Cruz or, in another case, to ask for the annexation of the northern pueblos to Pangasinan in case that the first was not practicable. The cholera and the disturbances in the north caused by brigandage interfered with the projected trip of this committee.

The pueblos of the north, in despair and discontent, as much because the provincial government did not hearken to their just aspirations as on account of deficiencies and irregularities of administration, desisted from the purpose of asking for the transfer of the capital of the province to the pueblo of Santa Cruz, choosing instead annexation to Pangasinan.

The undersigned, interpreting the desires of the pueblos of the north, was from the beginning, when the honorable Civil Commission first came to Zambales, an enthusiastic partisan of the transfer of the capital from Iba to Santa Cruz and supported the presidents of the northern pueblos in all of the steps taken by them toward the fulfillment of their legitimate desires.

Having been disappointed as they were in the first project, he became their staunch supporter in their last petition asking for annexation to Pangasinan, he having signed with Presidents Reynoso and Nebrija, as representatives of their districts, the draft presented to the Civil Commission relative to the division of Zambales by the annexation of the northern part of Pangasinan and the formation of the balance of the province with the pueblos of Bataan into a separate district with the capital at Subic. On behalf of this project he labored with the superior authorities.

This latter measure had the support and approval of ex-Treasurer Arthur S. Emery, of the senior inspector of constabulary, Mr. Smith, of the division superintendent of schools, Mr. Charles E. Putnam, and of the customs inspector.

It also received the decided support of the municipal councilors and most distinguished headmen of the municipalities of the south: Olongapo, Dubic, Castillejos, San Marcelino, San Narciso, San Felipe, and Cabangan, with the precise condition, however, as contained in the draft in question, that the capital of the new province should be established at the municipality of Subic.

If it is true that some of the pueblos supporting the project subsequently changed their attitude, it was not owing to any action on my part, but to differences of opinion or to the evil influence of certain parties who believed that their private interests would be injured.

On November 9, 1903, the presidents and principal citizens of the province held a mass meeting at which the northern district was represented by only four presidents. It was agreed at the said assembly, as a means of attracting the dissenters from the north and of avoiding the division of Zambales, that the capital should be changed from Iba to Santa Cruz. This resolution was indicated by telegram to the honorable Civil Commission on that afternoon.

But for reasons that only the misfortune of Zambales may be able to explain, the assembly changed its mind overnight, and on the morning of the 10th of November retracted its former resolution and was of the opinion that the transfer of the capital to Santa Cruz was neither just nor equitable, but that it should be transferred to the pueblo of Masinloc as being the more central point in the province and one having a good port.

This change will not be a surprise when the vacillating attitude of some pueblos that, willing to sign in support of a measure to-day, will to-morrow sign a protest against the same measure, is taken into consideration.

The recital of these facts indicates not only the diverse characters of the political life in Zambales, but also the state of culture, government, and administration of its pueblos during that period of evolution of the pueblos of the province lying between Zambales under Act No. 211 and Zambales under Act No. 1004.

To sum up, the said Act No. 1004, which was drafted as a result of the projected division and annexation of a part of the province of Zambales, was

accepted gladly by the people because, in accordance with its provisions, the name of Zambales was preserved; but when consideration was had of the economic conditions that will not permit the province to be self-supporting, it was feared, and it is still feared, that Zambales will have to be absorbed by the adjacent provinces.

For this reason the undersigned, as the chief executive of this province, interpreting these grave fears on the part of the people, has studied this matter with the interest that it deserves, seeking the most practical and efficacious means to avoid this political crisis.

It is of course at once apparent that the principal cause of the present state of affairs is the no less greater crisis through which the province is passing in a financial way.

It was for this reason that in my message addressed to the convention of presidents held May 23, 1903, that I described the precarious situation of the provincial treasury, pointing out that it could no longer support the present luxury of expenditures without danger to its political representation. For this reason I recommended that the assembly adopt the necessary measures to tide over this financial crisis.

Before the convention adopted a definite resolution they took sufficient time carefully to study this matter. Following out my instructions, they passed a resolution, as the most efficacious means of tiding over the present crisis, reducing the number of provincial employees and doing away with certain expenditures.

The recommendations of the convention, it is hoped, will effect a saving amounting to over ₱10,000. Upon the recommendations of the convention being referred to the provincial board, they were adopted by the latter body with some slight amendments, those falling within its sphere of action having been ordered put into execution, while the balance received its recommendation and support and were referred to the civil governor for approval.

The pueblos and the entire province in general are aware of the steps taken by the convention, and by the provincial board, and trust that they will be successful to the extent of preserving the political representation of Zambales.

Naval reservation at Olongapo.—This is another matter affecting the political existence of Zambales to which its government could not be indifferent, for the reason that it tears relations not only to the interests of my province, but also to the future welfare and progress of the inhabitants of the south—Subic and Olongapo.

In truth, on the 13th and 14th of February of this year the municipal presidents of Olongapo and Subic informed this provincial government that the commandant of the naval station at Olongapo had sent them the following notification:

NOTICE.

The naval reservation at Subic Bay comprehends all of the lands and waters within the following boundaries: (Description as given in Spanish is absolutely untranslatable and unintelligible.)

No new land shall be taken from anybody who has not previously occupied same, nor shall any houses or buildings be put up on lands which have not been previously occupied or set out for building purposes.

Before constructing a building within the reservation this office must be notified.

L. KARMANY,
Major, U. S. Marine Corps,
Governor in Charge of the Naval Reservation.

This notice and the several letters received from the municipal presidents mentioned relative to the matter, asking what are the powers of the naval and civil authorities within the reservation and the relations between both, resulted in that this government consulted the matter to the honorable the civil governor, who determined that the notice referred to should be complied with.

Before setting forth my opinions and recommendations in the interest of the welfare and future of the pueblos of Olongapo and Subic, with relation to the naval reservation, it is but proper to acknowledge the fact that the naval men living at Olongapo and the large works which are shortly to be commenced for the purpose of making Olongapo and Subic the best port and dockyard of the Orient, have greatly increased the importance of these pueblos and their commerce, industry, and value of real estate, and it is not too much to hope, upon very reasonable grounds, that Olongapo will some day be converted into a great American city.

But, on the other hand, those two pueblos have certain misgivings with regard to the prospect of continuing under the rule of the military government. It is not my intention either to censure or to comment upon such a government, but time and experience have passed sentence upon it, or, rather, have confirmed the fact that a military government is less democratic, less liberal, and less popular than a civil government. In proof of this we would refer to the pueblos of Olongapo and Subic themselves for their opinion on the matter.

I have tested the opinions of the pueblos of Santa Cruz and Olongapo upon this matter, and I am aware of their attitude and tendencies. I can solemnly state that those two pueblos desire by all means to avoid a military government and continue to be municipalities of the province of Zambales, even if their territory or a part of it is to be made a naval reservation in the future.

Not only do I believe, but I would be bold enough to affirm, that the continuation of the civil régime in those pueblos would not result in the least difficulty, but, on the contrary, would be an efficacious help to the Navy in carrying out their vast plans and projects in the naval reservation.

Moreover, the continuation of civil government in these pueblos will assure a bright future, prosperity, peace, and progress, and would serve as a protection to business against the despotic monopoly of certain elements whom the law does not allow to carry on business, but who, nevertheless, do so indirectly. A stay of a few hours in Olongapo is sufficient to convince anyone of the existence of such monopoly and to hear complaints with regard to the famous canteen checks which circulate throughout the pueblo as currency of a variable value. I say variable because I have been informed by several merchants of that place that but one canteen enjoys the privilege of having its canteen checks exchanged for the same value as they bear on their face, the other canteens and stores having to suffer a discount of from 20 to 25 per cent in the exchange of those received by them.

When I think of the financial condition at Olongapo, the municipal government of which is supported by the revenues produced by the industrial and forestry taxes, I can do no less than ask the following question: How will the municipality of Olongapo be self-supporting if the sale of intoxicating liquors on the reservation is restricted or entirely prohibited and the cutting of timber in its territory is not permitted?

As a matter of fact, the forestry and industrial taxes are the only sources of revenue at Olongapo for the municipality, and it has only been with them that it has been able to meet its expenses and carry on a few improvements in the past.

Act No. 709, relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors within certain distances from government reservations, strictly prohibits their sale within two miles of a reservation. On the other hand, as all of the territory in the district and its forestry, mining, fishing, and other resources are under the direct control of the reservation, for this reason perhaps, even though the Philippine Commission has not yet enacted a law expressly reserving the territory within the districts of Olongapo and part of Subic, executive measures of such a character as that contained in the notice quoted at the beginning of these paragraphs have been decreed by the naval authorities at Olongapo. At Olongapo, moreover, the cutting of timber since the publication of this notice by virtue of an express prohibition issued by the commandant of the reservation has been entirely stopped.

Taking into consideration all of the foregoing, the just aspirations of the residents of Olongapo to enjoy the benefits of a civil government on the one hand, and their well-grounded fears of the rigor of a military régime on the other, and finally, the poverty of the municipal treasury, the future of Olongapo is a very complex economic and political problem, which merits careful study on the part of the government.

For that reason the undersigned, desirous to serve the people and be their interpreter near the legislative and executive authorities, takes the liberty to suggest the necessity and advisability of the enactment of a law which will solve this politico-economic crisis in the most able manner for the welfare and prosperity of the people. I will touch upon this question in the final part of my report.

CONCLUSION.

We have now seen what the administration of the province of Zambales was during the past fiscal year. We have noted the political changes which its government has undergone and which have deeply affected its organization, the

condition of its agriculture, commerce, and industry, and, finally, we have become informed of its economic and financial conditions.

I will frankly state that I would have avoided making this report at all hazards, for the reason that I am obliged to touch upon some matters in which I have had great participation and that I will have regretfully to give my opinion, which is in no way favorable to the province. But an unexpected chance has placed me in a position of complying with the law, and though this report may be beyond my powers, and perhaps the subject of many censures and comments on the part of my political adversaries, as well as troublesome on account of its great length, I have been obliged to undertake its drafting with the good faith which always guides all of my acts. It is a simple and frank narrative of affairs as I have best understood them.

Inspired by a desire of doing good to the people of Zambales, and in the capacity of interpreter of their just and legitimate aspirations, I take the liberty of making the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS, LEGISLATIVE, WITH REGARD TO ROADS.

Nobody better than the government itself knows the great influence exerted by highways of communication between the pueblos themselves and the provincial capital, in commerce, industry, and agriculture, as well as administration and government of the province and the towns.

If a political economist has with reason said that highways of communication and transportation are a species of powerful machines, the purpose of which is to remove distance, and that their end is to facilitate trade by bringing in contact peoples and nations, a governor can do no less than say that highways of communication are efficacious means of preserving order in the interior, of maintaining the integrity of his territory against all foreign aggression, and of developing public wealth, and, above all, useful for the workings of the government and administration of the pueblos of the province.

The province of Zambales, not having its roads in good repair, and having its pueblos separated by long distances, especially since the consolidation act, as well as dear and difficult means of transportation, has been unable to make any steps forward in developing its natural resources, and with regard to its administration and government has fallen behind, leaving many interests unattended and many deficiencies and irregularities unnoticed to such an extent that compliance with the laws has been but little less than inefficacious. For this reason, perhaps, the undersigned regretfully had to deliver himself with regard to conditions in these somber terms.

During the fiscal year the provincial government of Zambales, being entirely taken up with looking toward its self-support, had no time to think of improvements.

The question of roads constitutes, and ought to constitute, the principal and most important branch of the administration, to which the provincial government, as well as the general government of the islands, should direct all their efforts.

The precarious condition of the provincial treasuries has caused many governors to consider the onerous and odious *prestación personal*, some having gone to the extent of recommending it as a measure for building and maintaining roads. If it were to be put into practice in the same form as it existed during Spanish rule, even if in a less harsh manner, the people would energetically reject it, and I am absolutely certain that any attempt to force it upon them would meet with the greatest protest.

What then shall be done with the public roads, with the treasury exhausted on the one hand, while on the other hand the needs of the public and the dignity of the administration require their repair or reconstruction?

Would it be better to leave the repair and maintenance of roads to the pueblos themselves, or to follow the present system—that is to say, to have the province take charge of the said repair and maintenance?

With relation to this matter a series of questions have been addressed to all of the municipalities, and it has been seen that opinion is very much divided, some preferring the present system while others prefer the projected one.

It is my opinion that for the present and until such time as the municipal governments have arrived at a proper stage in their regeneration that they should not be given the entire control or intervention in the repair and construction of roads. Moreover, as this is a matter which will require large expenditures, and the road funds pertaining to each municipality being insufficient, we

would find even with a change in the system that the roads would never be repaired.

I therefore prefer the present system, but with the following modifications: (a) That the supervision of the roads and bridges be left to the provincial governor, and not to the provincial supervisor, as the former, having been elected chief executive of the province by the people, has with him the people's sympathy, love, and support, and as the governor exercises a moral and material influence which no other official can win. Owing to this fact it is trusted that every difficulty, except the lack of money, will be overcome and roads and bridges will be speedily repaired and kept in good condition by the good tact and skill of the governor of the province.

Notwithstanding that I was not elected, and am only occupying the office of provincial governor as a substitute for the regular incumbent, after having called a public conference between the officials of the municipalities of Santa Cruz and Masinloc, and made them understand that there was an urgent necessity of repairing some bridges, not without having first called their attention to the liberties and prerogatives which they to-day enjoy under American rule, and consequently the obligations that they are under of working gratuitously, I was able to persuade them all to employ the *plintacasi* system for the construction of these bridges, the wealthy having furnished the necessary material. It is with pride that I can repeat that the people of Zambales are docile, submissive, obedient, and respectful of authority.

I therefore believe that the supervision of the roads and bridges by the provincial governor would give most satisfactory results, would cheapen the cost of labor and of the materials employed.

But this supervision should not be limited or restricted. I have reference to the suspicions which place in doubt the morality, honor, and dignity of the governor. I propose a supervision equivalent to that had by road superintendents, but fuller and more independent, in order that the governor-supervisor might have entire liberty of action without redounding to the prejudice of the laborers, who are now obliged to wait a long time for their pay, and of contractors, who are also obliged to wait a long time for the payment of their contracts under the present system of supervision.

The provincial board, upon the provincial governor's undertaking any work, shall make an appropriation out of road funds which shall be at the disposition of the governor at all times and places and without the intervention of anyone but the board. The latter, however, shall have the inspection of the work done under the governor-supervisor and over the accounts which he must present monthly with his report of the work done. The board shall have power either to approve or reject said reports.

The government shall make application for a free license for the cutting of timber, the governor-supervisor being the accountable party, and not the provincial treasurer, acting under the instructions of the chief of the forestry bureau.

The provincial board may authorize the governor-supervisor to appoint the necessary number of foremen.

In case that the present position of road foreman shall be continued for the province of Zambales, and my proposition is accepted, he should be placed under the orders of the governor-supervisor.

In accordance with the above terms I recommend the enactment of a law relative to the repair of the roads and the construction and rebuilding of bridges and culverts.

In order to place the roads of this province in good condition and to construct many new bridges, I also would recommend and ask for the enactment of a law granting the province of Zambales a loan of ₱10,000 from the Congressional relief fund.

Taking into consideration the results of the consolidation act, which have been contrary to those expected of it, I would also recommend the enactment of a law which will remedy and correct the defects of their administration. (a) That the municipal president shall be required to make a visit of inspection to all of the pueblos and barrios of his district in order to become informed of their condition and on all matters pertaining to the municipal government, such visits to be made at least once every three months, and that he be required to make a report of the result of such visit to the provincial governor in which he can make such recommendations as he may think proper; (b) that the municipal treasurer shall accompany the municipal president in his visit of

inspection in addition to his other duties imposed upon him by the municipal code, to make collections in the barrios and pueblos and to look after persons who are delinquent in the payment of taxes: (c) to empower the municipal council to allow a per diem for traveling expenses to councilors living in former pueblos that have been converted into barrios, whenever they come to attend the sessions of the municipal council.

I also propose the enactment of a law which will separate Palaulg and Cabangan from their respective municipalities of Iba and Botolan, in view of the long distances between them and the very bad condition of the roads.

I also propose the enactment of a law which will solve the economical and political conflict at Olongapo and which shall contain the following provisions: (a) That shall define the situation of Olongapo; (b) that in case its territory is made a reservation that it shall always continue to be under a civil government; (c) that the attributes and powers of the naval authorities within the reservation shall be clearly fixed, specially in those things in which they come into immediate contact with the civil authorities and which may lead to conflicts as to jurisdiction, and which will also establish the relations which must rule between such authorities and those of the pueblos; (d) that shall regulate the sale of intoxicating or alcoholic liquors within the settled part of the town, and (e) which shall determine the matter of cutting timber so that Olongapo shall have the same privileges as any other pueblo in this regard.

That a law be enacted providing that if the auxiliary justice of the peace of the municipality resides in a pueblo which has been annexed to another distant from the seat of municipal government, he shall be authorized to try civil and criminal cases between the residents of the pueblo or district in which he lives.

To make loans from the Congressional relief fund to those pueblos desiring to improve their agriculture, either by the opening up of new irrigation canals or by the improvement of those already established.

To amend act No. 1148 so that the free cutting of timber allowed provincial and municipal governments for public purposes shall be made extensive so as to cover woods of the first group, as the use of lumber of the second group in bridges and culverts is detrimental to the government on account of the continual repairs which have to be made to them.

That the postal money-order system be made extensive to this province.

EXECUTIVE MEASURES.

As the municipalities have a telegraphic frank it would be more reasonable if they also had a postal frank. I would state that this province has an interior mail service with the municipalities, the mail carriers being the same that correspond to the regularly appointed postmasters by virtue of a circular from this provincial government; and, notwithstanding, the official communications from the municipalities which by chance reach the hands of the postmaster are there held up to pay postage or else sent on to the provincial official to whom addressed, postage being collected from him. The undersigned has several times paid postage out of his own salary to the postmaster of this provincial capital on official mail from the municipalities.

That one or more veterinaries be furnished to this province to study diseases of animals, in order that cattle may be saved from the ravages of the rinderpest, symptoms of which disease are already apparent; it is almost endemic in this province.

That the municipal police be provided with better arms, and, if possible, that all the members of the force be armed with revolvers instead of shotguns, as at present, as the latter are almost useless in case of an attack.

In case that the office of the president of the provincial board of health is abolished, in accordance with the recommendation of the convention of presidents and the provincial board, and so that the sanitary service in this province may not be completely neglected and that the person in charge of provincial sanitary matters shall not be completely ignorant of medicine, surgery, and hygiene, it is recommended that the present provincial secretary of Zambales be made president of the provincial board of health, in accordance with the provisions of act No. 307, for such time as the state of the provincial funds will not permit the permanent appointment of a regular physician, in view of the fact that this officer is the person who has had charge of sanitary statistics of the province and other work of the provincial board, and he believes that he is able to discharge the duties of this office for a small consideration and at the same time make use of his knowledge of medical science.

That measures be adopted against the despotic and ruinous monopoly of the canteens of Olongapo—that is to say, against the famous canteen checks—as greatly to the detriment of municipal funds of that town many canteens and restaurants had to go out of business on account of this monopoly.

I again repeat my recommendation relative to the petitions made by the convention of municipal presidents on May 23, 1904, supported by the provincial board, which have not been acted upon by the honorable Philippine Commission. Respectfully submitted.

GABRIEL ALBA,

Acting Governor, Province of Zambales.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBALES—OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Honorable Convention of Presidents:

GENTLEMEN: At last, after laborious negotiations arising out of the deficiencies inherent to the economic administration of the pueblos, I have been able to draft the present report relative to the financial condition of this province of Zambales, thanks to the data furnished by the provincial treasurer, Mr. Ferrier, and the figures on record in the office of the provincial secretary. I have great pleasure in presenting to your consideration and for your study this report, which may serve as a basis for your recommendations on this important matter of the economic crisis of the province and its pueblos, a crisis which threatens the political existence of Zambales, and to make the very name disappear from the map of the Philippines unless a remedy is adopted in time which will guarantee success.

I have the honor to invite your attention to the following table:

Permanent annual expenditures of the province—		
For the year 1904.....	₱25,067.00	
Probable, 1904.....	8,602.16	
		₱31,669.16
Annual revenues of the province for the year 1904, general.....		
		25,230.66
Deficit.....		₱6,438.50
Debts of the province.....	13,926.20	
Uncollected revenues, 1902 and 1903.....	5,000.00	
Deficit.....		8,936.20
Total deficit.....		15,374.70

Road and bridge funds, ₱2,302.98.

This table demonstrates that it is by all means impossible for the province of Zambales to be self-supporting out of its revenues. It is true that the insular treasury, by virtue of Act No. 1004, is obliged to make up any deficiency in the revenues of the province, but this tutelage should not continue any longer nor should it be permitted by the dignity of the province.

With regard to the financial condition of the pueblos, I call your attention to the table of the "administration of the pueblos," in which it is shown what municipalities have been self-supporting without running into debt and which have a surplus. With the exception of Olongapo, Subic, and Iba, all have unpaid obligations which must become a burden to the revenues for the year 1904, much to the harm of the present municipal officials. It may be answered that the revenues for the year 1902-3, especially that from the land tax, have not yet been collected, but these at their very largest estimate are not sufficient to cover the estimated expenditures.

Gentlemen, you have met to-day to consider the necessary improvements for the province and for the provincial government, but as its existence is threatened by the precarious state of its finances, which does not permit it to be even self-supporting, it is your duty, above all things, to find a remedy for this danger by any means which may be suggested by reason and justice, patriotism,

abnegation, and love and zeal for our common welfare and disregard of private interests.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GABRIEL ALBA,
Provincial Secretary and Acting Provincial Governor.

Annual income of the province of Zambales.

Municipality.	Certificate of registration.	Industrial tax.	Cart tax.	Forestry products.	Stamps.	Land tax.	Total.
Olongapo	P250.00	P400.00	.....	P2,200.00	P13.00	P112.00	P2,275.00
Subic	350.00	380.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	670.00	3,900.00
San Marcelino	1,500.00	500.00	P650.00	800.00	50.00	1,607.25	4,907.00
San Narciso	1,300.00	573.00	750.00	70.00	12.00	1,706.00	4,411.00
Botolan	1,500.00	300.00	150.00	150.00	20.00	747.00	2,867.00
Iba	1,200.00	791.00	100.00	400.00	40.00	751.59	3,283.28
Masinloc	680.00	300.00	50.00	600.00	10.00	615.00	2,255.00
Santa Cruz	900.00	300.00	80.00	150.00	5.00	691.11	2,126.11
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Total	7,680.00	3,544.00	1,780.00	6,470.00	150.00	6,906.95	27,533.64

Annual income, 1904	P27,533.64
Deduction of one-third of the land tax, P3,906	2,302.98
Assessments, 1902 and 1903, and other amounts not collected	P25,230.66
Deficit, 1904	5,000.00
	P20,230.66
	15,374.70
	45,605.36

Annual income of the municipalities.

Municipality.	Receipts.		Cash on hand, 1903.	Deficit.	Total.	Provincia.
	General.	School.				
Olongapo	P7,423.00	P100.00	P418.93	.....	P7,941.93	P2,275.00
Subic	4,346.00	750.00	83.60	.....	5,179.60	3,900.00
San Marcel no.	8,795.60	2,743.98	1.00	.....	11,540.58	4,907.25
San Narciso	9,230.00	2,750.00	207.02	.....	12,187.02	4,411.00
Botolan	5,018.00	625.00	136.25	P87.75	5,867.00	2,867.00
Iba	5,274.29	900.00	767.73	.....	6,942.02	3,283.28
Masinloc	4,816.00	1,300.00	17.00	.....	6,133.00	2,255.00
Santa Cruz	4,129.02	930.90	.....	.....	5,059.92	2,126.11
Total	49,031.91	10,069.86	1,631.53	87.75	60,851.05	26,533.64

Annual expenditure of the municipalities.

Municipality.	Expenditures.		Education.	Public works.	Unpaid obligations.	Surplus.	Total.
	General.	Police.					
Olongapo	P3,801.20	P1,823.20	P447.60	P340.00	P145.55	P1,384.38	P7,941.93
Subic	2,748.00	920.00	744.00	175.00	.....	592.60	5,179.60
San Marcelino	2,408.25	2,520.00	1,284.10	1,045.00	2,415.06	1,866.15	11,540.55
San Narciso	3,604.00	1,572.00	1,320.00	3,240.00	1,211.43	1,239.59	12,187.02
Botolan	1,850.00	1,860.00	552.00	130.00	1,475.00	.....	5,867.00
Iba	2,593.92	1,254.00	1,020.00	1,355.00	.....	719.10	6,942.02
Masinloc	1,997.27	738.00	824.74	406.00	2,066.56	100.43	6,133.00
Santa Cruz	1,644.00	518.00	465.00	220.00	2,019.00	195.92	5,059.92
Total	20,646.64	11,208.20	6,647.54	9,911.00	9,394.60	6,098.17	60,851.05

EXHIBIT F.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS, OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
No. 85. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 1, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list, that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, in so far as it relates to the province of Capiz, is hereby extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to February first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
No. 86. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 3, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Twenty-five, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of Sorsogon, that is, September twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby extended to October fifth, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent, that is, January first, nineteen hundred and four, is also extended to January fifteenth, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
No. 87. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 9, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Seventy-six, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of Ilocos Sur, that is, September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby extended to October thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent, that is, December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three, is also extended to January thirty-first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
No. 88. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 13, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Eighty-six, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of Sorsogon,

that is, October fifth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby extended to October thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent, that is, January fifteenth, nineteen hundred and four, is also extended to January thirty-first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 89.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 17, 1903.

The executive secretary, the chief of the bureau of architecture, the chief of Philippines Constabulary, and the consulting engineer of the Commission are hereby appointed a committee to examine the Oriente Hotel property with a view to making recommendations to the Commission as to the proper alterations needed in the building for the purpose of accommodating the bureaus and offices of the insular government which need a change of quarters. For this purpose the committee is directed to hear the statements and applications of the heads of bureaus and offices. They will make a report with all convenient speed. They will also consider the need for rooms for judicial purposes in the Oriente Hotel property, and they will also make report and recommendation as to the proper custody of the building while it is being repaired.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 90.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 19, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Sixty-five, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of Samar, that is, October fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent, that is, January first, nineteen hundred and four, is also extended to February first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 91.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 20, 1903.

The following instructions will hereafter govern the branding and marking of all animals and vehicles the property of the insular government:

All animals will be branded with the letters "C. G.," two and one-half inches high and proportionately wide, on the left fore shoulder, except those used exclusively by the Philippines Constabulary, which will be branded with the letters "P. C.," in a similar manner; the branding to be done with a hot iron so applied as to leave an indelible imprint of its outline, at the same time avoiding the infliction of unnecessary pain. The use of hoof or other brands is strictly prohibited.

All vehicles, without exception, the property of the insular government, will be branded with a hot iron; carriages and carromatas on the inside of the rear portion of the box or body of the vehicle; carts, carretelas, wagons, and other vehicles, on the left forward portion of the box or cargo-carrying rigging, and on the rear of the lower half of the front and rear bolsters of four-wheeled vehicles.

In addition to the branding above prescribed, all insular-government vehicles will bear on the rear of the carriage or carromata body and on both the right and left front portions of other vehicles the letters "C. G.," three inches high and proportionately wide, painted in red or other easily distinguished color, with the vehicle's proper serial number placed underneath the letters, in figures two inches high, except that in the case of vehicles employed exclusively by the Philippines Constabulary the letters "P. C." will be used.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 92.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 30, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Seventy-seven, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list for the province of Occidental Negros—that is, October thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three—is hereby extended to November fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent—that is, December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three—is also extended to January fifteenth, nineteen hundred and four.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 93.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 4, 1903.

Executive Order Numbered Sixty-six, series nineteen hundred and two, is hereby amended by adding the surveyor of customs for the Philippine Islands to the list of officials mentioned therein.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 94.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 5, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Eighty-seven, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list for the province of Ilocos Sur—that is, October thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three—is hereby extended to November fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 95.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 5, 1903.

Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Philippine Commissioner, the chief of the bureau of coast and geodetic survey, the chief of the bureau of ethnological survey, the chief of the bureau of public lands, the director of posts, and Manuel X. Burgos are hereby constituted a committee to be called the "Philippine Committee on Geographical Names," which committee shall discharge the same duty in respect to Philippine names as has heretofore been discharged by the Board on Geographical Names appointed by President Harrison in eighteen hundred and ninety.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 96.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 10, 1903.

The Oriente Hotel property having been delivered to the government, the chief of the Philippines Constabulary is hereby designated to take over the same and arrange for the care and custody thereof, pending its repair and occupation by various government bureaus.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 97.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 14, 1903.

Executive Order Numbered Four, current series, is hereby amended by adding the following:

"Hereafter no sick leave shall be allowed to a civil official or employee by reason of sickness occurring during the time when he is enjoying earned leave of absence: *Provided, however,* That when an official or employee shall be entitled to sick leave by reason of illness and shall ask for the same, and shall at the same time ask for his accrued leave of absence, his application for sick leave shall be noted, and the period of his accrued leave of absence

shall not be deemed to have begun until his recovery from the illness from which he is suffering, but the proof as to the period of continuous illness preceding the beginning of his accrued leave, to be determined by proper authority after his return to duty, must be exact, full, and certain, and any doubt created therein shall be resolved against the applicant."

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

No. 98.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 20, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Ninety-four, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list for the province of Ilocos Sur—that is, November fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three—is hereby extended to December fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by Executive Order Numbered Eighty-seven, current series, as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent—that is, January thirty-first, nineteen hundred and four—is also extended to February twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

No. 99.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 23, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Seventy-eight, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list for the province of La Laguna—that is, November first, nineteen hundred and three—is hereby extended to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent—that is, February first, nineteen hundred and four—is also extended to March thirty-first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

No. 100.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 25, 1903.

H. B. McCoy, acting collector of customs for the Philippine Islands; W. E. Pulliam, special deputy collector of customs; J. S. Stanley, acting insular deputy collector of customs; M. F. Loewenstein; Francisco Reyes, president of the Filipino Chamber of Commerce, and Frank L. Strong are hereby appointed members and Henry D. Woolfe secretary of a committee which shall meet and take the evidence of persons interested, to form the basis of conclusions which are to be submitted by the said committee within thirty days after their appointment, in the form of a report to the Philippine Commission, as to needed changes in the existing tariff law, to enable the Commission to recommend to Congress amendments to the law in such particulars as experience has shown the said law to be defective, inconsistent with itself, or oppressive in the matter of prohibiting useful importations.

The nonofficial members of this committee and the secretary thereof will be allowed a per diem of ten dollars, United States currency, when in actual attendance upon the meetings of the committee, to be paid from the appropriation disbursed at the discretion of the undersigned.

The above appointments are made under authority of a resolution of the Philippine Commission of November twenty-third, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

No. 101.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 28, 1903.

Paul S. Black, bureau of public lands, is hereby designated to act temporarily as administrator of the San Lazaro estate, during the absence from this city of Will M. Tipton, the present administrator of said estate.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 No. 102. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 28, 1903.

The provisions of Executive Order Numbered Sixty-two, current series, are hereby extended so as to authorize municipal treasurers, pursuant to a resolution of the municipal council, to exchange with the insular treasurer through the provincial treasurer all local currency in their respective municipal treasuries for Philippine currency at the current official rate.

The cost of transportation of such funds to and from the insular treasury shall be a proper charge against the insular government payable by the insular treasurer.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 No. 103. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, December 1, 1903.

Owing to the heavy demands made upon the insular telegraph lines, the attention of all civil officials and employees of the government and officers of the Philippines Constabulary is called to the necessity for making as brief as possible, consistent with clearness, all official telegrams sent over the telegraph lines in the Philippine Islands. Only matters of the utmost importance and urgency should be sent by telegraph, and in the messages all words which can be readily supplied by the addressee through the context should be entirely omitted. The telegraph should not be used when the mail affords a sufficiently rapid means of communication.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 No. 104. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, December 7, 1903.

Executive Order Numbered Sixty-six, series nineteen hundred and two, is hereby amended by adding the insular purchasing agent and the local purchasing agent to the list of officials mentioned therein.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 No. 105. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, December 8, 1903.

The committee appointed under Executive Order Numbered One hundred, current series, is hereby authorized and directed, in addition to the powers and duties already prescribed, to inquire into and make recommendations in respect of the alleged burdens now imposed by the customs regulations upon the owners of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 No. 106. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, December 14, 1903.

Executive Order Numbered Fifty, dated July seventh, nineteen hundred and three, is amended to read as follows:

"No chief of bureau or office of the government of the Philippine Islands shall, directly or indirectly, invite, solicit, or even discuss with an employee, subordinate, or official of another bureau or office, or of the Army or Navy of the United States in these islands, his transfer to the bureau or office of such chief until the consent in writing of the head of the bureau or office in which the desired employee or official is a subordinate, or of the civil governor, or the officer of the Army or Navy under whom he may be employed or serving, is first had."

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 No. 107. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
 Manila, December 18, 1903.

The consulting engineer to the Commission, the commissioner of public health, and the officer in charge of the improvement of the port of Manila are hereby appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the lamentable accident which occurred on the twelfth instant at the quarries of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, at Mariveles; said report to be for the purpose of record or for such action as may be deemed advisable in the premises.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 No. 108. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
 Manila, December 21, 1903.

The time specified in Executive Order Numbered One hundred, current series, within which the committee appointed under the provisions thereof shall submit its report to the Philippine Commission is hereby extended thirty days.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 No. 109. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
 Manila, December 31, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of section five, subsection (c), Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six as amended by Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven, Philippine Commission, and upon the recommendation of the chief justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, the following-named judges are hereby designated to remain on duty, subject to call, for the performance of interlocutory jurisdiction throughout the Philippine Islands during the vacation period authorized by the said Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven:

For the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, Manila: Honorable E. Finley Johnson.

For the courts of first instance, city of Manila: Honorable Manuel Araullo.

For the courts of first instance, second and third judicial districts and the mountain district: Honorable Charles H. Burritt.

For the courts of first instance, fourth, fifth, and sixth judicial districts: Honorable Julio Llorente.

For the courts of first instance, first, seventh, and eighth judicial districts: Honorable Albert E. McCabe.

For the courts of first instance, ninth, tenth, and fifteenth judicial districts: Honorable William F. Norris.

For the courts of first instance, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth judicial districts: Honorable James H. Blount, jr.

And of the judges at large: Honorable Miguel Logarta.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 No. 1. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
 Manila, January 1, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March second, nineteen hundred and three; and in order that all the various kind of money coined by the Spanish Government for circulation in the Philippine Islands, and commonly known as Spanish-Filipino currency, may be speedily withdrawn from circulation, and the introduction of the new Philippines currency thereby expedited, it is hereby

Ordered, That the insular treasurer and each provincial treasurer in the Philippine Islands shall, for a period of six months, beginning at the date of this order and continuing up to and including June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, exchange on demand Philippines currency for said Spanish-Filipino currency, at such rates as the insular government may, from time to time, determine; and that after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, said Spanish-Filipino currency shall not be so redeemed.

That the insular treasurer and the various provincial and municipal treasurers of the Philippine Islands and all other officials authorized by law to receive government dues, imports, or taxes of any kind, whether insular, provincial, or municipal, shall, for a period of nine months, beginning with the date of this order and continuing up to and including September

thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, receive Spanish-Filipino currency in payment of all such dues, imposts, or taxes, at the aforementioned official rates to be from time to time determined.

That after September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, said Spanish-Filipino currency shall not be receivable by insular, provincial, or municipal governments in payment of government dues, imposts, or taxes of any kind, but after said date may be exchanged for Philippine pesos at the insular treasury and the various provincial treasuries, at its bullion value, until such a time to be hereinafter fixed, when the government will no longer redeem the same.

The provincial treasurers are hereby authorized and directed to exchange with municipal treasurers Philippine currency for all Spanish-Filipino currency which may have been received by them, respectively, according to law and the provisions of this order, and at the official rates at which said Spanish-Filipino currency shall have been so received; and the insular treasurer is also hereby authorized and directed to make the same exchanges with all provincial treasurers, at the rates at which such Spanish-Filipino currency was received by them in accordance with law and the provisions of this order. The Spanish-Filipino currency so received shall be withdrawn from circulation. The cost of transporting Spanish-Filipino currency and Philippine currency, pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, shall be a proper charge against the insular treasury, payable out of the gold-standard fund.

The official rate for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino currency and its acceptance for public dues, from the date of this order until further notice, is hereby fixed at the ratio of one peso and twelve centavos, Spanish-Filipino currency, for one peso, Philippines currency.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, January 8, 1904.

No. 2.

The provisions of Executive Order Numbered One hundred, series of 1903, are hereby modified to the extent that the secretary of the committee appointed thereunder shall be remunerated for each full day's service in connection therewith as certified by the chairman thereof, and by providing that a messenger at a monthly compensation of twenty pesos, Philippines currency, be allowed the committee from the date of its organization.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, January 13, 1904.

No. 3.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered One thousand and forty, the office hours in all bureaus and offices in the Philippine civil service, including the insular government, the city of Manila, and the provincial governments, are fixed as follows:

They shall not be less than six and one-half hours of labor each day, not including time for lunch and exclusive of Sundays and of days declared public holidays by law or executive order, except that on Saturdays throughout the year and during the heated term from the first of April to the fifteenth of June the head of any department, bureau, or office may reduce the required number of hours of labor on each day to not less than five hours, but this reduction shall not apply to the officers or employees of any bureau or office to whom an overtime wage is allowed and paid.

When the nature of the duties to be performed or the interests of the public service require it, the head of any department, bureau, or office may extend the daily hours of labor herein specified for any or all of the employees under him, and in case of such extension it shall be without additional compensation unless otherwise provided by law. Officers and employees may be required by the head of the bureau or office to work on Sundays and public holidays also, without additional compensation unless otherwise specifically authorized by law.

It shall be the duty of heads of bureaus or offices to require of all employees of whatever grade or class not less than the number of hours of labor required by this order. Wherever practicable, each head of a bureau or office shall require a daily record of attendance of all the officers and employees under him to be kept on Philippine civil service board Form Numbered Forty-eight, and shall report monthly to the board on its Form Numbered Three the exact amount of undertime of each person for each day.

The provisions of this order shall not apply to judges and teachers.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
 Manila, January 14, 1904.

No. 4.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Eighty-four, series of nineteen hundred and three, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of La Union—that is, November first, nineteen hundred and three—is hereby extended to April first, nineteen hundred and four; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent—that is, February first, nineteen hundred and four—is also extended to May first, nineteen hundred and four.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
 Manila, January 18, 1904.

No. 5.

An arrangement having been made with the Manila American for the printing of all legal notices, proposals for bids, advertisements of sales, and so forth, authorized to be published in the city of Manila, in the English language, at the rate of thirty centavos, Philippines currency, per line, for the first insertion, and 20 centavos, Philippines currency, per line, for each subsequent insertion, except that the printing for the court of land registration will be done at the rate of ten centavos, Philippines currency, per line, all such advertising matter shall be sent direct to the Manila American by the various bureaus and offices in interest, previous instructions to the contrary notwithstanding.

All printing in the Spanish language intended for publication in the newspapers of the city of Manila, except that from the courts of justice, shall be submitted to the executive bureau for distribution.

It is urged that only the most important matters be sent in for publication, in order that the expense incident thereto may be kept down to a minimum.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
 Manila, January 27, 1904.

No. 6.

The time specified in Executive Order Numbered One hundred, series of nineteen hundred and three, as amended, is hereby extended to January thirty-first, nineteen hundred and four, in order that the committee appointed thereunder may complete its investigations in respect of the conditions pertaining to the coastwise trade.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
 Manila, January 27, 1904.

No. 7.

The official rate for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino currency and its acceptance for public dues from and after January twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and four, and until further notice, is hereby fixed at the ratio of one peso and ten centavos, Spanish-Filipino currency, for one peso, Philippines currency, or its equivalent in United States currency.

All provincial treasurers are hereby authorized and directed to receive Mexican pesos in exchange for Philippines currency at the above-authorized rate of exchange between Spanish-Filipino coins and Philippines currency, and they are directed to take immediate measures to notify all municipal treasurers within their respective provinces that this authority has been granted and that Mexican pesos will be received at the provincial treasury in accordance therewith, and they are also directed to transmit all coins so received to the treasurer for the Philippine Islands.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
 EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
 Manila, January 27, 1904.

No. 8.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered One thousand and forty-three, Philippine Commission, and by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission first had, and it

appearing that the conditions now prevailing in the provinces of Cavite and Isabela are such as to render it unwise and inimical to the public interest to hold gubernatorial elections therein on the first Monday of February, nineteen hundred and four, the said elections in the said provinces are hereby postponed until further order.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, February 3, 1904.

No. 9.

The following regulations shall govern the matter of granting of leaves of absence under the provisions of Act Numbered One thousand and forty to all regularly and permanently appointed officers and employees in the Philippine civil service, insular, provincial, and of the city of Manila, except judges, and are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned, in order that a uniform practice may obtain throughout the service. Executive Order Numbered Four, series of nineteen hundred and three, is hereby revoked.

1. Heads of bureaus or offices are directed to require a daily record of attendance to be kept of all officers and employees under them who are entitled to leave, on Philippine Civil Service Board Form Numbered Forty-eight, and also to keep a systematic office record showing for each day the absences from duty, from any cause whatever, of all officers and employees. At the beginning of each month they will forward to the civil service board, on its Form Numbered Three, a record of the absences from duty of all officers and employees from any cause whatever during the preceding month.

2. (a) Applications for accrued leave of officers and employees must be made in writing one week in advance, wherever possible, of the date on which the leave is desired to become effective, on Philippine civil service board Form Numbered Thirty-nine, to the head of the bureau or office for recommendation and transmission through said board to the proper officer authorized to exercise executive control as contemplated in Act Numbered Two hundred and twenty-two. The first indorsement on said form must be completed by the head of the bureau or office.

(b) When accrued leave during his first two years of service is requested by an officer or employee, the civil service board shall state on the application the date on which payment for such leave may properly be made under the provisions of Act Numbered One thousand and forty, and unless the civil governor or proper head of a department directs otherwise, the head of the bureau or office shall require that payment for such leave be withheld until that date.

(c) In case of the death of an officer or employee the head of the bureau or office will transmit through the civil service board application on its Form Numbered Thirty-nine containing a statement of the amount of all accrued leave due.

(d) When an officer or employee is separated from the civil service without prejudice, by resignation, death, or other cause, the money value of his accrued leave, estimated in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered One thousand and forty, may, become immediately due and payable if the state of the appropriation from which his salary is payable warrants immediate payment. If the leave is commuted, payment therefor shall be made as provided by law; if the leave is not commuted, payment shall be made by the disbursing officer of the bureau or office from the unexpended balance for salaries and wages, and the position shall remain vacant for a period equal to the accrued leave granted.

(e) An officer or employee who applies for accrued leave which was earned at different rates of compensation shall be granted leave with pay at the salary he is then receiving for a period equaling in money value the period of accrued leave estimated in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered One thousand and forty, and he may be granted, if he so desires, such additional leave, without pay, as will give him the aggregate length of time on leave, with and without pay, as provided in the aforesaid act.

(f) An officer or employee entitled to traveling expenses from his place of residence in the United States to Manila under the provisions of section two or nine of Act Numbered One thousand and forty shall file with the auditor for the Philippines Islands his expense account within thirty days, if possible, after arrival at Manila.

3. (a) All applications for vacation leave of absence for a period of one full day or more must be made on Philippine civil service board Form Numbered fifty-five: applications for less than one day will not be made on this form, but each such absence must be recorded as usual, on Philippine civil service board Form Numbered Forty-eight and on the office record, and reported to the board quarterly on its Form Numbered Three. All applications on Form Numbered Fifty-five should be forwarded to the civil service board three days or more in advance, wherever possible, unless otherwise directed. In the case of sickness or unavoidable absence from other cause notice must be immediately sent to the head of the

bureau or office, and the application, containing a brief explanation of the cause of delay in filing, forwarded later.

(b) The vacation leave of an employee whose salaries during a calendar year embrace the two rates of vacation leave provided in the schedule of section three of Act Numbered One thousand and forty shall be computed by allowing credit for the two rates in proportion to the part of the year served at each rate.

(c) When vacation leave is requested by an officer or employee during his first six months of service from the date of original appointment the civil service board shall state on the application the date on which payment for such leave may properly be made under the provisions of Act Numbered One thousand and forty, and, unless the civil governor or proper head of a department directs otherwise, the head of the bureau or office shall require that payment for such leave be withheld until that date.

(d) Philippine civil service board Form Numbered Fifty-five must be used by teachers for all absences during school terms on account of sickness or other causes, and the General Superintendent of Education shall require payment for such absences to be withheld until they have performed duty during vacation for a period equal to their absences from duty, as required by Act Numbered One thousand and forty: *Provided*, That if the absences were due to illness the withholding of salary may be postponed to the beginning of the next summer vacation. Form Numbered Fifty-five shall also be used by teachers in applying for permission to visit the United States.

(e) Applications of officers and employees for further leave in case of absence on account of wounds or injuries incurred in the performance of duty, extending beyond the allowable vacation leave (paragraph e, section four, Act One thousand and forty), must be made on Form Numbered Forty, accompanied by medical certificate on Form Numbered Forty-one, of the Philippine civil service board.

4. Unless otherwise directed by the civil governor or proper head of a department, payment for the vacation leave of any officer or employee who has served less than two years shall be withheld until five days after return to duty. In the event that it shall appear during the first five days after return to duty from vacation leave that it is not his intention to continue in the performance of his duties any longer than to enable him to draw all back salary which may be due him, such payment shall be withheld and full report thereof forwarded by the head of the bureau or office, through the Philippine civil service board, to the civil governor or proper head of a department, for action.

5. If an officer or employee resigns after having taken vacation leave in excess of that proportion due for the part of the calendar year served by him, such excess vacation leave shall be charged against his salary or accrued leave: *Provided*, That if the vacation leave has been allowed on account of meritorious sickness the civil governor or proper head of a department may direct that no deduction be made from his salary or accrued leave for such excess vacation leave previously allowed.

6. As a rule the resignation of a teacher will not be accepted prior to the termination of the school year: *Provided*, That if for sickness or other urgent necessity the resignation of a teacher who has served more than two years is accepted, without prejudice prior to the termination of the school year, he may be allowed salary for one week's vacation for every month actually taught by him since the preceding summer vacation, any absence chargeable to vacation to be deducted from this allowance.

7. Absence on Saturday shall be counted as absence for one full day. A Sunday or a holiday occurring at the beginning or at the end of a period of accrued or vacation leave shall not be considered as a day chargeable to leave. Leave of absence for any reason other than serious illness must be contingent upon the necessities of the service.

8. Officers or employees on leave of absence are required to report to the heads of their respective bureaus or offices at the end of each month by registered mail their post-office addresses for the ensuing month and shall promptly report in a similar manner and in sufficient detail every unexpected and unavoidable delay which may have occurred during the period contemplated by their leave of absence. Absence from duty at station in the Philippine Islands after the expiration of the leave due shall be without pay.

9. No officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall be dropped from the rolls of his office for unexplained absence in the United States until at least forty days after the expiration of the period of absence contemplated by the leave granted.

10. (a) All officers and employees who are granted leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the United States and who contemplate returning to duty upon the expiration of such leave of absence shall, before leaving the islands, make application to the executive secretary for transportation returning to Manila. In each application the date of the expiration of leave of absence and the post-office address of the applicant while in the United States must be stated.

(b) Immediately upon reaching the United States remittance covering cost of return transportation must be made to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, with a statement of the date on which the appli-

cant desires to leave the United States. All subsequent communications regarding return transportation and prompt report of any changes occurring in the applicant's post-office address must also be directed to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and a duplicate copy of each such communication mailed at the same time to the executive secretary, Manila, who will forward it to the head of the bureau or office interested, through the proper head of department.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
No. 10. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, February 13, 1904.

Whenever it shall become necessary to transfer prisoners from provincial jails to Bilibid Prison, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order Numbered Twenty, series of nineteen hundred and three, they shall be accompanied by the sheriff or deputy sheriff of the province, and the sheriff or deputy sheriff having such prisoners in charge will be held personally responsible for their safe conduct en route and final delivery, with all necessary papers in the case of each prisoner, to the warden of Bilibid Prison. Whenever called upon the Philippines constabulary will supply the necessary guard, but the furnishing of this guard will not relieve the sheriff or deputy sheriff of his responsibility in connection with the prisoners.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
No. 11. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, February 19, 1904.

The following rules shall govern shipment of freight on coast-guard vessels:

(1) All packages shall be sealed with wire and lead seals; rice and other grain shall be double-sacked (Act Nine hundred and nine, Philippine Commission). Should freight be placed on board any coast-guard boat without these conditions having been fulfilled, it is understood that the consignor shall be responsible for loss and damage during transit.

(2) The consignee shall, in person or by responsible agent, receive freight as it goes over the ship's side at place of destination. Captains of vessels will not allow freight to leave the ship's side until it has been properly receipted for and condition of same noted. After leaving the ship's side responsibility for damage or loss rests with the consignee.

(3) Consignors will notify consignees, by telegraph or otherwise, of the date of shipment of freight on coast-guard boats, the name of the boat, and the probable date of arrival at destination. Consignees will make their preparations and meet coast-guard boats promptly on arrival. Should the consignee fail to meet the boat as directed in the foregoing, and the captain find it necessary to land freight in order to prevent delay of his boat, all responsibility for loss or damage to the freight after leaving the ship's side shall rest with the consignee; and a certificate from the freight clerk, or other officer having charge of the freight, that the freight was checked over the ship's side in proper quantity and condition shall be equivalent to receipt from the consignee for proper delivery of the freight.

(4) It is the duty of a coast-guard captain to report immediately to the chief of the bureau of coast guard and transportation the failure of any consignee to come after and take his freight promptly from the boat on arrival, and of the chief of the bureau of coast guard and transportation to report the delinquent to the headquarters of the department to which he belongs, or to the civil governor.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER } THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
No. 12. } EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, March 7, 1904.

The following-named persons having received a majority of the votes cast in the elections for provincial governor, held in the provinces designated, on February first, nineteen hundred and four, and any irregularities which may have occurred in such elections not being deemed of sufficient importance to set aside the proceedings of the convention, called under the provisions of section four, Act Numbered Eighty-three, Philippine Commission, as amended by Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-six, their elections are hereby confirmed. The persons concerned will qualify and assume their respective offices in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned act of the Philippine Commission.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Name.	Province.
Blas Villamor.....	Abra.
Ramon Santos.....	Albay.
Tomás G. del Rosario.....	Bataan.
Gregorio Aguilera.....	Batangas.
Salustiano Borja.....	Bohol.
Pablo Tecson.....	Bulacan.
Juan Climaco.....	Cebu.
Mena Crisólogo.....	Ilocos Sur.
Raymundo Melliza.....	Iloilo.
Juan Caillés.....	La Laguna.
Joaquin Luna.....	La Union.
Joaquin Ma. Bayot y Zurbito.....	Masbate.
Manuel Corrales.....	Misamis.
Antonio Jayme.....	Negros Occidental.
Demetrio Larena.....	Negros Oriental.
Epifanio de los Santos.....	Nueva Ecija.
Macario Arnedo.....	Pampanga.
Arturo Dancel.....	Rizal.
Francisco Sanz.....	Romblon.
Eduardo Feito.....	Samar.
Daniel Toribio Sison.....	Surigao.
Alfonso Ramos.....	Tarlac.
Ricardo París.....	Tayabas.
Potenciano Lesaca.....	Zambales.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 13.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, March 21, 1904.

The following-named persons having received a majority of the votes cast in the elections for provincial governor, held in the provinces designated, on February first, nineteen hundred and four, and any irregularities which may have occurred in such elections not being deemed of sufficient importance to set aside the proceedings of the convention called under the provisions of section four, Act Numbered Eighty-three, Philippine Commission, as amended by Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-six, their elections have been duly confirmed:

Name.	Province.
Julio Agcaoili.....	Ilocos Norte.
Macario Fávila.....	Pangasinan.
Bernardino Monreal.....	Sorsogon.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 14.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, March 30, 1904.

Major C. McD. Townsend, United States Army, chief engineer officer, Philippine division, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, and Mr. J. W. Beardsley, consulting engineer to the commission, are hereby appointed a committee to examine the bulkhead or retaining wall behind which are being pumped the excavations from the bottom of the port works and determine the extent to which it has given way, the causes therefor, and what additional reinforcement is required to make the same sufficient to withstand the pressure which may be brought against it and to make it substantial and permanent, together with the probable cost of such addition.

The committee will also examine and make report as to the character and kind of wharf best adapted to the situation and needs of the port of Manila, and give an estimate of the probable cost of same.

They will make report to the civil governor of their conclusions as soon as practicable.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 7, 1904.

No. 15.

The official rate for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino currency and its acceptance for public dues from and after April eleventh, nineteen hundred and four, and until further notice, is hereby fixed at the ratio of one peso and thirteen centavos, Spanish-Filipino currency, for one peso, Philippine currency, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Mexican pesos will be received in exchange for Philippine currency at the above-authorized rate of exchange between Spanish-Filipino coins and Philippine currency.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 8, 1904.

No. 16.

Paragraph two of Executive Order Numbered Eighty, series of nineteen hundred and two, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"For the information of the War Department and distribution therefrom, one copy of each circular, ordinance, regulation, report, serial order, or other public document, including those containing information as to the establishment of new post-offices, construction of highways, harbors, and other public improvements, data correcting existing maps, or in connection with the general knowledge of the archipelago, not printed, and at least twenty-five copies of each such publication which is issued in printed form, and such additional number of copies as it is probable, in view of the character of the document, will be required for distribution, emanating from the various bureaus and offices of this government, will be forwarded through the usual official channels to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, Washington, District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That fifty copies of each publication issued by the bureau of agriculture, the forestry bureau, or the mining bureau, of interest to the general public, will be forwarded."

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 12, 1904.

No. 17.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all government officials and employees in any way connected with the passenger and freight traffic of the bureau of coast guard and transportation:

(1) At Manila passenger permits will be issued only upon receipt by the chief of coast guard and transportation of written requests, preferably on bureau of coast guard and transportation Form Numbered Fourteen, from the chiefs of the bureaus or offices to which the applicants belong. Each request must indicate plainly the name and official rank of the person desiring passage, the place of embarkation, the place of disembarkation, whether or not the party is to travel on official business, and the reason why transportation is requested.

(2) Away from Manila captains of vessels will require like request in each case from the chief of the bureau or office concerned or his senior subordinate on the ground.

(3) Each passenger will be allowed to take along not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage. For this no permit will be required. Baggage in excess of one hundred and fifty pounds will be treated strictly as freight, and a freight permit required for it.

(4) At Manila freight permits will be issued only upon receipt by the chief of coast guard and transportation of written requests, preferably on bureau of coast guard and transportation Form Numbered Fifteen, from the chief of the bureau or office interested.

(5) Away from Manila captains of vessels will require like requests in each case from the chief of the bureau or office concerned or his senior subordinate on the ground.

(6) In every case below the signature of the official making transportation request must appear his official title.

(7) All baggage, and freight of a private nature if taken at all, will be carried absolutely at owner's risk.

(8) All requests for transportation will be placed on record by the bureau of coast guard and transportation.

(9) Freight must be delivered and received alongside of cutters.

At Manila passengers and baggage will usually be transported in coast-guard launches to and from cutters.

At other places passengers, baggage, and freight must be transported in shore boats wherever it is possible to obtain them.

(10) Requests for transportation must be presented not later than two hours before sailing time of the boat, and in the event of the boat sailing early in the morning transportation permits must be secured the day before.

(11) Forms Fourteen and Fifteen of the bureau of coast guard and transportation may be obtained of the public printer through the chiefs of the respective bureaus or offices in interest.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, April 15, 1904.

No. 18.

The following-named persons having received a majority of the votes cast in the elections for provincial governor held in the provinces designated on February first, nineteen hundred and four, and any irregularities which may have occurred in such elections not being deemed of sufficient importance to set aside the proceedings of the convention called under the provisions of section four, Act Numbered Eighty-three, Philippine Commission, as amended by Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-six, their elections are hereby confirmed:

Name.	Province.
Peter Borseth.....	Leyte.
Leandro Fullon.....	Antique.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor,*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, April 22, 1904.

No. 19.

Executive Order Numbered One hundred and nine, series of nineteen hundred and three, is hereby amended by substituting the name of Honorable Vicente Jocsos for that of Honorable William F. Norris, designated therein to remain on duty, subject to call, for the performance of interlocutory jurisdiction in the ninth, tenth, and fifteenth judicial districts.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*
By FRANK W. CARPENTER, *Acting Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, April 30, 1904.

No. 20.

Executive Order Numbered One hundred and nine, series of nineteen hundred and three, is hereby amended by substituting the name of Honorable Warren H. Ickis for that of Honorable James H. Blount, junior, designated therein to remain on duty, subject to call, for the performance of interlocutory jurisdiction in the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth judicial districts.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*
By F. W. CARPENTER, *Acting Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, May 4, 1904.

No. 21.

The provisions of Executive Order Numbered One hundred, series nineteen hundred and two, as amended by Executive Order Numbered Sixteen, series nineteen hundred and three, which became inoperative by reason of the committee appointed thereunder having rendered its report, are hereby again made effective and in full force.

The committee will be reconvened by the chairman for the consideration of such matters as may be brought properly before it.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*
By FRANK W. CARPENTER, *Acting Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 22.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Baguio, Benguet, May 4, 1904.

Honorable Antonio Jayme, governor of the province of Occidental Negros; P. A. Casanave, treasurer of the province of Occidental Negros, and James W. Jobling, director of the serum laboratory, bureau of government laboratories, are hereby appointed a committee, under the provisions of section nine, Act Numbered Two hundred and fifteen, for the purpose of inspecting, investigating, and reporting upon the physical condition of one hundred and thirty-five government carabaos now in charge of the supervisor of Occidental Negros. The committee will rigidly scrutinize such evidence as may be offered touching the physical condition of such animals, and will not recommend the relief of the officers or agents from responsibility unless fully satisfied that the person or persons charged with the care and custody of the animals have performed their whole duty in endeavoring to protect the carabaos. The proceedings of the committee will be prepared in triplicate and forwarded to the honorable the civil governor for consideration.

In case the committee finds said animals afflicted with surra or otherwise unserviceable, the report of the committee will contain a recommendation as to whether it will be to the best advantage of the government to sell such animals or to destroy them. If the committee condemn the animals and recommend their sale, the fact will be communicated to the civil governor by telegraph. Two members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 23.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 7, 1904.

Chiefs of bureaus and offices are hereby required to furnish to the auditor for the Philippine Islands a copy of every report of an examination of an officer's accounts made under them by inspectors, special agents, or examiners connected with the respective bureaus and offices, immediately after such examination is made, inviting attention to any phase of the examination which should be known to the auditor when the final official audit is made.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 24.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 20, 1904.

The official rate for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino currency and its acceptance for public dues from and after May twenty-third, nineteen hundred and four, and until further notice, is hereby fixed at the ratio of one peso and ten centavos, Spanish-Filipino currency, for one peso, Philippine currency, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Mexican pesos will be received in exchange for Philippine currency at the above-authorized rate of exchange between Spanish-Filipino coins and Philippine currency.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

By F. F. W. CARPENTER, *Acting Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 25.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 23, 1904.

Mr Pablo Guzman having received a majority of the votes cast in the election for provincial governor held in the province of Cagayan on February first, nineteen hundred and four, and any irregularities which may have occurred in such election not being deemed of sufficient importance to set aside the proceedings of the convention called under the provisions of section four, Act Numbered Eighty-three, Philippine Commission, as amended by Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-six, his election is hereby confirmed.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

By F. F. W. CARPENTER, *Acting Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 26.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, May 27, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of section twenty-six of the customs administrative act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, as amended by section one of Act Numbered eleven hundred and forty-nine, the following tract of land in the city of Cebu is hereby placed under the supervision and control of the collector of customs for Cebu, to wit: On the southwest side, from the corner of the military reservation (United Service Club) in a westerly direction to Alfonso XIII street, taking in all of the southern part of Carlos I street toward the beach, and on the north side from the northern point of the naval reservation to the lands of the Catholic College, including five meters shoreward from high-water mark.

The collector of customs for Cebu is authorized and directed to make the necessary rules and regulations for the loading and unloading of cascoes, lorchas, lighters, steamers, and all other water craft within the above-defined limits, and to permit the use of certain portions of the wharf by other persons in so far as this use may not interfere with the good conduct of the public business of the custom-house. The police jurisdiction and the enforcement of the general orders issued by the custom-house in connection with the tract of land described above shall pertain to the municipal authorities: *Provided, however,* That if the said authorities fail in the performance of their duties in this respect such powers may be exercised by the collector of customs for Cebu or his lawful deputies.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 27.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 28, 1904.

All inspectors of the treasury bureau are hereby authorized and directed when visiting a province for the purpose of examining the accounts of the provincial treasurer to also examine the accounts of the clerk of the court of first instance. This order is not intended in any way to affect the obligation imposed by act Numbered Four hundred and fifty-two upon the treasurer and fiscal of the province to make an independent examination of the accounts of the clerk of the court of first instance.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 28.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 2, 1904.

It having been reported by the chief of the Philippines Constabulary that in the province of Batangas the efficiency of the constabulary is being interfered with by the frivolous arrests and unfounded prosecutions leading to their imprisonment and unnecessary detention from duty, and that there is reason to believe such report well founded, it is therefore ordered that the provisions of section four of act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-one be applied to the constabulary of the province of Batangas, and its provisions shall be followed by all justices of the peace and the court of first instance.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 29.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 21, 1904.

The official rate for the acceptance of Spanish-Filipino currency in payment of public dues from and after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and until further notice, is hereby fixed at the ratio of one peso and thirteen centavos, Spanish-Filipino currency, for one peso, Philippine currency, or its equivalent in United States currency.

No Mexican pesos will be received in payment of public dues, and neither Mexican pesos nor Spanish-Filipino coins will be purchased by the Government between June thirtieth and September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and after the last-named date they will be purchased only at their bullion value.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 30.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 5, 1904.

Señor Jugo Vidal having received a majority of the votes cast in the election for provincial governor held in the province of Capiz on February first, nineteen hundred and four, and any irregularities which may have occurred in such election not being deemed of sufficient importance to set aside the proceedings of the convention called under the provisions of section four, act Numbered Eighty-three, Philippine Commission, as amended by act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-six, his election is hereby confirmed.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 31.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 11, 1904.

It appearing that it is necessary, for the economical and speedy administration of justice, that a special term of the court of first instance in the Moro Province ought to be held at Malabang for the purpose of trying prisoners held there for trial, the judge of the court of first instance for the fourteenth judicial district is hereby directed to hold a special term of the court of first instance at Malabang, in the Moro Province, at as early a date as convenient, for the trial of prisoners there held for trial and for the disposition of any other business in the Moro Province that may be brought before him at Malabang.

This order is made by virtue of section ten of act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER,

No. 32.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 18, 1904.

The Congress of the United States, by an act approved June fourteenth, nineteen hundred and two, amending section four thousand and seventy-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, having provided that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States," and the following rules having been prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the insular possessions of the United States, namely:

"1. *By whom issued.*—Application for a passport by a person in one of the insular possessions of the United States should be made to the chief executive of such possession.

"A person who is entitled to receive passport, if temporarily abroad, should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the consul-general of the United States; or, in the absence of both, to the consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made before the nearest consular officer of the United States.

"2. *To whom issued.*—The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who does not owe allegiance to the United States.

"A person who has only made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States can not receive a passport.

"3. *Applications.*—A person who is entitled to receive a passport must make a written application in the form of an affidavit.

The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

"If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required.

"The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, and the place of his permanent residence, and to declare that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States or one of the insular possessions of the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

"The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

"The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, namely: Age, — —; stature, — —; — — feet

— inches (English measure); forehead, —; eyes, —; nose, —; mouth, —; chin, —; hair, —; complexion, —; face, —.

"The application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

"4. *Native citizens of the United States.*—An application containing the information indicated by rule three will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens of the United States.

"5. *A person born abroad whose father was a native citizen of the United States.*—In addition to the statements required by rule three, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

"6. *Naturalized citizens.*—In addition to the statements required by rule three, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization.

"7. *Woman's application.*—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule three, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife of a native citizen of the United States, the fact should be made to appear in her application. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule three she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

"8. *The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent.*—In addition to the statements required by rule three, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

"9. *A resident of an insular possession of the United States who owes allegiance to the United States.*—In addition to the statements required by rule three, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government; and must submit an affidavit from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty.

"10. *Expiration of passport.*—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

"11. *Wife, minor children, and servants.*—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions.

"12. *Professional titles.*—They will not be inserted in passports.

"13. *Rejection of application.*—The chief executive officers of the insular possessions of the United States are authorized to refuse to issue a passport to anyone who, there is reason to believe, desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is unable or unwilling to comply with the rules."

Now, therefore, the provisions of Executive Order Numbered Thirteen, series of nineteen hundred and three, are hereby revoked, the foregoing rules promulgated, and the following instructions issued for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I.

The chief executive of the Philippine Islands will issue passports strictly in accordance with said act of Congress of the United States and the President's rules established thereunder.

II.

Passports may be issued to citizens of the United States and to citizens of the Philippine Islands.

The act of Congress of the United States approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," provides in section four thereof "that all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein, who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight."

III.

Blank forms of application will be furnished by the executive secretary to persons who desire to apply for passports. All applications must be made out in duplicate.

IV.

An official fee of two pesos, Philippine currency, shall be paid to the disbursing officer of the executive bureau for each passport issued. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States or a citizen of the Philippine Islands.

V.

Communications in respect of passports should be addressed to the executive secretary, Manila, Philippine Islands, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER, }
No. 33. }

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 26, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of act numbered six hundred and forty-eight, Philippine Commission, an act authorizing the civil governor to reserve portions of the public domain for public uses, I hereby withdraw from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws, the following-described tracts of land, and reserve the same for the uses hereinafter indicated:

1. In the province of Bataan: Beginning at the south bank of the Lamao River where the same enters Manila Bay; thence in a southerly direction following the shore line to a conglomerate cliff on the same, a distance of about seventeen hundred feet; thence in a general westerly direction to the base of the ridge dividing the watershed of the Lamao River from the small stream south, a distance of about one and one-half miles; thence following the top of this ridge as it runs in a westerly direction to the south of the Peta River, a branch of the Lamao, to its junction with the main ridge dividing the Lamao River from the Amo River on the south; thence following the summit of this ridge to the summit of the mountain; thence in a northerly direction following the height of land to the main ridge on the north of the Alagan River; thence following the summit of this ridge in an easterly direction to a point about thirteen hundred and twenty feet north of said Alagan River where it enters the Bay of Manila, and thence in a southerly direction along the shore line to the starting point, a distance along the shore of approximately two and one-quarter miles, the said tract containing approximately twelve thousand acres. Said tract to be known as the Lamao Forest Reserve, and is to be used for forestry purposes.

2. In the province of Rizal: Beginning on the summit of Mount Cayabasan, on the northern boundary line of Rizal Province, and running in a southerly direction along the summit of the range of mountains to a point on the summit of the mountains about five miles north-east of the town of Varas; thence westerly along the summit or ridge to a point halfway between Antipolo and Boso-Boso, where the trail crosses said ridge; thence northerly along said ridge or summit to Mount Bantay, where the northern boundary line of Rizal Province crosses Mount Bantay; thence easterly along said northern boundary line of Rizal Province to the place of beginning, containing one hundred square miles, more or less. Said tract

to be known as the Mariquina Reserve, and is to protect the watershed of the Mariquina River, the source of water supply of the city of Manila.

3. In the province of Bulacan: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Angat River at the mouth of the stream known as Arroyo Bulagao, said point being about two kilometers easterly of the town of Norzagaray and about one-half kilometer southwesterly of the summit of Mount Balugan; thence along said right bank of the Angat River in a general easterly direction to the mouth of the stream known as Arroyo Stoao, said point being about one kilometer below the mouth of the rocky gorge south of Mount Salacot; thence due north one thousand meters to a point; thence due east to a point on the left bank of the Angat River; thence due south fifteen hundred meters to a point; thence due west to a point on the left bank of the Angat River; thence along the left bank of the Angat River to a point on said left bank, in the sitio of Dailin, due west of the mouth of the stream known as Arroyo Bitbit; thence in a westerly direction about three kilometers to a point eight hundred meters due south of a point on the left bank of the Angat River, said point on the left bank of the Angat River being due south of the summit of Mount Sulip; thence in a westerly direction about four and one-half kilometers to a point fifteen hundred meters due south of the point of beginning; thence to the point of beginning. Said tract to be known as the Angat River Reserve, and to be used for the purpose of the development of water power from the Angat River.

4. In the province of Laguna: Starting at the house or hunting lodge of Juan Cailles, located about three miles easterly of the pueblo of Lumbang, province of Laguna; thence due south two miles to a point on the southern boundary of the reservation and the place of beginning; thence due west two and one-half miles to the southwest corner; thence due north three and one-half miles to the northwest corner; thence due east six and one-half miles to the northeast corner; thence due south three and one-half miles to the southeast corner; thence due west four miles to the place of beginning, containing twenty-two and three-quarter square miles, more or less. Said tract to be known as the Caliraya Falls Reserve, and is to be used for the purpose of the development of the water power from the falls of the Caliraya River.

5. In the province of Occidental Negros: Beginning at a concrete monument marked "LG;" NW said monument being two hundred and twelve feet south, thirty-nine degrees twelve

minutes east, from the northwest corner of the farm, which corner is the intersection of the western boundary with the center line of the Najalim River; thence along the western boundary south thirty-nine degrees twelve minutes east, a distance of two thousand three hundred and five feet to a point in the center of Arroyo Nagasi; thence along the center line of the stream in a southwesterly direction about twelve hundred feet, air line, to its intersection with the center line of a boundary canal; thence south forty-five degrees nine minutes east, a distance of about four thousand eight hundred and forty feet along the center line of said boundary canal to a point at its intersection with the center line of another arroyo; thence along the center line of this arroyo in a southeasterly direction, a distance of about six hundred and seventy feet to its intersection with the center line of another boundary canal; thence along the center line of said boundary canal south fourteen degrees thirty-seven minutes east, a distance of nine hundred and seventy-five feet to a stake; thence south sixty degrees forty-five minutes east, a distance of eight hundred and seventeen and four-tenths feet to a stake; thence north eighty-nine degrees east nine hundred and eighty-six feet to a concrete monument, marked "LG;" SW thence south thirty-nine degrees

twelve minutes east, eighty-five feet to the southwest corner of the farm, which is at the intersection of this line with the center line of the Marayo River; thence along the center line of the Marayo River as a southern boundary in a northeasterly direction, a distance of about seven thousand six hundred and eighty feet, air line, to the southeast corner of the farm, said corner being on the center line of the river; thence one hundred and twenty feet north, eight degrees fifteen minutes west, to a concrete monument marked "LG;" SE thence

from said concrete monument north eight degrees fifteen minutes west, a distance of about two thousand three hundred and ten feet along the eastern boundary, marked by a row of tuba-tuba trees, to a concrete monument marked "LG;" NE thence five hundred and fifty feet

north eight degrees fifteen minutes west along the eastern boundary to the point of intersection with the center line of the Najalim River, said intersection being the northeast corner of the farm; thence in a westerly direction along the center line of the extreme northern branch of the Najalim River, which forms the northern boundary, a distance of about thirteen thousand five hundred feet, to the northwest corner of the farm which is two hundred and twelve feet north, thirty-nine degrees twelve minutes west from the concrete monument, the point of beginning; thence south thirty-nine degrees twelve minutes east, two hundred and twelve feet to the point of beginning. All bearings are magnetic. Said farm contains

six hundred and eighty-five hectares, more or less. Said tract is to be known as La Carlota Reserve, and is to be used for an agricultural experiment station.

6. In the province of Zamboanga: Beginning at a post on the northern boundary in the northwest corner of the so-called San Ramon farm, said post being north seventy-four degrees fourteen minutes east, a distance of forty-two and sixty-seven one-hundredths meters from the intersection of the northern boundary with the mean low-water line of the waters of the Jolo Sea forming the western boundary; thence along the northern boundary north seventy-four degrees fourteen minutes east, a distance of four thousand and forty-eight and fifty-seven one-hundredths meters to a post in the northeast corner of said farm; thence along the eastern boundary south seventeen degrees twenty-seven minutes east, a distance of six hundred and eighty-two and seventy-one one-hundredths meters to a tree; thence still along the eastern boundary south eleven degrees ten minutes west, a distance of one thousand one hundred and sixty-three and sixty one-hundredths meters to a post upon the west bank of the old irrigation ditch, said post being the southeast corner of the farm; thence along the water line of said ditch, which is the southern boundary, a distance of two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and twenty-six one-hundredths meters, more or less, in a southwesterly direction (about south forty-three degrees west) to a post (said post being the intersection of the west bank of the irrigation ditch with the center line of a hedge, which hedge marks the remainder of the southern line of the farm, and is the northern boundary of the hacienda of San Joaquin); thence still along the southern boundary along center line of hedge, about south seventy-one degrees twenty-five minutes west, general direction, a distance of one thousand seven hundred and six and eighty-eight one-hundredths meters to a post, said post being north seventy-four degrees fourteen minutes east, a distance of twenty-nine and eighty-seven one-hundredths meters from the southwest corner of the farm, where the mean low-water line of the waters of the Jolo Sea, forming the western boundary, intersects the southern boundary; thence, finally, on the western boundary in a northeasterly direction north thirteen degrees thirty-nine minutes east, a distance of three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight and twenty-seven one-hundredths meters, along the shore of the Jolo Sea at mean low-water line to the point where same intersects the northern boundary at a distance of forty-two and sixty-seven one-hundredths meters in said northern boundary, from the post of beginning. Also unoccupied public land in the following described tract: Beginning at the northeast corner of the San Ramon farm, as determined by the government survey made in December, nineteen hundred and three, thence due north one thousand six hundred feet; thence due west to the sea, a distance of thirteen thousand eight hundred feet, more or less; thence in a southerly direction along the beach to the present northwest corner of the San Ramon farm; thence north seventy-four degrees fourteen minutes east, a distance of thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-three feet, to the point of beginning. Said tracts to be known as the San Ramon Reserve, and are to be used for an agricultural experiment station.

7. In the province of Pampanga, municipality of San Pedro Magalang: A tract of land the area of which is one thousand and fifty hectares and the boundaries of which are, on the north, the lands of Don Carlos Vega, Don Pablo Luciano, Don Jacinto Rivera, and Don Basilio Teodoro; on the east and south, vacant public lands; on the west, lands of Don José Lacclang, Don Serafin Manbolo, Don Esteban Macala, Don Felipe Luciano, Don Narciso Julian, Don Placido Acrilla, Masalibusum Creek, lands of Lacsamana, Don Raymundo Feliciano, and Don Luciano Cabrera. Said tract to be known as the Magalang Reserve, and to be used for an agricultural experiment station.

8. In the province of Isabela: That certain tract of land located about five miles from Iligan on the road to San Antonio, containing about forty hectares, and used by the government as an agricultural experiment station.

9. The land to the extent of fifteen meters on each side of the center line of any public highway now in existence on the public domain or which hereafter may be constructed over the same.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

No. 34.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 29, 1904.

The official rate for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino currency and its acceptance for public dues from and after August first, nineteen hundred and four, and until further notice, is hereby fixed at the ratio of one peso and ten centavos, Spanish-Filipino currency, for one peso, Philippine currency, or its equivalent in United States currency.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

No. 35.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, August 22, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and forty-eight, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act authorizing the civil governor to reserve for civil public purposes, and from sale or settlement, any part of the public domain not appropriated by law for special public purposes, until otherwise directed by law, and extending the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-seven so that public lands desired to be reserved by the insular government for public uses, or private lands desired to be purchased by the insular government for such uses, may be brought under the operation of the land registration act," I hereby withdraw from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws, all the public land within the Island of Culión, province of Paragua, and reserve the same for the purposes of establishing a leper colony and a government stock farm thereon.

The court of land registration is hereby notified of said reservation, and will immediately initiate proceedings for requiring the registration of all private titles within the boundaries thereof.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

(Corrected copy.)

EXECUTIVE ORDER }

No. 36.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, September 19, 1904.

W. Cameron Forbes, secretary of commerce and police; W. Morgan Shuster, collector of customs for the Philippine Islands; Brigadier-General Henry T. Allen, chief of the Philippines constabulary; Commander J. M. Helm, chief of coast guard and transportation; Captain Harry L. Pettus, quartermaster, United States Army; and W. G. Masters, assistant director of posts, are hereby appointed a committee for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the following points:

(1) What arrangement, if any, may be made by which Government ships plying along the main avenues of commerce could be laid off and their business transferred to commercial steamships. In the event of such an arrangement being made, to consider its nature, whether by contract or otherwise, and suggest suitable terms.

(a) In regard to the frequency of service.

(b) In regard to rates for government freight and passengers.

(c) In regard to uniform and equitable rates to be extended to the public.

(d) In regard to inspection of ships to protect life and to keep the service up to a certain standard.

(2) To pass upon the advisability of the different branches of the service charging each other for carrying passengers, freight, mails, and so forth, and, if such charge is made, to suggest rates.

(3) To consider the relations to be maintained between steamers of the coast guard service, launches of the constabulary, those of the revenue service, those belonging to provinces, and so forth, and, if found desirable, to provide for a uniform system of inspection, repair, and rules of operation.

(4) To consider the relation of the mails to the service and upon what terms they shall be carried and delivered, with a view to establishing a system of ruling so that important mails may not be carried by their destination, or unimportant mails inconvenience the movement of large vessels. Also to recommend a system of mail routes and recommend the terms upon which the mails shall be handled by steamers belonging to the various branches of the service.

(5) To lay out a general plan for routes of the coast guard cutters and prepare a set of rules upon which passengers and freight shall be taken for commercial purposes, and to establish a rate for their service.

(6) To prepare, from a military point of view, a statement of the points at which steamers should be held available so as to render the forces of the constabulary and the scouts most easily available for distribution and service in the event of an outbreak or trouble, with a view of making small forces cover as much ground as possible.

(7) To prepare a statement from the point of view of the customs service for desirable locations and routes for cutters to prevent smuggling.

(8) To consider the advisability of endeavoring to run steamboat routes upon rivers, and to place such river boats with the department that can maintain them most advantageously.

(9) To make recommendations as to the advisability of service, inspection, rates, and so forth, of launches owned by the provinces.

(10) To confer with the military authorities and see how far they are prepared to coop-

erate in carrying out the purposes of this committee in effecting economies, preventing duplication of routes, and encouraging the merchant marine.

(11) To confer with the various other departments of the government, such as the forestry, agricultural, coast and geodetic survey, telegraph, cable, and so forth, with a view of ascertaining their needs and so arranging the schedules as to fill their needs as far as practicable.

(12) To consider the legislation touching these matters passed by the Philippine Commission, and to make recommendations in regard to the enforcement of the law, and such suggestions relative to its amendment as seem advisable.

(13) To pass upon the question of government officials accepting free transportation from any of the commercial lines.

The committee will submit its report to the civil governor in triplicate.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 37.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 22, 1904.

All provincial governors in the Philippine Islands are hereby directed to withhold their authorization, provided for by paragraph (c) of section forty of Act Numbered Eighty-two, Philippine Commission, entitled "The Municipal Code," from each and every municipal council within their respective provinces that may desire to alienate any lands that have been certified or forfeited to the municipality for nonpayment of taxes under the provisions of section eighty-one of The Municipal Code, or that may desire to set up a lien on any such lands, until such time as the title to each parcel of land so certified or forfeited has been thoroughly investigated and determined in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

If it shall appear from the investigation herein directed that the taxes on any parcel of land so certified or forfeited have been once paid, although doubly appraised, the certification or forfeiture shall be annulled and no further action shall be taken by the municipal or provincial authorities; and if it shall appear from the investigation herein directed that the land so certified or forfeited is public land and does not belong to any private individual the certification or forfeiture shall likewise be annulled and no further action shall be taken by the municipal or provincial authorities.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 38.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 23, 1904.

Whereas the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States has, under date of July twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and three, issued a certain rule to regulate the admission of Chinese persons from the Philippine Islands into the mainland territory of the United States and into the insular possessions of the United States other than the Philippine Islands, which said rule is as follows:

"RULE 61. In view of the provisions of section 1 of the act approved April 29, 1902, it will be necessary for Chinese persons of the classes mentioned in article 3 of the convention of December 8, 1894, who are resident in the insular territory of the United States, to comply with the terms of section 6 of the act approved July 5, 1884, and for this purpose the permission of such persons to go from one insular territory to another insular territory of the United States, or from such insular territory to the mainland territory of the United States, shall be granted by an officer designated for that purpose by the chief executives of said insular territories, respectively, and the duties imposed by section 6 of the act approved July 5, 1884, upon United States diplomatic and consular officers in foreign countries in relation to Chinese persons of the said classes shall be discharged by the chief officers in charge of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion acts at the ports, respectively, from which any members of such excepted classes intend to depart from any insular territory of the United States."

And whereas it is the desire of the government of the Philippine Islands to afford to such eligible Chinese persons, residents of these islands, as desire to depart out of the same for other parts or possessions of the United States, the privilege so to do and to give evidence of such permission and of the status of each person so permitted in the manner now required by law in the case of Chinese persons departing out of a foreign country as nearly as may be: Now, therefore,

W. Morgan Shuster, collector of customs for the Philippine Islands, is hereby designated to grant such permission in the name of the government of the Philippine Islands, to all such Chinese persons as shall have duly established to his satisfaction their eligibility under the law to enter the mainland territory of the United States, or any other of its insular possessions.

This permission and the *prima facie* establishment of the facts showing eligibility, shall be evidenced by a certificate signed and approved by him in analogy to the certificate required by section six of the act of Congress of July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and referred to in rule sixty-one above quoted.

It is further ordered that in the case of Chinese persons coming from the other insular possessions of the United States to the Philippine Islands, bearing certificates issued in pursuance of said rule sixty-one above mentioned, they shall be accorded at the ports of the Philippine Islands the same rights of entry as they would have did they come possessed of similar certificates issued by a foreign government.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER }
No. 39.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
MANILA, September 29, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order Numbered One, current series, which provides that after September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, Spanish-Filipino currency may be exchanged for Philippine currency at the insular treasury and the various provincial treasuries at its bullion value until such a time, to be hereinafter fixed, when the government will no longer redeem the same, it is hereby

Ordered, That the insular treasurer and each provincial treasurer of the Philippine Islands shall, on and after October first, nineteen hundred and four, until January first, nineteen hundred and five, purchase Spanish-Filipino coins at their bullion value, to be determined from time to time by the civil governor.

That in order to facilitate the substitution of Philippine currency for all forms of currency now circulating in the Philippine Islands, the provisions of this order for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino currency are hereby extended to Mexican currency, Chinese subsidiary silver coins, and all foreign copper coins now circulating in the Philippine Islands, all of which shall be redeemable at the same rates and upon the same conditions as those above provided for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino money. Foreign copper coins redeemable under the provisions of this order shall be considered to be of the face value in local currency at which they regularly pass current in the small trade of the islands.

All currency received pursuant to the provisions of this order shall be immediately withdrawn from circulation and the cost of transporting the same from the various provincial capitals to Manila shall be a proper charge against the insular treasury, payable out of the gold-standard fund.

The insular treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to purchase the above-mentioned currencies from the various provincial treasurers at the rates at which said currencies were received by them in accordance with law and the provisions of this order.

The official rate for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino currency and the other currencies mentioned in this order is hereby fixed at one peso, Philippine currency, for one peso and eighteen centavos, local currency, to become effective on October first, nineteen hundred and four, and to continue until further notice. This rate is materially above the true bullion value of Spanish-Filipino and foreign coins referred to, but is temporarily fixed at this rate in order to make the loss as small as possible to those holders of such coins who have not availed themselves of the previous liberal provisions of the government for their relief.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the authority vested in the civil governor of the Philippine Islands by virtue of section seven of the act of Congress approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," proclamation is hereby made that Mexican silver dollars shall be receivable for public dues, at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the proclamation of the civil governor, until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and that on and after that date such coins shall cease to be so receivable. The rate at which such coins shall be receivable for public dues from the date of this proclamation until January first, nineteen hundred and four, shall be two dollars and thirty cents of Mexican currency for one dollar of money of the United States, unless said rate shall be subsequently changed by proclamation.

Done at the city of Manila, this twenty-third day of October, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

By the civil governor:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Executive Secretary.*

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States did, on the thirty-first day of October, issue the following proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

"The season is at hand when, according to the custom of our people, it falls upon the President to appoint a day of praise and thanksgiving.

"During the last year the Lord has dealt bountifully with us, giving us peace at home and abroad and the chance for our citizens to work for their welfare unhindered by war, famine, or plague. It behooves us not only to rejoice greatly because of what has been given us, but to accept it with a solemn sense of responsibility, realizing that under heaven it rests with us ourselves to show that we are worthy to use aright what has thus been intrusted to our care. In no other place and at no other time has the experiment of government of the people, by the people, for the people been tried on so vast a scale as here in our own country in the opening years of the twentieth century. Failure would not only be a dreadful thing for us but a dreadful thing for all mankind, because it would mean loss of hope for all who believe in the power and the righteousness of liberty. Therefore in thanking God for the mercies extended to us in the past we beseech Him that He may not withhold them in the future, and that our hearts may be roused to war steadfastly for good and against all the forces of evil, public and private. We pray for strength and light so that in the coming years we may with cleanliness, fearlessness, and wisdom do our allotted work on the earth in such manner as to show that we are not altogether unworthy of the blessings we have received.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the twenty-sixth of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for His manifest mercies.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

[SEAL.]

"By the President:

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*"

Now, therefore, I, Wm. H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, do hereby recommend the observance of the foregoing proclamation by the residents of the Philippine Islands.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at the city of Manila this third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and three.

W. H. TAFT.

By the civil governor:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Executive Secretary.*

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

The following excerpt from an act of the Congress of the United States having been approved by the President of the United States on the third day of March, anno Domini nineteen hundred and three, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, namely:

* * * * *

"For the relief of the distress in the Philippine Islands, to be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Philippine government in such proportions as they deem wise, in the direct purchase and distribution or sale of farm implements, farm animals, supplies, and necessities of life, and through the employment of labor in the construction of government wagon roads, and other public works, to be immediately available, three million dollars. And the governor of the Philippines shall submit to the Secretary of War a statement of all expenditures hereunder."

* * * * *

Done at the city of Manila this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

By the civil governor:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

The following act of the Congress of the United States having been approved by the President of the United States on the twenty-ninth day of April, anno Domini nineteen hundred and two, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"AN ACT To prohibit the coming into and to regulate the residence within the United States, its Territories, and all territory under its jurisdiction, and the District of Columbia, of Chinese and persons of Chinese descent.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent into the United States, and the residence of such persons therein, including sections five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, and fourteen of the act entitled 'An act to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States,' approved September thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be, and the same are hereby, reenacted, extended, and continued so far as the same are not inconsistent with treaty obligations, until otherwise provided by law, and said laws shall also apply to the island territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, and prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers, not citizens of the United States, from such island territory to the mainland territory of the United States, whether in such island territory at the time of cession or not, and from one portion of the island territory of the United States to another portion of said island territory: *Provided, however,* That said laws shall not apply to the transit of Chinese laborers from one island to another island of the same group; and any islands within the jurisdiction of any State or the district of Alaska shall be considered a part of the mainland under this section.

"SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to make and prescribe, and from time to time to change, such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the land as he may deem necessary and proper to execute the provisions of this act and of the acts hereby extended and continued and of the treaty of December eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, between the United States and China, and with the approval of the President to appoint such agents as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of said treaty and said acts.

"SEC. 3. That nothing in the provisions of this act or any other act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict, any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of any foreign nation, or the holder who is a citizen of any foreign nation, of any concession or privilege from any fair or exposition authorized by act of Congress from bringing into the United States under contract, such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of their respective foreign countries, as they or any of them may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparation for installing or conducting their exhibits or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any said fair or exposition in connection with such exposition, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, both as to the admission and return of such person or persons.

"SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of every Chinese laborer, other than a citizen, rightfully in and entitled to remain in any of the insular territory of the United States (Hawaii excepted) at the time of the passage of this act, to obtain within one year thereafter a certificate of residence in the insular territory wherein he resides, which certificate shall entitle him to residence therein, and upon failure to obtain such certificate as herein provided he shall be deported from such insular territory; and the Philippine Commission is authorized

and required to make all regulations and provisions necessary for the enforcement of this section in the Philippine Islands, including the form and substance of the certificate of residence so that the same shall clearly and sufficiently identify the holder thereof and enable officials to prevent fraud in the transfer of the same: *Provided, however,* That if said Philippine Commission shall find that it is impossible to complete the registration herein provided for within one year from the passage of this act, said Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to extend the time for such registration for a further period not exceeding one year."

Done at the city of Manila, this ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

By the civil governor:

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

A. W. FERGUSON, *Executive Secretary.*

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States did, on the eleventh day of February, issue the following proclamation:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Japan on the one side and Russia on the other side; and

"Whereas the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with both the contending powers and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions; and

"Whereas there are citizens of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein protected by the faith of treaties; and

"Whereas there are subjects of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein; and

"Whereas the laws of the United States without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest; and

"Whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war:

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of their citizens and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf and of the law of nations may thus be prevented from an unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the twentieth day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighteen, commonly known as the 'Neutrality Law,' the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:

"One. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

"Two. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

"Three. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

"Four. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

"Five. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

"Six. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

"Seven. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall on board of any vessel of war which at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States to enlist

or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

"Eight. Fitting out and arming or attempting to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

"Nine. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

"Ten. Increasing or augmenting or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents or belonging to the subjects of either by adding to the number of guns of such vessels or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

"Eleven. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

"And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within said territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations or as posts of observations upon the ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of the other belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided I further proclaim and declare that from and after the fifteenth day of February instant and during the continuance of the present hostilities between Japan and Russia, no ships of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or for repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port (as the case may be) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters.

"No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of more than one vessel of the other belligerent, but if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerents and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

"No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country, or, in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive if dependent upon steam alone, and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States without special permission until after the expiration of

three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall since last thus supplied have entered a port of the Government to which she belongs.

"And I further declare and proclaim that by the first article of the convention as to the rights of neutrals at sea, which was concluded between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the twenty-second day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the following principles were recognized as permanent and immutable, to wit:

"One. That free ships make free goods, that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a power or State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

"Two. That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war."

"And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that whatever privileges shall be accorded to one belligerent within the ports of the United States shall be in like manner accorded to the other.

"And I do hereby enjoin all the good citizens of the United States and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to observe the laws thereof and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or in violation of the laws of nations in that behalf.

"And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States and all persons residing or being within their territory or jurisdiction, that while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of either belligerent can not lawfully be originated or organized within their jurisdiction, and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as 'contraband of war,' yet they can not carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent, nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the laws of nations in that behalf.

"And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States, and others who may claim the protection of this Government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four and the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President:

"JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*"

Now, therefore, I, Luke E. Wright, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, do give publicity to said proclamation and enjoin the strict observance of its provisions upon all citizens of the Philippine Islands, and other persons residing or being therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at the city of Manila this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

LUKE E. WRIGHT.

By the civil governor:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

CIRCULAR.

MANILA, March 1, 1904.

SIR: The following is published for the information and guidance of officers and employees of the Philippine government, insular, provincial, or municipal, when making application for transportation by commercial lines between Manila and points in the United States:

Transportation requests on such commercial lines, from Manila to points in the United States, are issued by the executive secretary only, as authorized by Act 697 of the Philippine Commission, and all applications for transportation should be made to him through the head of the bureau or office in which the applicant is employed.

Applications should contain the following information:

1. Name of applicant.
2. Bureau or office in which employed.
3. Approximate date transportation is desired.
4. City in the United States to which transportation is desired; whether via San Francisco or Tacoma.
5. Date of appointment of applicant to the service.
6. Whether applicant has resigned or has been granted leave of absence with permission to visit the United States, giving the date such resignation or leave becomes effective.
7. Names of members of his family, if any, for whom he desires transportation; and if there are any children under 12 years of age, their ages should be stated.

(NOTE.—In case the applicant desires transportation for a member of his family only, and not for himself, questions 5 and 6 need not be answered. In the case of officers and employees of the coast and geodetic survey, answers to questions 3, 5, and 6 are not required.)

The applicant should deposit the necessary amount with the executive bureau upon being advised of the special government rate, applying to the town or city in the United States to which transportation is desired. Transportation requests will then be issued and reservation of berths may be secured at the office of the Manila agents of the steamship lines upon which the order is drawn. (If via San Francisco, Messrs. Castle Bros., Wolf & Sons; if via Tacoma, Messrs. W. F. Stevenson & Co.)

Any officer or employee of the Philippine government, insular, provincial, or municipal, going to or coming from the United States on leave of absence or for any other lawful reason, may secure the benefit of the contracts of the insular government made with the commercial lines for transportation between Manila and points in the United States, either for himself or for any member of his family, including his fiancée.

Existing agreements, which will terminate June 30, 1904, provide for special rates between Manila and points in the United States either via San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and allied lines (Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, Toyo Kisen, Kaisha, Southern and Union Pacific railroads and connections), or via Tacoma by the Northern Pacific Steamship Company and allied lines (Boston Steamship Company, Boston Towboat Company, Northern Pacific Railroad, and connections).

No transportation will be furnished at the cost of the insular government when an officer or employee is going to or coming from the United States on leave of absence, except in cases specially provided by law or resolution of the Commission.

In the matter of the transportation of children the general rule of half and quarter rates is to apply; that is, for infants under 2 years of age, no charge; children 2 years of age and under 5, one-fourth rate, and children 5 years of age and under 12, one-half the government contract rate.

The executive secretary has no authority to grant stop-over privileges, and if employees obtain such privileges through the courtesy of the transportation company the time so consumed will be considered as so much of the leave to which they are entitled in the United States and will not be considered as a part of the actual and necessary time required to make the journey from Manila to the United States.

TRANSPORTATION FROM THE UNITED STATES TO MANILA.

Paragraph 10 of Executive Order No. 9, series of 1904, provides as follows:

"10. (a) All officers and employees who are granted leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the United States and who contemplate returning to duty upon the expiration of such leave of absence shall, before leaving the islands, make application to the executive secretary for transportation returning to Manila. In each application the date of the expiration of leave of absence and the post-office address of the applicant while in the United States must be stated.

"(b) Immediately upon reaching the United States remittance covering cost of return transportation must be made to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, with a statement of the date on which the applicant desires to leave the United States. All subsequent communications regarding return transportation and prompt report of any changes occurring in the applicant's post-office address must also be directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and a duplicate copy of each such communication mailed at the same time to the executive secretary, Manila, who will forward it to the head of the bureau or office interested, through the proper head of department."

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States did, on the tenth day of March, issue the following Executive order:

"All officials of the Government, civil, military, and naval are hereby directed not only to observe the President's proclamation of neutrality in the pending war between Russia and Japan, but also to abstain from either action or speech which can legitimately cause irritation to either of the combatants. The Government of the United States represents the people of the United States not only in the sincerity with which it is endeavoring to keep the scales of neutrality exact and even, but in the sincerity with which it deplores the breaking out of the present war, and hopes that it will end at the earliest possible moment and with the smallest possible loss to those engaged. Such a war inevitably increases and inflames the susceptibilities of the combatants to anything in the nature of an injury or slight by outsiders. Too often combatants make conflicting claims as to the duties and obligations of neutrals, so that even when discharging these duties and obligations with scrupulous care it is difficult to avoid giving offense to one or the other party; to such unavoidable causes of offense due to the performance of national duties there must not be added any avoidable causes. It is always unfortunate to bring Old World antipathies and jealousies into our life or by speech or conduct to excite anger and resentment toward our nation in friendly foreign lands, but in a Government employee whose official position makes him in some sense the representative of the people the mischief of such action is greatly increased. A strong and self-confident nation should be peculiarly careful not only of the rights but of the susceptibilities of its neighbors, and nowadays all of the nations of the world are neighbors one to the other. Courtesy, moderation, and self-restraint should mark international no less than private intercourse. All the officials of the Government, civil, military, and naval, are expected so to carry themselves both in act and in deed as to give no cause of just offense to the people of any foreign and friendly power, and with all mankind we are now in friendship.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"WHITE HOUSE, March 10, 1904."

Now, therefore, I, Luke E. Wright, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, do give publicity to said Executive order for the information of all concerned, and do enjoin strict compliance with all the provisions thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at the city of Manila this fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

By the civil governor:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

The following act of the Congress of the United States, having been approved by the President of the United States on the fifteenth day of April, anno Domini nineteen hundred and four, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"AN ACT To regulate shipping in trade between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after July first, nineteen hundred and six, no merchandise except supplies for the Army or Navy shall be transported by sea, under penalty of forfeiture thereof, between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the voyage, in any other vessel than a vessel of the United States. But this section shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel between any port of the United States and any port or place in the Philippine Archipelago: *Provided*, That no merchandise other than that imported in such vessel from some foreign port which has been specified on the manifest as for another port, and which shall not have been unloaded, shall be carried between a port of the United States and a port or place in the Philippine Archipelago.

"Sec. 2. That on and after July first, nineteen hundred and six, no foreign vessel shall transport passengers between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, either directly or by way of a foreign port, under a penalty of two hundred dollars for each passenger so transported and landed.

"Sec. 3. That sections one and two of this act shall not apply to the transportation of merchandise or passengers between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago. Until Congress shall have authorized the registry as vessels of the United States of vessels owned in the Philippine Archipelago the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized to adopt, from time to time, and enforce regulations governing the transportation of merchandise and passengers between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago.

"Sec. 4. That sections one and two of this act shall not apply to the voyage of a vessel between a port of the United States and a port or place in the Philippine Archipelago begun before July first, nineteen hundred and six.

"Sec. 5. That sections one and two of this act shall not apply to vessels owned by the United States.

"Sec. 6. That on and after the passage of this act the same tonnage taxes shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all foreign vessels coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago which are required by law to be levied, collected, and paid upon vessels coming into the United States from foreign countries: *Provided, however*, That until July first, nineteen hundred and six, the provisions of law restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one port of the United States to another port of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine Archipelago and the United States: *And provided further*, That the Philippine Commission shall be authorized and empowered to issue licenses to engage in lightering or other exclusively harbor business to vessels or other craft actually engaged in such business at the date of the passage of this act, and to vessels or other craft built in the Philippine Islands or in the United States and owned by citizens of the United States or by inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

"Sec. 7. That this act shall not be construed to impair or affect any privilege guaranteed to Spanish ships and merchandise by the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at the city of Paris on December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and ratified April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

"Sec. 8. That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall, from time to time, issue regulations for the enforcement of this act, except as otherwise provided in section three: *Provided*, That such of the navigation laws of the United States as are in force in the Philippine Archipelago in regard to vessels arriving in the Philippine Islands from the mainland territory and other insular possessions of the United States shall continue to be administered by the proper officials of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

"Approved, April 15, 1904."

Done at the city of Manila: this twentieth day of June, anno Domini nineteen hundred and four.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

By the civil governor:

F. W. CARPENTER, *Acting Executive Secretary*.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 1, 1904.

CIRCULAR

SIR: The following is published for the information and guidance of officers and employees of the Philippine government—insular, provincial, or municipal—when making application for transportation by commercial lines between Manila and points in the United States:

1. Transportation requests on such commercial lines from Manila to points in the United States are issued by the executive secretary only, as authorized by Act 697 of the Philippine Commission, and all applications for transportation should be made to him through the head of the bureau or office in which the applicant is employed.

2. Applications should contain the following information:

- (a) Name of applicant.
- (b) Bureau or office in which employed.
- (c) Approximate date transportation is desired.
- (d) City in the United States to which transportation is desired; whether via San Francisco or Tacoma.
- (e) Date of appointment of applicant to the service.

(f) Whether applicant has resigned or has been granted leave of absence with permission to visit the United States, giving the date such resignation or leave becomes effective.

(g) Names of members of his family, if any, for whom he desires transportation; and if there are any children under 12 years of age, their ages should be stated.

(NOTE.—Should the applicant desire transportation for a member of his family only, and not for himself, questions (e) and (f) need not be answered. In the case of officers and employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, answers to questions (e) and (f) are not required.)

3. The applicant should deposit the necessary amount with the executive bureau upon being advised of the special Government rate applying to the town or city in the United States to which transportation is desired. Transportation requests will then be issued and reservation of berths may be secured at the office of the Manila agents of the steamship lines upon which the order is drawn. (If via San Francisco, Messrs. Castle Bros., Wolf & Sons. If via Tacoma, Messrs. W. F. Stevenson & Co.)

4. Existing agreements provide for special rates between Manila and points in the United States either via San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and allied lines (Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Southern and Union Pacific railroads and connections), or via Tacoma by the Northern Pacific Steamship Company and allied lines (Boston Steamship Company, Northern Pacific Railroad, and connections).

5. The special rates are for first-class transportation and include subsistence aboard the vessel from Manila to San Francisco or Tacoma, but do not include sleeping-car accommodations or meals in connection with the railroad transportation. Railroad transportation will not be issued except in connection with steamship passage by commercial line.

6. In the matter of the transportation of children the general rule of half and quarter rates is to apply; that is, for infants under 2 years of age, no charge; children 2 years of age and under 5, one-fourth rate; and children 5 years of age and under 12, one-half the Government contract rate.

7. The executive secretary has no authority to grant stop-over privileges, and if employees obtain such privileges through the courtesy of the transportation company the time so consumed will be considered as so much of the leave to which they are entitled in the United States and will not be considered as a part of the actual and necessary time required to make the journey from Manila to the United States.

8. Any officer or employee of the Philippine government—insular, provincial, or municipal—going to or coming from the United States on leave of absence or for any other lawful reason may secure the benefit of the contracts of the insular government made with the commercial lines for transportation between Manila and points in the United States, either for himself or for any member of his family, including his fiancée.

9. No transportation will be furnished at the cost of the insular government when an officer or employee is going to or coming from the United States on leave of absence, except when provided by law or resolution of the Commission.

10. Attention is invited to the following provisions of Act No. 1161:

“SECTION 1. Any bonded officer or employee of the civil government of the Philippine Islands who leaves or attempts to leave the Philippine Islands without first securing a clearance from the auditor showing that his accounts with the Government have been satisfactorily settled and adjusted, shall be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding six months or by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.”

TRANSPORTATION FROM THE UNITED STATES TO MANILA.

11. All transportation orders on commercial lines from points in the United States to Manila are issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, D. C., and should officials or employees of the insular government desire such transportation for members of their families, including fiancées, application therefor should in every case be made to the executive secretary, Manila, P. I., through the head of the bureau or office in which the applicant is employed, in order that the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs may be instructed accordingly. Payment for the transportation may then be made direct to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs by the person or persons for whom the transportation is requested; or, if preferred, the official or employee requesting the transportation may make the necessary payment to the Executive Bureau, Manila, P. I.

12. Paragraph 10 of Executive Order No. 9, series of 1904, provides as follows:

“10. (a) All officers and employees who are granted leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the United States and who contemplate returning to duty upon the expiration of such leave of absence shall, before leaving the islands, make application to the executive secretary for transportation returning to Manila. In each application the date of the

expiration of leave of absence and the post-office address of the applicant while in the United States must be stated.

"(b) Immediately upon reaching the United States remittance covering cost of return transportation must be made to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, with a statement of the date on which the applicant desires to leave the United States. All subsequent communications regarding return transportation and prompt report of any changes occurring in the applicant's post-office address must also be directed to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and a duplicate copy of each such communication mailed at the same time to the executive secretary, Manila, who will forward it to the head of the bureau or office interested, through the proper head of department."

FRANK W. CARPENTER, *Acting Executive Secretary.*

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

Act numbered nine hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An act prescribing rules and regulations governing the homesteading, selling, and leasing of portions of the public domain of the Philippine Islands, prescribing terms and conditions to enable persons to perfect their titles to public lands in said islands, providing for the issuance of patents without compensation to certain native settlers upon the public lands, providing for the establishment of town sites and sale of lots therein, and providing for the determination by the Philippines court of land registration of all proceedings for completion of imperfect titles and for the cancellation or confirmation of Spanish concessions and grants in said islands, as authorized by sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixty-two of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,'" having been approved by the President of the United States and by him transmitted to the Congress of the United States at the beginning of its last session, and the Congress of the United States having failed to either disapprove or amend the same at said session:

Now, therefore, I, Luke E. Wright, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, do hereby, pursuant to the provisions and requirements of section numbered seventy-nine of said Act numbered nine hundred and twenty-six, declare and proclaim that said act is in full force and effect from this date.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at Manila, Philippine Islands, this twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and four.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

By the civil governor:

F. W. CARPENTER, *Acting Executive Secretary.*

EXHIBIT G.

OPERATIONS UNDER THE CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND.

MANILA, P. I., *November 1, 1904.*

SIR: Pursuant to the requirements of the act of the Congress of the United States approved March 3, 1903, which, among other things, appropriated \$3,000,000 for the relief of distress in the Philippine Islands, I have the honor to make the following report, showing the expenditures which have been made from this appropriation and the purposes for which made since December 1, 1903.

At that time the report made by the civil governor showed an unallotted balance of ₱3,309,000. There has since been allotted by the Philippine Commission the sum of ₱2,703,771.47, and from these allotments and the balance of appropriated moneys undrawn on December 1, 1903, which amounted to ₱1,378,837.58, net withdrawals have been made of ₱2,952,748.48, from which should be deducted net repayments of ₱11,804.20, under Act No. 786, thus leaving a balance to the credit of the allotments of ₱1,141,664.77. There was in the treasury on October 1, 1904, to the credit of the Congressional relief fund a balance unallotted of ₱609,228.53, and a balance of the original fund, allotted and unallotted, amounting to ₱1,750,893.30.

The expenditures thus made have been pursuant to various acts of the Commission, and have been made for the purposes contemplated by the act of Congress, to wit: The construction of roads, the building of schoolhouses and other public works, the purchase of rice, carabaos, Chinese bullocks, etc., and combating diseases which threatened the inhabitants of the islands, their draft animals, and their crops.

A statement of the various acts and resolutions of the Commission under which all these expenditures have been made is given in the accompanying special report of the auditor for the Philippine Islands, which is hereto appended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Civil Governor.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,
Manila, P. I., October 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a special report covering the operations under the Congressional relief fund since December 1, 1903, the date of my last report:

It will be remembered that the original appropriation by Congress for relief of distress in the Philippine Islands was in the sum of \$3,000,000 U. S. currency,

entered upon the books of the auditing bureau as ₱6,000,000. From the appropriation made by Act No. 738 for the purchase of draft cattle a balance remained undrawn of ₱196,239.02. The withdrawals under this act were as follows:

December 21, warrant No. 4296	₱18,660.19
January 15, warrant No. 4375	11,316.75
February 15, warrant No. 4517	18,045.18
February 19, warrant No. 4560	10,000.00
February 26, warrant No. 4616	20,000.00
May 9, warrant No. 4896	25,000.00
May 27, warrant No. 4083	10,000.00
June 15, warrant No. 5049	20,000.00
June 29, warrant No. 5115	40,000.00
July 30, warrant No. 5265	30,000.00

The total repayments to this appropriation amounted to ₱22,121.91, making the net withdrawals therefrom ₱180,900.21 and leaving a balance to the credit of the subappropriation of ₱15,338.81.

In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 750, reimbursement was made to the insular purchasing agent January 1, 1904, in the sum of ₱1,471.47 for food supplies, etc., furnished the people of Maraguina on account of losses by fire April 26, 1903, this amount being a part of settlement warrant No. 2302.

As stated in the previous report, the full appropriation of ₱500,000 made out of the Congressional relief fund by Act No. 786 for the purchase and distribution of rice was withdrawn. Repayment of ₱13,917.81, the proceeds of rice sales, have since been made to this appropriation, ₱2,113.61 of which was returned to the province of Oriental Negros (the same having been erroneously covered into the insular treasury), being withdrawn May 9 as part of settlement warrant No. 2889, making the net repayment ₱11,804.20 and the actual net withdrawals under this act to date ₱488,198.23.

From the appropriation made by Act No. 795 for contingent expenses of government laboratories a balance remained undrawn of ₱1,853.87, from which payment was made to the insular purchasing agent on December 11 in the sum of ₱354.20, this amount being a part of settlement warrant No. 2124.

From the appropriation made by Act No. 797 for expenditure under direction of the civil governor a balance remained undrawn of ₱233,744.69. On December 21, by warrant No. 4295, the sum of ₱20,000 was withdrawn, pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated September 7, 1903:

"Resolved, That the civil governor be authorized to place at the disposal of the committee on the purchase and sale of carabaos the sum of ten thousand dollars in money of the United States, to be expended out of the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars made by Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-seven out of the Congressional relief fund and made available for expenditure by the civil governor upon authorization by the Commission, said sum to be expended as may seem wise to the committee in the construction of shelters, corrals, and other means for the custody, care, and support, pending their sale, of carabaos owned by the insular government."

On December 23, by part of warrant No. 4300, the sum of ₱1,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated September 19, 1903:

"On motion, resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the funds appropriated in Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-seven the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars United States currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in payment of a daily allowance of five Philippine pesos to each agricultural member of a locust board in lieu of his traveling expenses while engaged in the work of the board away from his usual place of residence, by virtue of his appointment as such member pursuant to Act Numbered Eight hundred and seventeen, the services of such members being required to relieve distress in the Philippine Islands."

On January 23, by warrant No. 4406, the sum of ₱1,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution, dated January 20:

"Resolved, That the acting civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to expend from the appropriation made by Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-seven from the Congressional relief fund the sum of one thousand Philippine pesos to meet all necessary expenses incident to the immunization, herding, and care of government carabaos sent to Occidental Negros; and it was

"Further resolved, That these funds be withdrawn upon requisition in favor of the disbursing officer of the insular purchasing agent, in accordance

with section two of Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-seven, and transfer of the same directed to the treasurer of the province of Negros Occidental, who is authorized to expend such moneys for the purposes above set forth upon vouchers to be approved by the provincial board of that province."

Withdrawals were also made by accountable warrants as follows:

December 23, part of warrant No. 4300.....	₱10, 000
February 23, part of warrant No. 4584.....	10, 000
March 21, part of warrant No. 4715.....	10, 000

and by settlement warrants in favor of the insular purchasing agent for supplies furnished, as follows:

April 13, part of warrant No. 2735.....	₱73. 21
May 9, part of warrant No. 2890.....	312. 03
May 27, part of warrant No. 3000.....	180. 51
June 9, part of warrant No. 3042.....	225. 48
June 27, part of warrant No. 3140.....	693. 88
August 17, part of warrant No. 3399.....	75. 40

The above amounts were withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated July 27, 1903:

"Whereas the employment of additional veterinarians and inoculators by the board of health for the Philippine Islands for the purpose of combating the spread of disease among the draft cattle in the islands is considered by the Commission to be a proper charge against the three million dollar relief fund voted by the Congress of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated from the three million dollar Congressional relief fund by Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made available for expenditure under the direction of the civil governor upon authorization by the Commission, the sum of twenty-nine thousand one hundred and forty dollars United States currency for the payment of the following expenses:

"Salaries and wages, board of health for the Philippine Islands, nineteen hundred and four: One supervisor of inoculating veterinarians and of inoculators, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum; nine veterinarians, class seven; twenty inoculators, Class A; seventeen thousand one hundred dollars.

"For the payment of services and expenses of interpreters in provinces to aid inoculators, etc., one thousand dollars.

"Transportation, board of health for the Philippine Islands, nineteen hundred and four: For the actual and necessary traveling expenses, including subsistence of the veterinarians and inoculators while on duty in the provinces, eleven thousand and forty dollars."

A charge of ₱155 was also entered against the appropriation under Act No. 797 for credit of the appropriation under Act No. 1046, the amount having been previously withdrawn from the latter act in error, as determined by settlement of the expense account.

Under these resolutions a total sum of ₱53,715.51 has been withdrawn from the treasury, and repayments have been made amounting to ₱9,305.51, leaving net withdrawals in the sum of ₱44,410, and a balance to the credit of the sub-appropriation on the books of the auditor of ₱189,334.69.

The following resolutions of the Commission were passed on the dates indicated, the expenditures authorized thereunder being made proper charges against the Congressional relief fund:

On motion, the following resolution was passed July 28, 1903:

Resolved, That the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to set aside the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars, appropriated from the three-million-dollar Congressional relief fund by Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made available for expenditure under the direction of the civil governor upon authorization by the Commission, said seven thousand five hundred dollars to be used for the purchase of cattle, and for the necessary feed to maintain the cattle, to be used in the manufacture of rinderpestic serum with which to immunize cattle and protect them from the spread of the rinderpest."

On motion of the president the following resolution was passed October 2, 1903:

Resolved, That for the purpose of using the rice in the suppression of the locust pest, in the construction and repair of roads and bridges and

other public works, and for the sale of rice in order to prevent excessive prices in parts of the archipelago where such prices are reported, the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to purchase two shiploads of rice, one from Messrs. Castle Brothers, Wolf and Son, Saigon white rice number two, at six pesos and two centavos, Philippine currency, per picul, duty paid, said shipload containing between twenty-eight thousand and thirty-two thousand piculs, and the second shipload from Messrs. Holliday, Wise and Company, Rangoon white rice number two, at six dollars and nineteen cents, Mexican currency, per picul, duty paid, said shipload containing between twenty-eight thousand and thirty-two thousand piculs, and that the civil governor is further authorized to distribute the rice bought in the various provinces in accordance with the methods now provided for by law for the purposes above recited.

"Be it further resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from moneys appropriated from the Congressional relief fund by Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-seven a sufficient sum to meet the expenditures authorized herein; these resolutions being adopted in accordance with section two of said Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-seven."

The following resolution was passed December 13, 1903:

"Resolved, That although the insular government is not legally bound to reimburse the firm of Keylock and Pratt for export duties paid on carabaos consigned to the insular government, yet, in view of the fact that such duties were imposed by the Chinese Government after the contract with Keylock and Pratt had been entered into, and in view of the great necessity for the animals in these islands and the advisability of assisting in the removal of any obstacle to their importation, coupled with the expressed intention of the Chinese Government to donate the amount of extra duties collected to the insular government as a relief fund and the probability that not more than one thousand animals can be had from China, it is the sense of the Commission that these duties should be borne by the insular government; and the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct the local purchasing agent to reimburse the firm of Keylock and Pratt for export duties paid by them on all carabaos exported for the insular government from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated from the Congressional relief fund by Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-seven and made payable under his direction upon authorization of the Commission; that a separate account shall be kept of all funds so disbursed, and that export duties on carabaos rejected here will not be borne by the insular government."

The following resolution was passed April 30, 1904:

"Whereas by resolution of the Commission adopted at its session of November twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, authority was given for the payment from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars made by Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-seven from the Congressional relief fund of a sum equivalent to six hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty-one cents Mexican currency for the expense of transportation from the ship's side into the province of Abra and storage en route of one thousand sacks of rice furnished to the provincial government of Abra for the subsistence of inhabitants of that province while engaged in the destruction of locusts; and

"Whereas it appears that the actual expense of such transportation and storage is in excess of the payment authorized by said resolution in the sum of two dollars and seventy-seven cents local currency: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the payment of a sum equivalent at the authorized rate of exchange to two dollars and seventy-seven cents local currency in addition to the sum included in the resolution of the Commission mentioned be, and the same is hereby, authorized for the purpose and out of the funds mentioned."

The following resolution was passed September 27, 1904:

"Whereas under authority contained in the resolution of the Commission adopted December eighteenth, nineteen hundred and three, there was pledged to the province of Cavite ten thousand piculs of rice to be purchased from the Congressional relief fund, and to be used by the provincial board of said province in the construction of schoolhouses, such rice to be shipped to the provincial supervisor of said province as fast as requisition therefor should be made by him; and

"Whereas it appears that a balance of three thousand three hundred and eighty-four and seventy-one one-hundredths piculs of rice is still due under said promise and has not been delivered; that there is no more Congressional relief fund rice on hand in the warehouse of the insular purchasing agent; that obligations have been incurred by the provincial authorities on the strength of such pledge; that the financial condition of the province is such as to merit

exceptional consideration, and that cash in lieu of rice will be more economical and satisfactory, inasmuch as food stuffs are sold at reasonable prices in the local markets and there is a scarcity of ready money: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the civil governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to turn over to the provincial treasurer of Cavite, from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Seven hundred and ninety-seven, from the Congressional relief fund for expenditure under the direction of the civil governor upon resolution of the Commission, the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-five Philippine pesos, through the disbursing officer of the executive bureau, to be used under the supervision and direction of the provincial board in meeting obligations incurred by said province on the strength of the pledge above referred to."

No withdrawals have as yet been made under these resolutions.

From the appropriation made by Act No. 918 for a wagon road from Pasacao to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, a balance remained undrawn of ₱40,000.

Withdrawals were made by accountable warrants from this appropriation as follows:

February 25, warrant No. 4614	₱10,000.00
June 4, warrant No. 5010	10,000.00
July 28, warrant No. 5260	4,015.68

and by settlement warrant in favor of the Insular purchasing agent for supplies furnished, as follows:

March 21, part of warrant No. 2575	₱805.30
April 18, part of warrant No. 2772	4,972.11
May 27, part of warrant No. 3000	6,844.32
July 11, part of warrant No. 3189	3,272.50
July 26, part of warrant No. 3246	1,188.00

A repayment of ₱1,188 was made to this appropriation and again withdrawn, making the net withdrawals at the full amount of balance undrawn.

From the appropriation made by Act No. 920 for a road from Vigan to Bangued a balance remained undrawn of ₱70,000, in addition to which there was appropriated from the Congressional relief fund under date of July 15, by Act No. 1192, the sum of ₱14,700 for the purpose of completing the work of construction and repair, including the necessary bridges on the Vigan-Bangued road, provinces of Ilocos Sur and Abra.

Withdrawals were made by accountable warrant from this appropriation as follows:

January 9, warrant No. 4360	₱10,000.00
January 13, warrant No. 4371	20,000.00
February 19, warrant No. 4570	20,000.00
April 26, warrant No. 4855	15,000.00
July 26, warrant No. 5246	6,000.00

and by settlement warrants in favor of the Insular purchasing agent for supplies furnished as follows:

February 25, part of warrant No. 2440	₱4,399.70
July 26, part of warrant No. 3246	3,196.23

On August 18, 1904, by settlement warrant No. 3402, a payment of ₱124.75 was made to Capt. Asa F. Flisk, commissary, Philippines Constabulary, for supplies furnished the Vigan-Bangued road.

The total repayments to this appropriation amounted to ₱3,007.01, making the net withdrawals therefrom ₱75,720.16, leaving a balance to the credit of the sub-appropriation of ₱8,979.84. From the appropriation made by Act No. 920 for the construction of a road from Bacon to Bulusan, connecting the Pacific Ocean and China Sea, via Sorsogon, Gubat, and Barcelona, a balance remained undrawn of ₱65,000. Withdrawals were made by accountable warrant from this appropriation, as follows:

February 8, warrant No. 4479	₱25,000.00
June 13, warrant No. 5039	10,000.00
August 19, warrant No. 5354	7,000.00

and by settlement warrant in favor of the Insular purchasing agent as follows:

April 6, part of warrant No. 2706	₱5,570.60
August 15, part of warrant No. 3304	3,058.85

From the appropriation made by Act No. 920 for the Padre Juan Villaverde trail a balance remained undrawn of ₱4,000, in addition to which there was appropriated from the Congressional relief fund under date of March 10, by Act No. 1083, the sum of \$31,000 United States currency, equivalent to ₱62,000, for the purpose of completing the construction and repair, including the necessary bridges on the Padre Juan Villaverde trail, Bayambang to San Nicolas, provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Pangasinan.

Withdrawals were made by accountable warrants from the appropriation as follows:

January 11, warrant No. 4367	₱2,870.47
March 17, warrant No. 4687	20,000.00
March 30, warrant No. 4753	10,000.00
April 14, warrant No. 4791	20,000.00
June 9, warrant No. 5025	11,806.93

and by settlement warrant in favor of the insular purchasing agent for supplies furnished as follows:

December 11, part of warrant No. 2124	₱1,129.53
April 14, part of warrant No. 2735	193.07
July 26, part of warrant No. 3246	2,923.10

There was repaid to this appropriation the sum of ₱2,928.65, leaving the net withdrawals therefrom ₱65,904.45 and a balance in favor of the subappropriation of ₱5.55.

From the amount appropriated by Act No. 1000 for the construction and repair of the Carcar-Barili road there remained a balance undrawn of ₱56,000.

Withdrawals were made by accountable warrant from this appropriation as follows:

December 4, warrant No. 4224	₱10,000.00
March 21, warrant No. 4718	20,000.00
May 10, warrant No. 4898	20,000.00
July 8, warrant No. 5139	3,553.23

and by settlement warrants for supplies furnished by the insular purchasing agent as follows:

May 9, part of warrant No. 2890	₱2,272.76
May 27, part of warrant No. 3000	174.01
September 8, warrant No. 3472	2,080.62

A repayment of ₱2,080.62 was made to this appropriation and again withdrawn, leaving the net withdrawals at the full amount of balance undrawn.

From the amount appropriated by Act No. 1000 for the Sogod-Putod road there remained a balance of ₱178,000. Under date of July 8, by accountable warrant No. 5140, the sum of ₱10,000 was withdrawn from this appropriation and withdrawals were made by settlement warrants for supplies furnished the road by the insular purchasing agent as follows:

May 27, part of warrant No. 3000	₱817.30
July 26, part of warrant No. 3246	3,717.84
September 8, part of warrant No. 3472	1,734.87

From the appropriation made by Act No. 1015 for the construction of a wagon road from Pagbilao to Atimonan, in the province of Tayabas, a balance remained undrawn of ₱174,000. Withdrawals were made by accountable warrant from this appropriation as follows:

January 15, warrant No. 4377	₱20,000.00
January 22, warrant No. 4394	458.34
March 18, warrant No. 4696	20,000.00
May 14, warrant No. 4918	20,000.00
June 20, warrant No. 5073	20,000.00
July 28, warrant No. 5259	20,000.00
August 30, warrant No. 5416	20,000.00
September 20, warrant No. 5495	20,000.00

and by settlement warrants for supplies furnished by the insular purchasing agent as follows:

May 9, part of warrant No. 2890	₱5, 280. 89
May 27, part of warrant No. 3000	8, 727. 05
July 11, part of warrant No. 3180	135. 91
July 26, part of warrant No. 3246	9, 265. 23

From the appropriation made by Act No. 1016 for constructing the Capas-O'Donnell-Iba wagon road in the provinces of Tarlac and Zambales a balance remained undrawn of ₱300,000. Withdrawals were made by accountable warrant from this appropriation as follows:

January 7, warrant No. 4350	₱186. 66
January 15, warrant No. 4376	20, 000. 00
May 18, warrant No. 4949	20, 000. 00
July 12, warrant No. 5157	40, 000. 00
September 16, warrant No. 5474	40, 000. 00

and by settlement warrant for supplies furnished by the insular purchasing agent as follows:

May 18, part of warrant No. 2890	₱5, 914. 42
May 27, part of warrant No. 3000	1, 509. 38
July 11, part of warrant No. 3189	8, 932. 30
September 8, part of warrant No. 3472	10, 932. 85

There was also withdrawn from this appropriation on June 10, by settlement warrant No. 3064, the sum of ₱8,086.80 for the purchase from C. E. Helvie of one Porto Rican special road roller for use on the Pagbilao-Atimonan road, this payment having been authorized by indorsement of the civil governor, dated May 14, 1904.

Acts Nos. 1046 and 1137 each appropriated from the Congressional relief fund the sum of \$500,000 United States currency, equivalent to ₱2,000,000, "for expenditure under the direction of the civil governor for such purposes and in such manner as may from time to time be authorized by resolutions of the Philippine Commission, and in carrying out the intent of the Congress of the United States in appropriating the funds aforesaid."

The appropriations under these two acts are here carried as one fund, inasmuch as they were later merged together by resolution of the Commission.

Withdrawals were made by accountable warrant from these appropriations as follows:

February 3, warrant No. 4461	₱200, 000. 00
March 3, warrant No. 4627	100, 000. 00
April 6, warrant No. 4763	100, 000. 00
April 18, warrant No. 4805	60, 000. 00

and by settlement warrant for supplies furnished by the insular purchasing agent as follows:

March 21, part of warrant No. 2575	₱213. 59
April 6, part of warrant No. 2706	16, 615. 96
April 13, part of warrant No. 2735	3, 987. 42
April 18, part of warrant No. 2772	24, 026. 53

The above withdrawals were made pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated February 3:

"Be it resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in money of the United States, to be used in continuing the work of construction upon the road from Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, to Bagulo, Benguet."

On February 15 the sum of ₱6,000 was withdrawn by warrant No. 4520 pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated February 3:

"Be it resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Ten

hundred and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund the sum of three thousand dollars, in money of the United States, to be expended in opening a trail from the point on the road now in construction between Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, and Bagulo, Benguet, which is known as Camp Four, to the point in the province of Benguet known as Loacan."

Further withdrawals from these appropriations were as follows:

March 28, warrant No. 4745	₱20,000.00
April 11, warrant No. 4780	75,000.00
April 30, warrant No. 4876	67,097.73
August 17, warrant No. 5337	5,360.00
August 17, warrant No. 5338	10,000.00

These withdrawals were made pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated February 20:

"*Be it resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct an expenditure from the appropriation made from the Congressional relief fund by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars United States currency, in the purchase of rice and the payment of transportation and other charges incident to its distribution among the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of relieving famine and distress therein, such distribution to be made in payment for labor on public roads and other public improvements."

On March 28, 1904, by warrant No. 4747, the sum of ₱10,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated February 25:

"*Be it resolved*, That the ten thousand dollars placed at the disposal of the committee on purchase and sale of carabaos under the provisions of the resolution of the Commission adopted on September seventh, nineteen hundred and three, having now been exhausted, the civil governor is hereby authorized to place at the disposal of said committee an additional sum of five thousand dollars, in money of the United States, to be expended out of the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars made by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund and made available for expenditure by the civil governor upon authorization by the Commission; said additional sum to be expended as may seem wise to the committee in the construction of shelters, corrals, and other means for the custody, care, and support of carabaos owned by the insular government pending their sale, and in the payment of salaries, wages, and other necessary expenses connected with the care and maintenance of carabao."

On March 28, 1904, by warrant No. 4746, the sum of ₱538.18 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated February 26:

"*Be it resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend, from the five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund, a sum equivalent to five hundred and ninety-two pesos, Mexican currency, for the purpose of reimbursing the fund of the insular purchasing agent appropriated for the purchase of supplies for a like amount expended by direction of the insular purchasing agent from said fund for the payment to Mr. Alvaro Bertram de Lis for eight carabaos purchased from him by the insular government under a contract with said De Lis, dated December fifth, nineteen hundred and two."

Further withdrawals were as follows:

May 24, warrant No. 4963	₱5,000
June 17, warrant No. 5065	10,000
August 11, warrant No. 5309	3,280

These withdrawals were pursuant to the following resolutions of the Commission, dated July 27, 1903, and February 26, 1904, respectively (the resolution of July 27, 1903, referred to is quoted above under Act No. 797):

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated from the Congressional relief fund by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six the sum of ten thousand pesos, in addition to the sum previously authorized by resolution of July twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and three, for the payment of the following expenses:

"Salaries and wages (from April first, nineteen hundred and four): One chief veterinarian of class five, four veterinarians of class seven, four emergency veterinarians of class seven (to be used, if needed), fifteen inoculators of class A, five inoculators of class I.

"Transportation: For actual and necessary traveling expenses and for per diems when authorized by the Secretary of the Interior in lieu of actual and necessary traveling expenses of veterinarians and inoculators while on duty in the provinces.

"Contingent: For the purchase of necessary surgical instruments and supplies for veterinarians and inoculators, for official cablegrams and other necessary contingent expenses in connection with the inoculation of cattle.

"*Resolved further*, That the unexpended balance of the amount appropriated by resolution of July twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and three, be, and is hereby, made available for the payment of expenses herein authorized in such proportion under the several headings as may be necessary."

Further withdrawals were made by settlement warrants for supplies furnished by the insular purchasing agent as follows:

May 9, part of warrant No. 2890	₱330. 00
July 11, part of warrant No. 3189	1, 760. 00
September 8, part of warrant No. 3472	4, 183. 20

These withdrawals were pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated February 26:

"Commissioner Worcester brought up the fact that the chief of the bureau of agriculture desired to import 2 stallions, 2 jackasses, and 75 mares, and to purchase 18 of the best native mares obtainable and 12 native sows for the purpose of improving the breeds of horses and hogs in these islands, and of breeding of mules.

"After consideration by the Commission, on motion it was

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund the sum of twenty-two thousand six hundred Philippine pesos in the purchase of stallions, jackasses, and mares, and boars and sows."

Further withdrawals were made by settlement warrants for supplies furnished by the insular purchasing agent as follows:

April 13, part of warrant No. 2735	₱11, 305. 01
April 18, part of warrant No. 2772	754. 58
May 9, part of warrant No. 2890	788. 12
May 27, part of warrant No. 3000	2, 185. 94
June 27, part of warrant No. 3140	787. 58
July 11, part of warrant No. 3189	773. 30

These withdrawals were made pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated February 26:

"Commissioner Worcester brought up the fact that expenses would necessarily be incurred by the serum laboratory in connection with the combating of contagious disease among the cattle of the Philippine Islands, as follows: Cattle for serum work, ₱15,184; feed for serum animals, ₱8,216; syringes and apparatus for inoculation of animals, ₱1,100; take-down microscopes to be used by traveling veterinarians and inoculators in diagnostic work in connection with contagious diseases of animals, ₱400. These several sums being properly chargeable against the Congressional relief fund, on motion, it was

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund the sum of twenty-four thousand and nine hundred Philippine pesos for the purchase of cattle for serum work, feed for serum animals, apparatus for inoculation of animals, and microscopes for diagnostic work."

On March 17, 1904, warrant No. 4682, the sum of ₱1,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission dated March 10:

"*Be it resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the funds appropriated by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund the sum of five hundred dollars, United States currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in payment of a daily allowance of five Philippine pesos to each agricultural member of a locust board in lieu of his traveling expenses while engaged in the work of the board away from his usual place of residence, by virtue of his appointment as such member pursuant to Act Numbered Eight hundred and seventeen, the services of such members being required to relieve distress in the Philippine Islands."

On May 24, 1904, by warrant No. 4984, the sum of ₱500 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated April 28:

"Resolved, That the civil governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend from the appropriation made by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund the sum of five hundred Philippine pesos to meet all necessary expenses incident to immunization, herding, and care of Government carabaos sent to Occidental Negros; and it was

"Resolved further, That the funds provided to be expended by this resolution shall be withdrawn upon requisition in favor of the disbursing officer of the insular purchasing agent in accordance with section two of Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six, and that said disbursing officer shall transfer the funds so withdrawn to the treasurer of the province of Occidental Negros, who is authorized to expend the same for the purposes above set forth, upon vouchers to be approved by the provincial board of that province."

Further withdrawals were made by accountable warrant as follows:

May 12, warrant No. 4911.....	₱200,000.00
June 10, warrant No. 5027.....	100,000.00
June 30, warrant No. 5121.....	100,000.00

and by settlement warrant for supplies furnished by the insular purchasing agent as follows:

May 27, part of warrant No. 3000.....	₱60,480.35
June 9, part of warrant No. 3042.....	5,139.18
June 27, part of warrant No. 3140.....	18,188.18
July 11, part of warrant No. 3189.....	10,758.38
August 15, part of warrant No. 3304.....	702.10
August 17, part of warrant No. 3399.....	465.52

These withdrawals were pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated April 30:

"Be it resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and thirty-seven from the Congressional relief fund the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in money of the United States, to be used in continuing the work of construction upon the road from Pozorrublo, Pangasinan, to Baguio, Benguet."

On May 20, 1904, by warrant No. 4855, the sum of ₱7,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated April 30:

"Be it resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and thirty-seven from the Congressional relief fund the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, in money of the United States, for improvements at Baguio, Benguet, including the completion of map and studies for street system, the marking out of streets, the making of plans for waterworks, sewers, and drainage system, and work on a wagon road to Trinidad and the development of Irrigation of the Trinidad Valley."

On May 24, 1904, by settlement warrant No. 2983, the sum of ₱1,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated April 30:

"The president presented a communication from the governor of the province of Rizal, stating that Mr. Nazario Crisostomo, president of the municipality of Bosoboso, Rizal, had been badly mutilated and permanently disabled, and prevented from earning a living by a band of outlaws, and further stating that many valuable services had been rendered by him to the American authorities. It appearing that he had always been an active supporter of the authorities of the civil government in running down and capturing brigands and in the performance of other valuable services, and that the injuries inflicted upon him were because of these services, and by reason of his injuries he is unable to earn a livelihood,

"After consideration by the Commission, on motion, it was

"Resolved, That the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered One thousand and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund the sum of five hundred dollars, in money of the United States, to be placed in the hands of the governor of the province of Rizal and, in his discretion, to be given at once to Mr. Nazario Crisostomo or to be paid to him in monthly installments of thirty Philippine pesos per month, as may seem to be for the best interest of Mr. Crisostomo."

On May 27, 1904, by part of settlement warrant No. 3000, the sum of ₱4,839.23 was withdrawn in payment for animals and poultry secured through the insular purchasing agent pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated May 3:

"Resolved, That the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered One thousand and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund the sum of two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, in money of the United States, in payment for certain animals and poultry purchased by the insular purchasing agent for the bureau of agriculture on requisition numbered one thousand and twenty-eight, second quarter, fiscal year nineteen hundred and four."

On June 9, 1904, by warrant No. 5026, the sum of ₱300,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated May 13:

"Be it resolved, That the civil governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and thirty-seven from the Congressional relief fund the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in money of the United States, for the improvement of such roads in the Moro Province as may be designated by the legislative council of that province, said one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be withdrawn from the insular treasury upon requisition of the treasurer of the Moro Province, and the work for which it is expended to be done under the supervision of the engineer of that province."

On June 20, 1904, by warrant No. 5087, the sum of ₱1,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated June 9:

"Be it resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered One thousand and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund the sum of five hundred dollars, in money of the United States, to be expended in keeping in repair a trail from the point on the road now in process of construction between Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, and Bagulo, Benguet, which is known as Camp Four, to Bagulo."

On July 1, 1904, by warrant No. 5128, the sum of ₱2,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated June 30:

"Be it resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the funds appropriated by Act Numbered One thousand and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund the sum of one thousand dollars, United States currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in payment of a daily allowance of five Philippine pesos to each agricultural member of a locust board in lieu of his traveling expenses while engaged in the work of the board away from his usual place of residence, by virtue of his appointment as such member pursuant to Act Numbered Eight hundred and seventeen, the services of such members being required to relieve distress in the Philippine Islands."

On August 3, 1904, by warrant No. 5275, the sum of ₱500 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated July 7:

"The committee on purchase and sale of carabaos presented a telegram from the supervisor of the province of Occidental Negros, stating that an additional sum of ₱500 was necessary to cover the expense of herding the government carabaos in his charge up to July 9, 1904, the day on which the sale of the carabaos is to be had, and, in response to a request for a statement of the expenditure of the ₱500 authorized by resolution of the Commission of April 28, 1904, he had furnished the following:

" On hand.....	₱0. 42
" Authorized by resolution April 28.....	500. 00
<hr/>	
" Total	500. 42
<hr/>	
" Pay rolls, March, April, May.....	465. 30
" Medicine	2. 00
" Illumination	4. 75
" Construction of corrals.....	13. 42
<hr/>	
" Total	485. 47
<hr/>	
" Balance on hand.....	14. 95

"In view of the evident necessity for more funds for the care of carabaos in charge of the supervisor of the province of Negros Occidental, on motion it was *Resolved*, That the civil governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend from the appropriation made by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and thirty-seven from the Congressional relief fund the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, in money of the United States, to meet all necessary expenses incident to immunization, herding, and care of government carabaos sent to Negros Occidental; and it was

Resolved further, That the funds to be expended under this resolution shall be withdrawn upon requisition in favor of the disbursing officer of the insular purchasing agent, in accordance with the provisions of section two of Act Numbered Eleven hundred and thirty-seven, and said disbursing officer shall transfer the funds so withdrawn to the treasurer of the province of Negros Occidental, who is authorized to expend the same for the purpose above set forth, upon vouchers to be approved by the provincial board of that province."

Under dates of August 3 and 27, 1904, by warrants Nos. 5274 and 5403, the sums of ₱196,823.67 and ₱150,000 respectively, were withdrawn, pursuant to the following resolutions of the Commission, dated February 3 and July 2, respectively:

(The resolution of February 3 being quoted above under warrants 4464, 4627, 4805, etc.)

Be it resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the Congressional relief fund the unexpended balance of the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six and so much of the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and thirty-seven as may increase the total amount expended hereunder to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, money of the United States, to be used in continuing the work of construction upon the road from Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, to Bagulo, Benguet."

The following resolutions were passed by the Commission under the dates indicated:

The following resolution was passed by the Commission on March 11, 1904:

"Commissioner Smith, in the absence of Commissioner Worcester, called the attention of the Commission to the desirability of authorizing the acting chief of the bureau of agriculture to secure a herd of Jersey cattle for breeding purposes, and recommended that a dairy be established near Manila in order that the milk from the herd might be sold to hospitals and private persons.

"After consideration by the Commission, on motion it was

Resolved, That the civil governor be authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six from the Congressional relief fund the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, in money of the United States, for the purchase and bringing to Manila of a herd of sixty Jersey grade dairy cows and heifers.

It was further resolved, That the acting chief of the bureau of agriculture be allowed to make direct purchase of these animals and be authorized to employ a competent attendant to accompany them, the attendant to receive in full compensation for bringing these animals to Manila one hundred dollars, in currency of the United States, and his actual and necessary traveling expenses from his home to Manila, no return expenses or wages on the return trip to be allowed him."

The following resolution was passed by the Commission on April 4, 1904:

"Commissioner Smith presented a communication from the local purchasing agent requesting an increase in his salary, in view of the large amount of extraordinary work involved in looking after the importations of carabaos by the insular government, and suggesting that it would seem just that such increase should be borne by the Congressional relief fund, a part of which was devoted to the purchase of carabaos.

"After consideration by the Commission, on motion it was

Resolved, That in view of the additional labor imposed upon the local purchasing agent by the duties involved in the oversight of the importation of carabaos by the insular government the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to make an allowance to the local purchasing agent at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum from the sum of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six of the Con-

gressional relief fund and made available for expenditure by the civil governor upon authorization of the Commission, said allowance to date from January first, nineteen hundred and four, and to continue as long as the importation of carabaos by the insular government shall continue under the present contract."

The following resolution was passed by the Commission on July 22, 1904:

"The committee on purchase and sale of carabaos presented the claim of Mr. A. Roces, of Paete, La Laguna, for refund of the price of 7 carabaos said to have been purchased by him on October 14 or 15, 1903, and known as Nos. 379, 387, 396, 411, 420, 447, and 457.

"It appeared that soon after the purchase of these animals one of them became sick and the fact was reported by Mr. Roces to Commissioner Smith; that subsequently Commissioner Legarda called the attention of Commissioner Smith again to the matter and stated that all of the animals were sick with rinderpest; that as these animals were inoculated against rinderpest the statement of the nature of the disease was received with some doubt and the bureau of government laboratories was requested to send some one to Paete for the purpose of making an investigation; that on November 3, 1903, Chief Inoculator Newby visited Paete and took five blood smears from the carabaos purchased by Mr. Roces, four of which, on laboratory examination, proved positive for surra; that on December 22, 1903, Mr. William Thompson, veterinarian of the board of health, reported that 4 of the animals examined by Chief Inoculator Newby—Nos. 396, 411, 420, and 457—had died, and that the portions of hides bearing those numbers were in the possession of Mr. Roces, and that the animals Nos. 379, 387, and 447 were located at San Antonio, but that it was impossible to see them, as the roads were impassable.

"It appeared, further, that the veterinarian, Mr. Thompson, recommended that the surviving animals be destroyed as soon as possible, and that the animals sold to Mr. Roces were taken from what was known as the La Loma herd, a great number of which developed surra.

"After consideration by the Commission, on motion, it was

"*Resolved*, That the purchase price of carabaos numbered three hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and eleven, four hundred and twenty, and four hundred and fifty-seven be refunded to Mr. A. Roces; and the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct the disbursing officer of the insular purchasing agent to make such refund and withdraw from the insular treasury, by requisition in his favor, from the appropriation made by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and thirty-seven from the Congressional relief fund, the amount of money necessary for this purpose."

No withdrawals have as yet been made under these resolutions.

The following resolution was passed by the Commission on August 4, 1904:

"*Be it resolved*, That the disbursing officer for the bureau of government laboratories be, and is hereby, authorized to reimburse the appropriation for salaries and wages, bureau of government laboratories, fiscal year nineteen hundred and five, from the Congressional relief funds made available by resolution of the Commission of February twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and four, in the sum of three hundred and ninety-one and sixty-six one-hundredths Philippine pesos, such amount having been used to pay salaries of certain employees at the bureau of government laboratories engaged in serum work prior to the determination of the Commission to make payment therefor from Congressional relief funds."

Under the several resolutions as set forth involving the appropriations made by Acts Nos. 1046 and 1137 a total sum of ₱1,900,384.75 has been withdrawn from the treasury and repayments have been made amounting to ₱48,105.56, leaving net withdrawals amounting to ₱1,852,278.89 and a balance undrawn and to the credit of the subappropriation on the books of the auditing bureau of ₱147,721.11.

Under date of March 3, 1904, by Act No. 1073, the Commission appropriated the sum of \$126,800, United States currency, equivalent to ₱253,600, from the Congressional relief fund for the purpose of constructing and repairing roads and bridges in the provinces of La Laguna and Tayabas, as follows:

For the Bay-Tiaong road, ₱144,600; for the Magdalena-Santa Cruz-Pagsanjan road, ₱70,000; for the Lucena Sariaya road, ₱39,000.

From these appropriations withdrawals have been made as follows:

For the Bay-Tiaong road, on April 14, 1904, by accountable warrant No. 4790, the sum of ₱15,000, and on August 11, 1904, by accountable warrant No. 5300,

the sum of ₱15,000, and by settlement warrants for supplies furnished by the Insular department, as follows:

May 9, part of warrant No. 2800.....	₱62.38
May 27, part of warrant No. 3000.....	690.20
June 9, part of warrant No. 3042.....	187.22
July 11, part of warrant No. 3189.....	2,400.90
August 17, part of warrant No. 3399.....	192.24
August 27, part of warrant No. 3434.....	1,145.07
September 8, part of warrant No. 3472.....	54.23

For the Lucena-Sariaya road, on April 15, 1904, by warrant No. 4792, the sum of ₱10,000, and on July 29, 1904, by warrant No. 5261, the sum of ₱10,000.

On August 5, 1904, by part of settlement warrant No. 3304, the sum of ₱257.47 was withdrawn for supplies furnished by the insular purchasing agent.

Under date of March 3, 1904, by Act No. 1074, the Commission appropriated the sum of \$17,000, United States currency, equivalent to ₱34,000, from the Congressional relief fund for the purpose of constructing and repairing the Calamba-Los Baños-Bay wagon road, in the province of La Laguna.

On April 30, 1904, by warrant No. 4874, the sum of ₱34,000 (the full amount appropriated) was withdrawn.

Under date of March 3, 1904, the sum of ₱4,000 was appropriated by Act No. 1075 from the Congressional relief fund as a loan to the province of Rizal, "to be paid to the treasurer of Rizal upon the production by him to the treasurer of the Philippine Islands of a certified copy of a resolution of the provincial board of Rizal accepting such loan, and agreeing to repay the same without interest on or before one year from the date of its acceptance."

On May 31, 1904, upon the written approval of the civil governor, the amount of this loan was returned to the Congressional relief fund in the treasury available for appropriation, the provincial board of Rizal having certified that the same would not be needed.

Under date of March 5, 1904, the following sums were appropriated by Act No. 1076 from the Congressional relief fund as loans to the provinces indicated:

Province of Ilocos Sur.—₱20,000, "to be repaid to the insular treasury, as follows: ₱5,000 within one year from the date of the acceptance of the loan and ₱5,000 each year thereafter until the full amount of the loan has been satisfied."

Province of Romblon.—₱8,000, "to be repaid to the insular treasury, as follows: ₱2,000 within one year from the date of acceptance of the loan and ₱3,000 each year thereafter until the full amount of the loan has been satisfied."

Province of Abra.—₱6,000, "to be repaid to the insular treasury, as follows: ₱1,200 within one year from the date of acceptance of the loan, and ₱1,200 each year thereafter until the full amount of the loan has been satisfied."

On May 31, 1904, by settlement warrant No. 3011, the sum of ₱20,000, as appropriated to the province of Ilocos Sur, was withdrawn.

On March 17, 1904, by settlement warrant No. 2558, the sum of ₱8,000, as appropriated to the province of Romblon, was withdrawn.

Under date of July 19, 1904, by Act No. 1198, the Commission appropriated the sum of \$100,000 United States currency, equivalent to ₱200,000, from the Congressional relief fund, "for expenditure under the direction of the civil governor, for such purposes and in such manner as might from time to time be authorized by resolutions of the Philippine Commission and in carrying out the intent of the Congress of the United States in appropriating the fund aforesaid."

On August 11, 1904, by warrant No. 5297, the sum of ₱10,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated August 3:

"*Be it resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of one hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and ninety-eight from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ten thousand Philippine pesos, for the purchase of one thirty-five horsepower plowing engine, with plows, rolling cutters, ditching machine, harrows, corn crushers, and grinders, and for the payment of transportation charges and duty on the same."

On August 19, 1904, by warrant No. 5352, the sum of ₱15,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated July 19:

"*Be it resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars made by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and ninety-eight from the Congressional relief fund the sum of

seven thousand five hundred dollars in money of the United States, to be used in completing the construction of the Malolos-Bulacan road, in the province of Bulacan."

On August 27, 1904, by warrant No. 5398, the sum of ₱34,300 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated August 3:

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of one hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and ninety-eight from the Congressional relief fund the sum of thirty-four thousand three hundred Philippine pesos, in addition to the unexpended balance of twenty-four thousand nine hundred Philippine pesos, previously authorized by resolution of the Commission of February twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and four, from the appropriation made by Act Numbered Ten hundred and forty-six for the salary of one veterinarian of class six and two emergency inoculators, at five Philippine pesos per day each, from July first, nineteen hundred and four, for the purchase of cattle, calves, and horses for serum and vaccine work, forage for animals, supplies for the inoculation and care of animals, and for hire of laborers for the care of animals."

On August 27, 1904, by warrant No. 5399, the sum of ₱15,000 was withdrawn, and on September 24, 1904, by warrant No. 5533 the sum of ₱8,200 was withdrawn, both withdrawals being pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated July 27:

"*Be it resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of one hundred thousand dollars appropriated from the Congressional relief fund by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and ninety-eight the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred Philippine pesos, for the payment of the following expenses for the fiscal year 1905:

"Salaries and wages: One chief veterinarian of class five, twelve veterinarians of class seven, twenty inoculators of class A, ten inoculators of class I.

"Transportation: For actual and necessary traveling expenses and for per diems when authorized by the secretary of the interior in lieu of actual and necessary traveling expenses of veterinarians and inoculators while on duty in the provinces.

"Contingent: For the purchase of necessary surgical instruments and supplies for veterinarians and inoculators, for official cablegrams and other necessary contingent expenses in connection with the inoculation of cattle."

The following resolution was passed by the Commission on September 9, 1904:

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend from the fund of one hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and ninety-eight out of the Congressional relief fund, the sum of five thousand dollars, in money of the United States, for the construction and repair of roads in the province of Capiz, as may be designated by the provincial board, for the purpose of granting relief to the inhabitants of said province and especially to the tuba workers who may be out of employment; said five thousand dollars to be withdrawn from the insular treasury upon requisition of the treasurer of the province of Capiz, and the work for which it is expended to be done under the supervision of the supervisor-treasurer of that province."

The following resolution was passed by the Commission on September 12, 1904:

"Whereas, it is represented by the auditor for the Philippine Islands that, in directing the expenditure of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars United States currency, appropriated by Act Numbered One thousand and forty-six, from the Congressional relief fund, for expenditure under the direction of the civil governor upon resolutions of the Philippine Commission, said sum was overdrawn to the amount of nine hundred dollars United States currency; and,

"Whereas, there was expended by the civil governor upon resolution of the Commission of May tenth, nineteen hundred and four, from said fund so appropriated by Act Numbered One thousand and forty-six, the sum of one thousand eight hundred Philippine pesos, the equivalent of nine hundred dollars United States currency, for the purchase of palay seed for sale in the province of Romblon, the proceeds of such sale to be returned to the insular treasury to the credit of the Congressional relief fund; and,

"Whereas, there was appropriated from said Congressional relief fund by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and ninety-eight the sum of one hundred thousand dollars United States currency, to be expended in like manner as the sum appropriated from said fund by Act Numbered One thousand and forty-six, and it appearing that there is a balance remaining to the credit of the account of the

appropriation by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and ninety-eight: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the auditor for the Philippine Islands be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer the item of one thousand eight hundred Philippine pesos, authorized to be expended by resolution of the Commission of May tenth, nineteen hundred and four, from the account of the appropriation by Act Numbered One thousand and forty-six to the account of the appropriation by Act Numbered Eleven hundred and ninety-eight."

No withdrawals have as yet been made on account of these two resolutions.

Under the several resolutions, as set forth, involving the appropriation made by Act No. 1198, a total sum of ₱82,500 has been withdrawn from the treasury and repayments have been made amounting to ₱100, leaving net withdrawals amounting to ₱82,400 and a balance undrawn to the credit of sub-appropriation on the books of the auditing bureau of ₱117,600.

Under date of August 25, 1904, by Act No. 1220, the Commission appropriated the sum of \$50,000 United States currency, equivalent to ₱100,000, from the Congressional relief fund "for expenditure in payment of such expenses incident to the purchase and delivery in the Philippine Islands of draft cattle as might from time to time be authorized by resolutions of the Philippine Commission."

On August 29, 1904, by warrant No. 5413, the sum of ₱20,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated August 25:

"The committee on purchase and sale of carabaos presented a communication from the chief veterinarian of the board of health reporting the arrival on August 15, 1904, of the steamship *Silum* from Chinkiang, China, with carabaos consigned to the insular government by Messrs. Keylock & Pratt, of Shanghai.

"It appeared that 271 carabaos were shipped from China, of which number 24 died during the voyage; that inspection had been made of the 247 carabaos, of which 22 were rejected and 225 accepted.

"The committee requested authorization to direct the insular purchasing agent to make payment for these animals out of the funds appropriated for the purchase of carabaos, in accordance with the terms of the contract of purchase.

"After consideration by the Commission, on motion, it was

"Resolved, That payment to Messrs. Keylock and Pratt, of Shanghai, China, for two hundred and twenty-five carabaos, accepted after examination by the veterinarian of the board of health, from a consignment to the insular government be, and is hereby, authorized; and the committee on purchase and sale of carabaos is hereby empowered to instruct the insular purchasing agent to make payment for said animals out of the appropriation made from the Congressional relief fund for the purchase of draft cattle, in accordance with the terms of the contract of purchase."

On September 9, 1904, by warrant No. 5454, the sum of ₱25,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated September 7, 1904:

"The committee on purchase and sale of carabaos presented communications from the local purchasing agent and the chief veterinarian of the board of health reporting the arrival, on September 5, 1904, of the steamship *Halvard* from Chinkiang, China, with carabaos consigned to the insular government. Four hundred and thirteen carabaos were shipped from China, of which number 39 died during the voyage. Inspection was made of 374, of which number 38 were rejected and the remainder, 336, accepted. The committee requested authorization to direct the insular purchasing agent to make payment for these animals out of funds appropriated for the purchase of carabaos in accordance with the terms of the contract of purchase.

"Resolved, That payment for three hundred and thirty-six carabaos, accepted after examination by the veterinarian of the board of health from a consignment to the insular government, be, and is hereby, authorized, and the committee on purchase and sale of carabaos is hereby empowered to instruct the insular purchasing agent to make payment for such animals out of the appropriation made from the Congressional relief fund for the purchase of carabaos in accordance with the terms of the contract of purchase."

The accounts concerned in the withdrawals herein shown have not yet been rendered to the auditor with sufficient completeness to admit of a definite statement at this time of the actual expenditures. In the forthcoming annual report of the auditor, however, there will be presented, under the different general heads as appropriated, all expenditures made from the Congressional relief

fund which form a part of the accounts declared as settled by this office to the close of the audit now nearing completion.

It is therefore evident from the showing herein made that from the balance of the original fund unappropriated of ₱3,309,000, as stated in my report to December 1, 1903, there has been appropriated or allotted by the Philippine Commission the sum of ₱2,703,771.47, and from these allotments and the balance of appropriated moneys undrawn December 1, of ₱1,378,837.58, net withdrawals have been made of ₱2,952,748.48 (from which should be deducted the net repayments of ₱11,804.20, under Act No. 786), thus leaving a balance to the credit of the allotments of ₱1,141,664.77.

There was in the treasury on October 1 to the credit of the Congressional relief fund a balance unappropriated of ₱609,228.53 and a balance of the original fund in the treasury, allotted and unallotted, amounting to ₱1,750,893.30.

A tabulated statement is submitted herewith embracing the figures above set forth.

Respectfully,

WM. W. BARRE, *Acting Auditor.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila.*

Statement of the appropriations from the Congressional relief fund, showing the withdrawals, repayments, and balances October 1, 1904, Philippine currency.

Act No.	Date of resolution.	Purpose.	Balance of appropriation undrawn Dec. 1, 1903.	Date of warrant.	No. of warrant.	Amount appropriated, Philippine currency.	Withdrawals.				
							Purchase, custody, care and support of carabao.	Roads and public works.	Destruction of locusts.	Purchase of animals for breeding purposes.	Amount voted to Nazario Cristoto.
738	(a)	Purchase of draft cattle	\$196,239.02	Dec. 21 Jan. 15 Feb. 15 Feb. 19 Feb. 26 May 9 May 27 June 15 June 29 July 30 Jan. 1	4286 4375 4317 4360 4616 4886 4983 5049 5115 5285 2302		\$18,690.19 11,316.75 18,045.18 10,030.00 20,000.00 25,000.00 10,000.00 20,000.00 40,000.00 30,000.00				
750	(a)	To reimburse insular purchasing agent for food supplies, etc., issued to people of Manguna rendered homeless by fire Apr. 26, 1903.		Jan. 1	2302	P1,471.47	a \$1,471.47				
786	(a)	Purchase, sale, and distribution of rice.		May 9	2889	11,894.20	a 2,113.61				
795	(a)	Contingent expenses, government laboratories.	1,853.87	Dec. 11	a 2124		384.20				
797	Sept. 7	Expenditures under direction of the civil governor.	233,744.69	Dec. 21	4285		20,000.00				
	July 27	do		Dec. 23	a 4300		10,000.00			\$1,000.00	
	Sept. 19	do		do	a 4300						
	Jan. 20	do		Jan. 23	4406		1,000.00				
	July 27	do		Feb. 23	4584		10,000.00				
	do	do		Mar. 21	4715		10,000.00				
	do	do		Apr. 13	a 2735		73.21				
	do	do		May 9	a 2890		312.03				
	do	do		May 27	a 3000		180.51				
	do	do		June 9	a 3042		225.48				
	do	do		June 27	a 3140		683.88				
	do	do		Aug. 17	a 3339		75.40				
	do	do		do					155.00		
918		To adjust appropriations Wagon road, Pasacao to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines.	40,000.00	Feb. 25 Mar. 21 Apr. 18 May 27 June 4 July 11	4614 a 2575 a 2772 a 3000 5010 a 3189		\$10,000.00 886.39 4,972.11 6,844.32 10,000.00 3,272.50				

[illegible]

a In part.

Date	Description	Currency	Amount	Total
May 8	do	a 300		4,898.23
May 13	do	5126		
May 18	do	a 312		
Apr 30	do	a 312		
June 10	do	5127		
June 17	do	5127		
June 20	do	5127		
June 27	do	5127		
June 30	do	a 3140		
July 1	do	5121		
July 11	do	a 3189		
do	do	a 3189		
do	do	a 3189		
Aug. 3	do	5274		
do	do	5275		
do	do	5308		
Aug. 11	do	a 3304		
Aug. 15	do	5327		
Aug. 17	do	a 3390		
do	do	5338		
do	do	5408		
Aug. 27	do	a 3472		
Sept. 8	do			
Construction and repair of roads in the provinces of La Laguna and Tlaxcala				
Bay-Thong				
Apr. 14	do	4790		
May 9	do	a 2890		
May 29	do	a 300		
June 9	do	a 3142		
July 11	do	a 3148		
Aug. 11	do	5300		
Aug. 17	do	a 3390		
Aug. 27	do	a 3484		
Sept. 8	do	a 3472		
Magdalena, Santa Cruz, Pag- sanban				
Lucena, Sariaya				
Apr. 15	do	4792		
July 29	do	5381		
Aug. 5	do	a 3304		
Apr. 30	do	4874		
Construction and repairing Ca- lambe-Los Baños Bay wagon road				
Loans to provinces:				
Ilocos Sur				
Romblon				
Abra				
Loan to province of Rizal				
In part				
Separate resolution.				

***b* Separate resolution.**

a In part.

Statement of the appropriations from the Congressional relief fund, showing the withdrawals, repayments, and balances October 1, 1904, Philippine currency—Continued.

Act No.	Date of resolution.	Purpose.	Balance of appropriation undrawn Dec. 1, 1903.	Date of warrant.	No. of warrant.	Amount appropriated, Philippine currency.	Withdrawals.			
							Purchase, custody, care, and support of carabao.	Roads and public works.	Destruction of locusts.	Purchase of animals voted for breed. Nazario Crisostomo.
1198	Aug. 4	Expenditures under direction of the civil governor.		Aug. 11	5297	P200,000.00		\$10,000.00		
	July 19	do		Aug. 19	5352					
	Aug. 3	do		Aug. 27	5398			15,000.00		
	July 27	do		do	5399					
	do	do		Sept. 24	5583					
1220	Aug. 25	Purchase of draft cattle		Sept. 20	5413	100,000.00				
	do	do		Sept. 9	5454					
	Sept. 7	do								
		Total, Philippine currency	\$1,378,837.58			2,715,575.67	\$181,042.81	2,441,538.87	\$4,155.00	\$11,112.43
		Balance of appropriations undrawn Sept. 30, 1904								
		Balance of original fund unappropriated								
		Balance of original fund in treasury.								

Statement of the appropriations from the Congressional relief fund, showing the withdrawals, repayments, and balances October 1, 1904, Philippine currency—Continued.

Act No.	Date of resolution.	Purpose.	Date of warrant.	No. war- rant.	Repayments.					Net withdrawals.				Balance.
					Pur chase and dis- tribu- tion of rice.	Pur chase, custody, care, and support of cars, baos.	Roads and public works.	Destruc- tion of locusts.	Purchase and dis- tribution of rice.	Pur- chase, custody, care, and support of cars, baos.	Roads and public works.	Destruc- tion of locusts.	Pur- chase of animals for breeding purposes.		Amount voted to Nasario Criseo- tomo.
738	(a)	Purchase of draft cattle.	Dec. 21 Jan. 15 Feb. 15 Feb. 19 Feb. 26 May 9 May 27 June 15 June 29 July 30 Jan. 1	4296 4375 4517 4590 4616 4686 4983 5049 5115 5285 2392		\$22, 121. 91				\$180,000.21			\$15,338.81	
750	(a)	To reimburse insular purchasing agent for food supplies, etc., issued to people of Mariguania rendered homeless by fire April 26, 1903.							\$1,471.47					
786	(a)	Purchase, sale, and distribution of rice.	May 9	2889	\$2,113.61									11,804.20
785	(a)	Contingent expenses, Government laboratories.	Dec. 11	2124						354.20				1,496.67
797	Sept. 7	Expenditures under direction of the civil governor.	Dec. 21	4295										
	July 27	do	Dec. 23	4300										
	Sept. 19	do	do	4380										
	Jan. 30	do	Jan. 23	4468										
	July 27	do	Feb. 23	4584										
	do	do	Mar. 21	4715										
	do	do	Apr. 13	4735										
	do	do	May 9	2880										
	do	do	May 27	3009										
	do	do	June 9	3042										
	do	do	June 27	3140										
	do	do	Aug. 17	3399										
							9,305.51			43,255.00		\$1,153.00		189,384.69

a Separate resolution.

Separate resolution.

Statement of the appropriations from the Congressional relief fund, showing the withdrawals, repayments, and balances October 1, 1904, Philippine currency—Continued.

Act No.	Date of resolu- tion.	Purpose.	Date of warrant.	No. war- rant.	Repayments.			Net withdrawals.				Balance.				
					Pur- chase dis- tribu- tion of rice.	Pur- chase, custody and support of cara- baos.	Roads and public works.	Destruc- tion of locusts.	Purchase and dis- tribution of rice.	Pur- chase, custody and support of cara- baos.	Roads and public works.		Destruc- tion of locusts.	Pur- chase of animals for breeding pur- poses.	Amount voted to Nasario Crisos- tomo.	
918		Wagon road, Pasasoa to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines.	Feb. 25 Mar. 27 Apr. 18 May 27 June 4 June 11 July 11 July 26 July 28	4614 2575 2772 3000 5010 3189 3246 5239			\$1,188.00					\$40,000.00				
980 1083 1182		Constructing and re- pairing roads and bridges Vigan-Bangued	Jan. 9 Jan. 13 Jan. 19 Feb. 19 Feb. 25 Apr. 26 Apr. 30 July 28 do do Aug. 18 Aug. 19 Aug. 5 Feb. 8 Apr. 6 June 13 Aug. 5 Aug. 19 Dec. 11 Jan. 11 Jan. 11 Mar. 17 Mar. 30 Apr. 14 do do June 9 July 26	4390 4571 4570 2440 4535 5246 3246 3462 3844 4479 2706 5039 3344 5354 2124 4387 4697 4753 4791 2735 5025 3246			3,007.01					75,720.16		\$8,979.84		
		Bacon-Bulusan											50,680.45			14,370.55
		Villaverde trail						2,928.65					65,994.45			5.55

1000	Construction and repair of roads in Cebu Province: Carcar-Baril	Dec. 4 Mar. 21 May 9 May 10 May 27 May 27 July 8 Sept. 8 May 27 July 8 July 26 Sept. 8 Jan. 15	4214 4718 2840 4888 3000 3030 5139 3172 3147 3140 2348 2472 4377	2,080.62	58,000.00	161,730.49	
1015	Sogod-Putad				16,299.51	10,181.98	
	Construction of wagon road in Gawaybas Province: Pagbilao Atimonan.	Jan. 22 Mar. 18 May 9 May 14 May 27 June 20 July 11 July 23 July 28 July 28 Aug. 30 Sept. 20 Jan. 7	4394 4886 2808 4018 3016 6078 3188 2248 6258 5416 5485 4350		163,888.02		
1018	Construction of Capas-O'Donnell-Iba wagon road in provinces of Tarlac and Zambales.	Jan. 15 Mar. 18 May 27 June 10 June 11 July 11 July 12 Sept. 8 Sept. 16	4376 2990 3000 3064 3187 3157 3172 5474		155,562.41	204,437.59	

Statement of the appropriations from the Congressional relief fund, showing the withdrawals, repayments, and balances October 1, 1904, Philippine currency—Continued.

Act No.	Date of resolution.	Purpose.	Date of warrant.	No. warrant.	Repayments.			Net withdrawals.				Amount voted to Nisario Crisostomo.	Balance.
					Pur. chase and dis-tribu-tion of car-ri-er rice.	Pur. chase, custody, care, and support of bases.	Roads and public works.	Destruc-tion of locusts.	Purchase and dis-tribution of rice.	Pur. chase, custody, care, and support of bases.	Roads and public works.		
1046	Feb. 3	Expenditure under direction of the civil governor.	Feb. 3	4464									
1137	do		Feb. 15	4530									
	do	do	Mar. 3	4627									
	Mar. 10	do	Mar. 17	4689									
	Feb. 3	do	Mar. 21	2573									
	Feb. 20	do	Mar. 28	4745									
	Feb. 20	do	do	4746									
	Feb. 25	do	do	4747									
	Feb. 3	do	Apr. 6	4763									
	do	do	do	2706									
	Feb. 20	do	Apr. 11	4780									
	Feb. 3	do	Apr. 13	2735									
	Feb. 26	do	do	2735									
	do	do	Apr. 18	2772									
	Feb. 3	do	do	2772									
	do	do	do	4845									
	Feb. 20	do	Apr. 30	4876									
	Feb. 26	do	May 9	2890									
	do	do	do	2890									
	Apr. 30	do	May 12	4911									
	do	do	May 20	4955									
	do	do	May 24	2983									
	Feb. 26	do	do	4983									
	Apr. 26	do	May 27	4984									
	Apr. 30	do	do	3000									
	May 3	do	do	3000									
	May 13	do	do	3000									
	Apr. 30	do	June 9	5026									
	do	do	do	5027									
	Feb. 26	do	June 10	5037									
	June 9	do	June 17	5065									
	Feb. 26	do	June 20	5087									
	Feb. 26	do	June 27	3140									
					\$421.25	\$47,520.61	\$155.00 \$177,036.48 \$46,412.71 \$1,613,872.27	\$2,845.00 \$11,112.43 \$1,000.00	\$147,721.11				

Statement of the appropriations from the Congressional relief fund, showing the withdrawals, repayments, and balances October 1, 1904, Philippine currency—Continued.

[illegible]

EXHIBIT H.

REPORT ON FRIAR LANDS SURVEYS BY THE CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE COMMISSION.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING,
OFFICE OF THE CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE COMMISSION,
Manila, P. I., July 27, 1904.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the resurvey of the estates designated as "friar lands," made in accordance with instructions dated January 20, 1904, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The contracts dated December 22, 1903, contain lists of the estates to be surveyed, and are summarized as follows.

(1) The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), estates formerly the property of the Dominican Order, 8 combined estates, or 11 separate estates. . .	11
(2) La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar, estates formerly the property of the Augustinian Order (including the estate in the province of Isabela, patented by the Spanish Government to this order, and survey of which was not attempted).	18
(3) The British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), estates formerly the property of the Recoleta Order.	1
(4) The Recoleta Order, the San José estate in Mindoro (survey of which was not attempted)	1
Total	31

The total aggregate area as given in the above-mentioned contracts is 164,120 hectares.

Copies of these contracts, and the tracings and tabulations prepared by Juan Villegas, surveyor, during the years 1901-2, were the only data available at the time instructions were received.

It would have been logical to have delayed fieldwork on these surveys until the various contracting parties had submitted the necessary evidence of title, with descriptions and maps of the estates involved, as is provided for in said contracts, for examination and digest by your legal representatives, the firm of Del Pan, Ortigas & Fisher. However, the early date required for the completion of this work did not permit such delays. Therefore the determination of methods to be followed, the organization of parties and the prosecution of the work, both based upon available equipments, forces, and data, were undertaken immediately, and continued as rapidly as conditions permitted. Additional data obtained from time to time caused some additional surveys and corrections to be made.

The greater portion of the boundaries of these estates was through regions difficult to survey by the use of the chain, on account of the dense tropical vegetation—bamboo, vines, mangrove swamps, cogon grass, etc.—and these lines also passed over considerable difficult and rugged country. The number of men familiar with chaining was limited, the time was not sufficient to train reliable native chainmen, and for other reasons it was deemed economical, expedient, and sufficiently accurate for the problem in hand to employ the familiar stadia method of measurement, under such instructions as would attain to a degree of accuracy well within the limits of error ordinarily established for such surveys; and, in general, to conform in results to the requirements of the court of land registration. Furthermore, for similar reasons, it was necessary to confine the survey to the perimeter of the estates, securing only such adjacent and descriptive topography as would assist in a relocation of the boundary lines.

Of the available data, the contracts dated December 22, 1903, furnished practically no information to the surveyor. The Villegas maps were of considerable value in locating the correct estates. In general, however, they appear to be tracings of maps, and as tracings they are not free from errors. Nearly all of the originals to these maps have

been found in documents delivered by the proprietors to your legal representatives engaged on this case. These documents, relating to titles, grants, transfers, etc., cover in cases a period of nearly three hundred years. The maps accompanying same show that remarkably accurate surveys, considering the date of the work, were made of some of these estates, although many existing monuments and the testimony of men long familiar with these boundaries indicate that these maps are in error by both including and excluding certain areas, and that portions are still in dispute to-day.

Valuable assistance has been rendered by some of the previous landowners or occupants of the estates and of adjacent parcels of land, and by various officials in response to the requests from this office, and from the executive secretary. Such information has been of considerable assistance to field parties, and has been carefully considered and used. On the other hand, in some cases opposition to the surveys has been marked, and some slight delay, loss of property, and personal danger thereby incurred.

The various descriptions of these estates, finally secured through Señores Del Pan, Ortigas & Fisher, and their careful digest of the same, gave but slight assistance to the surveyor. These descriptions are, as a rule, expressed in the most general terms, and definite bearings and length of boundary lines are lacking. Streams designated as boundaries have been given several names; monuments set years ago have been replaced or lost and additional monuments have been set. As a result, the only complete descriptions known are the descriptions accompanying this report, based on the surveys made by this bureau, and the only boundaries designated by courses and bearings are, with few exceptions, herewith presented. Furthermore the units of measurements and areas heretofore used have not been based on a recognized standard, and differ within themselves in value.

The original documents, with maps, loaned to this bureau by the firm Del Pan, Ortigas & Fisher have been returned to them.

While further research may show modifications of the final descriptions herein presented, it is believed that such modifications will be of but slight effect on the descriptions and areas herewith submitted.

It is essential that all of these papers bearing on the titles and descriptions of these estates, together with all maps relating thereto, now in the possession of the various orders and companies enumerated above, be turned over by them to the Government in order that an economical and equitable subdivision of these estates may be accomplished by the proper authorities.

It has been impossible to examine and appraise the various improvements included in these estates, such as irrigating works, buildings, machinery, etc., to determine the accuracy of the areas designated in the Villegas classification under their various headings of cultivated and uncultivated lands, or to study the method by which the valuation of such areas was derived. It has, however, been generally observed by men engaged on surveys that these various improvements are now in a dilapidated condition, and that considerable areas of land formerly under cultivation are now overgrown with brush and wild grasses.

Act No. 1120 provides that the bureau of public lands shall ascertain the character and value of the several holdings of present occupants. If such information were already in hand interesting data would be available to the Commission for the determination of the value and condition of these various estates.

The valuations used throughout this report are identical with those enumerated in the Villegas valuations, and the proportionate values have been determined as designated in the contracts previously referred to.

The field notes, computations, and original maps made by this bureau, and all correspondence connected therewith, are ready to be turned over to the bureau of public lands in accordance with the provisions of said Act No. 1120, section 5.

The areas given in the titles submitted by the legal representatives in the tabulations by Villegas and those determined by the resurvey in no case agree. The contract dated December 22, 1903, provides for shortages in areas as follows:

"* * * That if the Philippine Government shall notify * * * that the area of any hacienda or parcel as described in the title deed thereof falls short of the superficial area thereof as shown by Villegas's survey of the same, then the parties hereto shall cause a joint survey of the same to be made by the agent of each, and if the true survey shall show the area of the hacienda or parcel to be less than as stated by Villegas and in the list as hereinbefore set forth, the price herein to be paid shall be abated by an amount to be ascertained by multiplying the number of hectares short into the average value of an hectare in the hacienda or parcel in question as shown by dividing Villegas's total valuation of such hacienda or parcel by the total number of hectares contained therein according to his survey plus 25 per cent thereof; and if, on the other hand, the true survey shall show an excess of hectares over the amount reported by Villegas, then the price to be paid shall be increased by an amount to be ascertained in a similar manner."

The haciendas or parcels falling short of the area stated in the Villegas tabulations are shown in the following summaries:

I. THE PHILIPPINE SUGAR ESTATES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Estates formerly the property of the Dominican Order.)

	Estates.				
	Santa Maria.	Orion.	Nalc.	Calamba.	Bifan.
Villegas areas . . . hectares . . .	12,069.5726	2,109.5724	7,922.2900	a 15,624.1450	3,739.1015
Villegas valuation without improvement . . .	P824,289.3100	P109,342.8600	P655,673.0000	P967,405.7000	P475,865.2200
Average price per hectare . . .	P68.2950	P51.8300	P82.7630	P61.9200	P127.2670
25 per cent added to average . . .	P85.3700	P64.7900	P103.4530	P77.4000	P159.0830
Bureau of engineering areas, hectares . . .	10,342.0000	916.0000	7,624.0000	a 12,873.0000	3,659.0000
Decrease in area . . . hectares . . .	1,727.5726	1,193.5724	298.2900	2,751.1400	80.1015
Value of differences . . .	P147,482.8700	P77,331.5600	P30,859.0000	P212,938.2400	P12,742.7900

aNot including reservation of casa and 800 hectares of first-class land.

Total decrease in area	hectares . . .	6,050.6765
Total value of differences		P481,354.46

Price per contract dated Dec. 22, 1903		P7,343,314.00
Value of difference of areas		481,354.46

Contract price, less value of difference of areas		6,861,959.54
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II. LA SOCIEDAD AGRICOLA DE ULTRAMAR.

(Estates formerly the property of the Augustinian Order, and including the estate of Isabela, patented by the Spanish Government to this order, survey of which was not made.)

	Estate.		
	Dampol.	S. F. de Malabon.	Muntinlupa.
Villegas areas	962.7446	13,000.00	5,397.84
Villegas valuation without improvement	P142,911.69	P1,017,250.00	P174,548.00
Average price per hectare	P148.44	P78.25	P32.336
25 per cent added to average	P185.55	P97.81	P40.42
Bureau of engineering areas	928.93	11,449.00	2,827.00
Decrease in area	33.8146	1,551.00	2,570.84
Value of differences	P6,274.30	P151,703.31	P103,913.35

Total decrease in area	hectares . . .	4,155.6546
Total value of differences		P261,890.96

Price per contract dated Dec. 22, 1903		P4,427,558.00
Value of difference of area		261,890.96

Contract price, less value of differences of areas		4,165,667.04
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ISABELA ESTATE.

Area as per statement submitted	hectares . . .	20,419.00
Valuation per Villegas (Mexican)		\$300,000.00
Area per tracing of official map submitted	hectares . . .	19,891.00
Decrease in area	do . . .	528.00
Value of difference (Mexican)		\$9,694.08
Contract price, less total value of difference in area		P4,155,972.96

III. THE BRITISH-MANILA ESTATES COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Estates formerly the property of the Recoleta Order.)

IMUS ESTATE.

Villegas area	hectares . . .	18,419.5612
Villegas valuation without improvements		P1,500,303.64
Average price per hectare		P81.452
25 per cent added to average		P101.81
Bureau of engineering area	hectares . . .	18,243.00
Decrease in area	do . . .	176.5612
Value of difference		P17,975.70

Price per contract dated Dec. 22, 1903		P2,090,000.00
Value of differences of areas		17,975.70

Contract price, less value of differences of areas		2,072,024.30
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IV. THE RECOLETO ORDER.

(The San José estate in Mindoro, survey of which was not made.)

SAN JOSÉ ESTATE.

Area as per statement submitted.....	hectares..	23,266.00
Valuation per contract (Mexican).....		\$613,512.00
Average price per hectare (Mexican).....		\$26.37
Area as per tracing of official map submitted.....	hectares..	22,661.00
Decrease in area.....	do.....	605.00
Value of difference (Mexican).....		\$15,953.85
Price per contract dated Dec. 22, 1903 (Mexican).....		\$613,512.00
Value of difference of area (calculated) (Mexican).....		\$15,953.85
Contract price, less value of differences of area (Mexican).....		\$597,558.15

The total shortage in area and value, as per these resurveys, is as follows:

		Area.	Computed value.
		<i>Hectares.</i>	
I.	The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited) ..	6,090.6775	P 481,354.66
II.	La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar.....	4,155.6546	261,890.98
III.	The British-Manila Estates Co. (Limited).....	528.0000	9,694.08
IV.	The Recoleta Order.....	176.5612	17,975.70
		605.0000	15,953.85
	Total shortages.....	11,515.8923	786,860.05

A statement of these shortages has already been submitted to the interested parties and preparations for a joint survey of the same, in accordance with the provisions of the contract dated December 22, 1903, are already in progress.

Mr. Charles H. Kendall, assistant engineer, was verbally directed to take immediate supervision of the ten field parties organized, to inspect field work whenever necessary, to keep the parties supplied with the necessary force, equipments, and subsistence, to receive and compile reports, and to direct the office computations and mapping. He performed these duties with energy and skill. Mr. Kendall's report is attached hereto, together with the various accompanying appendixes.

These appendixes show:

- (1) Method of work and instructions to field parties.
- (2) The Villegas maps and tabulations of valuations, with corrections to numerical results.
- (3) Tracings, or blueprints, of original maps received from the firm of Del Pan, Ortigas & Fisher, and returned to them.
- (4) The maps prepared by this bureau with full description of boundary lines, the titles and history submitted by the legal representatives, and comments by this bureau based on a comparison of these data with the Villegas data.
- (5) Copies of contracts dated December 22, 1903, and various correspondence and documents bearing upon these surveys and not enumerated above.

Special attention is invited to the essential results of this survey contained in Table 3 of Mr. Kendall's report, which shows detailed comparisons of the results of the resurvey with the Villegas data; also to Table 5, which shows a summary of the cost of this resurvey, and to Appendix IV, which contains the maps and descriptions resulting therefrom.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. BEARDSLEY,
Consulting Engineer to the Commission.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., January 20, 1904.

SIR: It is necessary that there shall be a resurvey of what is known as the "friar lands," aggregating about 400,000 acres and consisting of various estates in the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Bulacan, Bataan, and Cebu. These lands have already been surveyed by a native civil engineer, Villegas by name, who is now employed in the city attorney's office. His field notes and report are in the office of the executive secretary and will be turned over to you whenever you desire. It is desired that these shall be verified in order that it may be known just how much land there is before payment is made.

It is my desire that you take up this matter at once, subordinating other surveying work in your bureau, as far as possible, to it, as we have only a limited time in which to make these surveys under the terms of the contract for the purchase of these lands.

It is suggested that it would be a good idea to have Señor Villegas transferred temporarily to your bureau while these surveys are being made, and I suggest that you see him with that end in view.

Be kind enough to inform me, from time to time, of the progress you are making in forming surveying parties and in doing this work.

Very respectfully,

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Acting Civil Governor.

The CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE COMMISSION,
Manila, P. I.

EXHIBIT I.

REPORT ON EXAMINATIONS OF TITLES TO FRIARS' ESTATES.

(Series A.—Report No. 1.)

MANILA, P. I., July 22, 1904.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SIR: Having complied with your excellency's instructions with respect to the examination of the titles to the properties known as the "friar estates," which by the four preliminary contracts of December 22 last the government undertook to purchase, we have the honor to report to you concerning the manner in which your instructions have been carried out, and upon the present condition of the work.

It was early in February last that we were favored by your excellency with the commission above mentioned, and received from the executive secretary the preliminary contracts of December 22 last, by which the Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited); La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar; the Recoleta Order of the Philippine Islands, and the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited) agreed to sell to the government the twenty-five properties enumerated in the preliminary contracts for the consideration and upon the conditions therein specified. After examining the contracts referred to we could do nothing further before receiving from the vendors the title deeds to the properties in question, and accordingly the vendors were requested by us through the executive secretary to submit their deeds for examination.

The first of the vendors to respond to this request was La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar, which early in April delivered to us under inventory a large volume of title deeds concerning the eighteen properties which the company had undertaken to convey to the government. As to fourteen of the properties the deeds presented were comparatively speaking complete and satisfactory.

About the middle of the same month the Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited) furnished us with some documents relative to the properties offered for sale by them, but we having called the attention of the company's representative to the deficiencies of the papers presented for this purpose, he subsequently and from time to time produced, one by one, the original deeds to the properties and withdrew them from time to time in the course of our examination. This course of procedure on the part of this company has necessarily delayed our labors and made them more difficult.

The British-Manila Estates Company (Limited) and the Recoleta Order of the Philippine Islands subsequently presented the documents necessary to complete, in part, those which about the end of February were transmitted to us by them through the executive secretary. As soon as we received the respective deeds, the first thing done by us was to select from among them such of the descriptions of the properties as seemed to be the best and most exact from a legal standpoint.

These descriptions were at once forwarded to the consulting engineer of the Commission so that he might use them as a basis for the work confided to him in the examination and survey of the properties through the other engineers and surveyors working under him. In addition to this, as fast as our examination would permit we forwarded to the consulting engineer a complete history of the properties showing the derivation of title, the surveys and fixing of monuments upon the boundaries and the ancient descriptions thereof, this with a view to the placing at his disposal all the possible data and information which might be of assistance to him in the field work.

On April 12 we forwarded to the engineers the first description, and have continued to furnish such descriptions from time to time, until recently, as fast as we have been able to do so. We have given preferential attention to this part of the work, as it was evident that upon the exactitude of the field work must depend the identification of the properties in question, and this exactitude would be, of course, the best guaranty of the government in the proposed purchase of the friar lands.

We have also endeavored to promptly respond to all requests coming to us from the engineers for explanations concerning the contents of the title deeds, and in several cases, as, for instance, in the case of the hacienda of Muntinlupa, the skillful and conscientious work done by the engineers in the field by verifying upon the ground the legal data furnished them has made it possible to reconstruct a correct description of the property. The descriptions in the old deeds were very exact, but in the more modern ones very erroneous, on account of the lamentable lack of care displayed on the part of the owners.

Finally, we have furnished the consulting engineer of the Commission all the maps and old plans of the haciendas which we have been able to obtain from the vendors, with the same object in view.

On account of the fact that some of the haciendas are connected with others, either because formerly constituting one property or because they were formerly owned by the same person, it has frequently occurred that we have been obliged to modify in some respects statements and descriptions furnished, or to augment them by furnishing new data and references which came to our knowledge in the course of the examination of other deeds. We have, of course, always furnished the consulting engineer with information concerning such modifications or further information discovered.

For the purpose of carrying out our work methodically and to assist the work of the government engineers, we have prepared a special report upon each one of the estates or properties mentioned in the preliminary agreements. In such reports we have included the most complete description found in the title deeds, together with a history in full of the derivation of the title, and an opinion as to the validity of the deeds presented.

Your excellency will have occasion to observe upon reading these reports that a separate opinion has been given with respect of each one of the estates mentioned in the preliminary agreement. Consequently there is a report upon the hacienda of Imus, offered for sale by the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited); another upon the hacienda of San José, offered by the Recoletos Order of the Philippine Islands; 8 upon the estates offered by the Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), and 13 upon the 18 properties offered by La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar, 6 of the latter having been included in one report, as they constitute one hacienda.

For the purpose of having a ready reference, each one of the last two sets of reports is preceded by a methodical résumé of the contents of the partial reports. We believe that by following this method we have not only facilitated whatever examination your excellency may see fit to make of our reports, but also made it possible to close the agreement as to the final sale of any particular property of any one of the vendor companies, without the necessity of reference to any of the reports concerning the other properties.

Your excellency will also observe from a perusal of our opinions, the character of our work and the system we have adopted from the beginning.

A careful perusal of all the original title deeds whenever available has been the first step in each case. In this part of the work we have encountered certain material difficulties, owing to the fact that the documents are in the majority of great antiquity, written upon a poor quality of paper in ink, which has faded by the passage of time, and in characters now obsolete. As a characteristic example we may state that in one of the documents pertaining to the title deeds of the hacienda of Bifian we have found signatures which date back to the earliest days of the Spanish dominion, written in Filipino characters of the indigenous system of writing used in these islands, of which, by the way, but very few authentic specimens exist.

After determining the origin of the title to the estates we have carefully followed through the deeds the vicissitudes through which they have passed down to modern times, the conveyances by which they have been transmitted to the present owners, the incumbrances imposed upon them, the discharge of such incumbrances, or if this did not appear, whether they still existed, even if no record appeared in the property register, the litigations had concerning the properties and the judgments rendered therein. We have also endeavored to determine the exact extent and boundaries, the various descriptions contained in the deeds, and the connection between the ancient documents and the modern, comparing these descriptions with whatever maps, ancient or modern, that were available, and determining what surveys have been made from time to time. In fine, we have left nothing undone which could in any way tend to more clearly establish the ownership of the vendors or those from whom they derived title, or to identify the properties.

This study on many occasions has been very difficult. Some of the haciendas have been formed by the aggregation of several properties. Others have been divided and subdivided on account of their great extent and to facilitate their management and control, or else on account of the evidently constant endeavor to adapt them to the political divisions of the township. On other occasions a difficulty has arisen from a diversity of hereditary titles by which the property has been divided into numerous aliquot parts which were subsequently reunited by the purchase of these separate interests. Some of the estates have been sold in bankruptcy proceedings and have been the object of disputes of every kind,

which in the course of three centuries have filled their history with numerous incidents. All these changes and many others which it would be tiresome to enumerate it has been necessary to follow with the greatest of care, in order to foresee future contingencies and to discover whether the deeds were subject to any legal defect.

Two historical events which were largely influential in the distribution of rustic property in the Philippines have been particularly considered, as they have concurred in the more expressly defining the extent and boundaries of a large number of the properties in question. The first of these historical events was the appointment of a special commission of land grants and composition of titles, created by royal cedula of October 30, 1692. The purpose of the creation of this commission was to collect whatever might be found due the Crown of Spain on account of purchase of property belonging to the royal exchequer or by reason of the unlawful appropriation of Crown lands. For this purpose the magistrate who performed this duty was clothed with extraordinary power, not only to compel the payment of whatever might be found due, but also to make grants to the proprietors of the so-called "demasias" (overplus), that is, all appropriations of land in excess of that warranted by the title deeds, in consideration of the payment of such sum as he might deem equitable.

This commission was carried out in the Philippines, by delegation of the judges appointed for Peru and New Spain, first by Don Juan de la Sierra Ossorio and Don Juan Ozarta y Oro, auditors or justices of the audiencia of Manila, who at the close of the seventeenth century revised many of the titles of the haciendas which the government now contemplates purchasing, and had them surveyed and the boundaries marked by monuments. Subsequently the work was continued during the eighteenth century by Don Pedro Calderon Henriquez and Don Mariano Cubells, also justices of the audiencia of Manila. The extensive work performed by the first two justices mentioned was done in a most conscientious manner. It included almost all the large haciendas of Luzon, and their labors have left an indelible stamp upon the history of rustic property in the Philippines.

The other historical event, which in the nature of things was of far-reaching consequence, was the expulsion of the Jesuits from all the Spanish dominions and the seizure of their property by the state, decreed by King Charles III, by royal edict of the 2d of April, 1767, and which by decree of May 1 of the same year was extended to these islands.

The Jesuits at that time were probably the richest landholders in the islands, and consequently it is not surprising that the decree expelling them should affect some of the estates comprised in the preliminary contract of December 22, including the haciendas of Calamba, Naic, Piedad, and others. Possession was taken of these properties by a board appointed for the purpose under the title of board of temporalities, which after surveying and appraising them sold them at public auction in compliance with the royal order of May 12, 1792.

As a general rule it may be stated that the title deeds to the estates offered for sale to the government are full and authentic. The principal difficulty which we have encountered has been the identification of the properties; that is to say, to determine precisely their situation, boundaries, and area, so that these matters might be verified on the ground in such a way as to leave no room for doubt and future litigation or controversy.

In some instances identification has been difficult on account of the meagerness of the descriptions, added to the circumstances of the disappearance of the monuments long ago erected upon the boundaries when surveyed. The disappearance of these monuments is doubtless attributable to the impulse of the revolutionary fever of the last few years, as it is well known that the agrarian question was one of the principal factors in the Philippine revolution. In other cases, however, it has been possible to make a complete identification by uniting the data to be found in the ancient and modern descriptions and authentic maps, judicial decisions concerning the boundaries of the properties, monuments found in the field, and the approximation between the results of the ancient and modern surveys, and trustworthy statements of the tenants, all of which data the government engineers and surveyors have made use of in the work which they have just completed by your excellency's instructions.

It is unnecessary to state that we have taken into account the results of these recent surveys accordingly as they serve to better identify the properties or to make this identification more doubtful, and have in view thereof modified our first impressions with respect to the validity and weight of the title deeds examined.

The discovery of the ancient monuments, as well as the verification of the ancient maps, descriptions, and measures by the data recently obtained by the government engineers and surveyors, constitute the best means of identifying the haciendas, and one of the best proofs of the legality of the titles.

With respect to some of the properties we have had to deal with some difficult legal problems concerning the validity of certain conveyances, the existence of ancient incumbrances, and the performance of doubtful conditions, all of which we have studied and upon which we have expressed our humble but sincere opinion for the benefit of the government.

In addition to the study and revision of the title deeds which have been submitted to

us, we have also given opinions upon all questions presented to us by indorsement. Reports upon questions so presented, as to whether certain lands are or are not included in certain haciendas which were included in the contract of December 22 last, whether the registrar of Laguna (provincial treasurer) could properly record in his register certain deeds of sale presented for the purpose, and as to the answer which should be given to the protest of the inhabitants of Talisay, Minglanilla, and Orion against the purchase by the government of the friar lands, whom they alleged were not the owners thereof.

These indorsements have been answered by proper reports based upon the information then in our possession, and express our opinion as to the law in each case. Special attention is called to the answer given to the protest in question, which was that the writers should be requested to present to the government any title deeds which they might have to the lands which it was contemplated purchasing—descriptions of which were furnished them—for the purposes of determining whether such deeds, if any, would prevail over those presented by the vending companies, of which they were given a general idea. The purpose of this suggestion was that they might have such notice as might at some future time constitute an estoppel.

Such has been, in general terms, the work performed by us, and which, with this communication we respectfully submit for your excellency's consideration.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER,
By RAFAEL DEL PAN.

[Series B—Report No. 2.]

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SIR: The undersigned attorneys having been instructed to report to your excellency upon the legality and sufficiency of the title deeds held by the *Compañia Agrícola de Ultramar* to the ten haciendas and eight parcels of land acquired by it from the corporation of Augustinian friars of the Philippines, and which by preliminary contract of December 22 last that company has offered the government for the consideration and upon the conditions expressed in the said agreement, have the honor to state that in compliance with those instructions a careful examination has been made of the title deeds presented to them for that purpose by Sr. Juan Martin Ibanez, a representative of said company.

The property referred to in said preliminary contract consists of ten haciendas styled Banilad-Talamban, Dampol, Muntinlupa, Malinta, Tala, Piedad, San Francisco de Malabon, Binagbag, Talisay-Minglanilla e Isabela, and eight parcels of land known by the names of Matamo, San Marcos, Barihan, Daquila, Calay-layan or Anibon, Alang-ilang, Malapad, and Recoleta.

The haciendas of Tala and Malinta were originally one estate, and the same is true with respect to the hacienda of Dampol and parcels called Matamo and San Marcos. The six remaining parcels also constituted a single estate known as the Hacienda de Guiguinto, but this name is not used in the preliminary contract.

The ownership of the properties in question by the corporation of Augustinians, appearing at times under the name of the Province of the Holy Name of Jesus of the Philippines, at others under the name of the Convent of St. Paul of Manila, and at others under the name of the Religious Order of Shod Augustinians of the Philippines, was acquired as follows:

The haciendas of Piedad, Tala, Malinta, Binagbag, Dampol, San Marcos, Matamo, Muntinlupa, San Francisco de Malabon, and five of the parcels which were part of what was formerly the hacienda of Guiguinto, were acquired by purchase at different dates covering a long period of time, commencing in 1633, when the Augustinians commenced to hold real estate, and ending in the year 1877. The hacienda of Banilad-Talamban and the hacienda of Isabela were acquired by grant from the Spanish Government in favor of the Augustinians. The first property was granted in 1572 (Legaspi grant), and the second in 1880. The Anibon lands, one of the parcels which made up the estate of Guiguinto, were acquired by donation from private persons. With respect to the hacienda of Talisay-Minglanilla, the title deeds do not show the date, doubtless extremely remote, or the manner in which this property was acquired.

The Legaspi grant of the lands now known as the hacienda of Banilad-Talamban, was reduced to one "sitio de ganado mayor," an area considerably less than that which at the present time appears in the titles, which do not disclose the manner in which the increase was effected. With respect to the other estates, the old title deeds show area approximately the same as the present area, in some cases the ancient area being greater than the modern, with the exception of the haciendas of San Francisco de Malabon, Isabela, Muntinlupa, and Dampol, with respect to which the present area is less. This may be due to errors in the surveys or calculations formerly made with respect to them, or by the encroachment upon the estates of adjacent owners or strangers.

With respect to the hacienda of Muntinlupa it is to be observed that when the estate was

surveyed by the government engineers it was found that the description and area contained in the preliminary contract of December 22 last and in the property register were erroneous. The engineers thereupon decided to follow out the lines indicated by the courses and distances expressed in the record of an ancient survey of which we found a somewhat indistinct copy among the title deeds. This line was found to agree with monuments on the land and with statements made by old residents of the place, and thus the true boundaries and area of the hacienda were determined.

Four of the estates referred to in this record were surveyed and boundary monuments erected after revision of the former title deeds by Judge Calderon Enriquez, specially commissioned for that purpose. These were the haciendas of Tala, Malinta, Binagbag, and Guiguinto, the latter solely as to five of the six parcels of land which composed it. The haciendas of Tala and Malinta had also on a former occasion been surveyed and the title deeds were visited by Judges Juan de la Sierra Ossorio and Juan Ozaeta y Oro. The government surveyors have recently found and verified a large number of the monuments erected on those occasions, and this has made possible a complete identification of the first three of the properties—that is, the haciendas of Tala, Malinta, and Binagbag—and some of the courses of two of the parcels which constituted the hacienda of Guiguinto. These are the parcels known by the names of Recoleta and Alang-ilang.

The identification of the haciendas of Piedad, Muntinlupa, Dampol, San Marcos, Matamo, and San Francisco de Malabon, has been found practicable in part by reason of the exactness of the old descriptions and maps, and in part by the discovery of the monuments erected many years ago to mark the boundary lines, supplemented by data and descriptions taken from the title deeds and information obtained in the field by the government surveyors.

The haciendas of Isabela, Talisay-Minglanilla, and Banilad-Talamban have been officially surveyed and the boundaries marked by monuments in modern times, during the Spanish Government. However, the majority of the monuments then erected have disappeared, and this fact makes the identification of these estates less certain.

With respect of the haciendas of Talisay-Minglanilla, Tala, and Muntinlupa, their former owners, the Augustinians, have been involved in litigation with the owners of adjacent lands. The corporation has, however, on each occasion been successful, and this fact imparts a greater certainty to the title deeds formerly held by that corporation.

The title to these estates at the present time appears to be vested in a civil partnership organized in the form of an anonymous company (*sociedad anónima*), organized in Madrid, Spain, by a public instrument executed the 6th of February, 1893, before Manuel Bofarull y Palau, a notary public of that city. The organizers of the company were Messrs. Celeдонio del Val y Cerecedas, Mariano Sainz Hernando, José Sainz Hernando, Claudio Lopez Bru, Marques de Comillas, Diego Suarez and Sanchez Barriga, Manuel Fernandez del Valle, Patricio Garcia Cortina, and Santiago Lopez and Dias Quijano, men of high social position and integrity. The corporate name given the company was "Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar." Its legal domicile was fixed in Manila, and its expressed purpose the exploitation and development of the agricultural industry in the Philippines and other countries which at that time were Spanish possessions.

The estates were sold by the corporation of Augustinians to the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar* at three different periods. The haciendas of Tala, Malinta, Piedad, and San Francisco de Malabon were sold during the year in which the company was organized; the haciendas of Isabela, Talisay-Minglanilla, Banilad-Talamban, Muntinlupa, Dampol, the San Marcos and Matamo parcels, and the six parcels of the Guiguinto estates were sold in 1899, and the hacienda of Binagbag was sold in 1901.

In general terms it may be said that the deeds presented are sufficient to show the legality of the title under which the Augustinian corporation held the estates in question at the time of the conveyances to the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar*. These conveyances are also properly evidenced and the original deeds, as well as those by which the conveyances to the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar* were made, have all been recorded in the respective property registers. We can also state that all the haciendas in question appear to be free from incumbrance with the exception of the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon, an undivided sixteenth part of which appears to be subject to a *censo* (ground rent) of 4,000 pesos.

The only difficulty which we have encountered, which was also encountered by the government engineers and surveyors in their work, has been that of the identification of the properties. The deficient descriptions and the disappearance of the old monuments have been an obstacle which in some instances it has been impossible to overcome and which has on many occasions left the government surveyors in doubt.

With respect to protests on the part of the tenants as to the illegality of the title deeds held by the *Compañía Agrícola* or its predecessor, the Augustinian corporation, we have heard of but one, forwarded to us by the executive secretary, and which was presented by the inhabitants of Talisay and Minglanilla. They assert that the corporation never had anything more than a few insignificant pieces of property within the limits of those municipalities, and that the collection of rents from the protesting landholders during the Spanish

régime was an act of abuse. However, the signers of the protest have not presented any title deeds, and have not alleged the possession or such, notwithstanding the fact that the executive secretary, at our suggestion, requested them to present such titles, if held by them, to prevent the government from being the victim of a fraud. Furthermore, the signers of this protest admit therein that they have paid rent to the Augustinians for the lands of which they now claim to be the owners. For these reasons we do not consider that the protest merits serious consideration. With respect to the other estates covered by this report, we have been informed of no protest formally presented after the intention of the government to purchase these properties was made public.

In view of the opinion we have formed upon the examination of the title deeds and the results of the examination of the properties recently made by the official surveyors, we suggest that the government, in the purchase of the properties offered for sale by the *Compañia Agrícola de Ultramar*, should adopt different policies with respect to the different properties, as follows:

(a) The government may safely purchase, without any other precautions than those usually included in deeds of conveyance, and for the stipulated consideration, the estates which have been fully identified and in which the surveys recently made disclose an area equal to or greater than that expressed in the preliminary agreement, such as the haciendas of Tala, Malinta, Piedad, and Binagbag, and the parcels of Matamo and San Marcos.

(b) That with respect to the haciendas of Muntinlupa, Dampol, and San Francisco de Malabon, the government may accept a conveyance of these estates, but should pay therefor a price proportionate to their area, which is less than that expressed in the preliminary agreement, as these estates have been sufficiently identified, but have been found to be less extensive than they were believed to be. With respect to the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon, the government should also require the vendors to discharge the encumbrance now resting upon it.

(c) With respect to the haciendas of Talisay-Minglanilla, Banilad-Talamban, and Isabela, and the parcels of Recoleta and Alang-ilang, the government may safely accept a conveyance, but as the identification of these properties has been somewhat deficient, it would be well as a matter of precaution for the Augustinian corporation to join in the conveyance. With respect to the hacienda of Isabela, the amount of the consideration should be reduced in proportion to the difference between the actual and the estimated area.

It is to be understood, of course, that these reductions in the amount of the consideration will be made if the *Compañia Agrícola de Ultramar* accepts the result of the survey made by the government engineers; otherwise, under the terms of the agreement expressed in the preliminary contract, it will be necessary to have a new survey made by two surveyors—one to be appointed by each of the respective parties—and in accordance with the result of this joint survey the consideration will be increased or diminished in accordance with the agreement.

(d) With respect to the properties which it has not been possible to identify, although title deeds thereto have been presented, such as the parcels of Barigan, Daquila, Anibon, and Malapad, the government might accept a conveyance, but should withhold payment of the consideration until the lands can be properly identified and a title thereto obtained in the court of land registration under Act No. 496, subject to the condition that the contract of sale is to be rescinded in case of a failure to obtain such title.

In the series of partial reports which are made a part of this résumé and are attached hereto, the grounds upon which this recommendation is made are expressed in greater detail. The descriptions found in the title deeds examined are incorporated in the individual reports, which also contain a history of each of the various properties.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTÉGA Y FISHER.

MANILA, June 22, 1904.

(Series B—Report No. 3.)

HACIENDA OF SAN FRANCISCO DE MALABON

(Province of Cavite, P. I.)

Description.—This hacienda, which is used for farming purposes, is situated within the municipal jurisdiction of the township of Rosario, Noveleta, and San Francisco de Malabon. It is bounded on the north by the Patis Creek, the lands of Don José Basa, by the high road of the town of Noveleta and by the Iturralses farmhouse; on the south by the lands of the township of Amadeo; on the east by the Ilangilang River, which in part separates the estate from the township of Imus, the property of the Recoletos; on the west

by the Cañas River, which separates it from the hacienda called Santa Cruz de Malabon, and by lands corresponding to the township of Indan. Its area is 13,018 hectares. The property is described in these terms in a notarial act dated December 24, 1890. With the exception of this there is no other description whatever, ancient or modern. A plan signed July 22, 1878, by Don Ramon L. Hermosa, has been presented, which plan coincides with this description as to the eastern and western boundaries, although the name of Alang-ilang is given to the river, which in the description is denominated Ylang-ilang. As to the other boundaries the plan is indefinite and does not coincide with the description.

History.—On the death of the Countess of Lizárraga, to whom this hacienda belonged, her executor obtained an order from the court for the sale of this property at public auction. It was accordingly sold at auction, and purchased by Doña Ysabel Gomez de Cariaga, who undertook to become responsible for the ground rents (censos) with which the property was encumbered. This appears from an instrument dated June 14, 1788.

Doña Ysabel Gomez de Cariaga took possession of this hacienda December 2 of the same year. A notice was served for this purpose upon the Recoletan Fathers, as owners of the hacienda of Santa Cruz de Malabon, and upon alcaldes and headmen of Cavite Viejo, Silang and San Francisco de Malabon, as adjoining owners; and notice was also given to some of the principal tenants of the estate.

Doña Ysabel Gomez Cariaga was succeeded in the ownership of the estate by her daughter, Doña Jacoba de Valencia, and her grandchildren, Antonio, Narcisa, Mateo, and Bibiana de la Dehesa, children of Don Francisco de la Dehesa, as her heirs. The heirs brought suit against Bibiana de la Dehesa for the purpose of depriving her of her share of the betterment of a participation in the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon established in her favor by a codicil to the will of the said Doña Ysabel. The cause was tried by the trial court and then appealed to the royal audiencia, which tribunal, by decision dated December 23, 1803, affirmed the judgment appealed and dismissed the complaint.

Before proceeding further, it is well to observe that although Doña Ysabel Gomez de la Cariaga undertook to become responsible for the censos or ground rents existing on the property, there is absolutely nothing to show what these censos were, their amount, interest payable, the date when created, or the person or persons in whose favor they were created. On the other hand, on December 12, 1809, that is, six years after the hacienda in question was sold at auction, Don Vicente Verzosa, the senior notary of this city of Manila, after examining the book of records of mortgages, certified that the part of the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon belonging to Doña Bibiana de la Dehesa, appeared to be free from all encumbrances by way of mortgage, censo or otherwise. This leads us to surmise that the obligation above referred to was a mere form.

Don Mateo de la Dehesa, one of the part owners of the hacienda in question, mortgaged his eighth interest to Don Estanislao Manuel de Ochoa as security for a loan of \$10,000, without interest, declaring in the deed of mortgage that the said eighth part of the hacienda was entirely unencumbered. (Deed of August 31, 1838.) It appears that subsequently Don Mateo de la Dehesa sold this interest to his creditor, Don Estanislao Manuel de Ochoa. This appears from a letter from the former to latter dated November 20, 1838. It also appears from the original receipt dated December 22 of the same year, signed by Dehesa, stating that he received from Ochoa the sum of \$1,000 on account of the \$2,000 still in possession of the latter, as part of the \$10,000 in consideration of which Dehesa sold his interest of one-eighth in the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon. By another original receipt, dated March 12, 1839, it appears that Dehesa received the remaining \$1,000, and that he stated in this receipt that although up to that time the deed of sale had not been executed, it was due to the fact that Doña Maria Jacoba de Valencia had brought against him an action for the purpose of enforcing her claim to the right of preemption of the said eighth part of the hacienda; and that as soon as this litigation was favorably terminated, the deed would be executed.

It appears from a simple copy of certain judicial proceedings, that Doña Maria Jacoba de Valencia and Don Mateo de la Dehesa compromised the litigation and that plaintiff withdrew her complaint and ratified this withdrawal of the action before the military court; that thereupon, by an order dated March 4, 1841, the proceedings concerning this litigation were declared dismissed and terminated. It does not appear, however, that the deed of sale in favor of Don Estanislao Manuel de Ochoa was ever executed; but it does appear that Ochoa, from the year 1841, paid the titles upon the eighth part of the hacienda which had formerly belonged to Dehesa.

Doña Bibiana de la Dehesa, with the consent of her husband, Don Juan Aviles, by deed dated August 29, 1839, sold her eighth interest in the hacienda in question to Don Estanislao Manuel de Ochoa, reserving, however, the right to repurchase at any time within nine years. In the deed it is recited that the eighth part, as sold, was subject to a mortgage of \$4,000 in favor of the Monte Pio, with interest at 5 per cent per annum. This encumbrance was recognized by Ochoa December 4, 1838, and the mortgage was cancelled June 5, 1845. Doña Bibiana de Dehesa, now a widow, together with the late Don Juan Aviles and her

children, Don Vicente de la Dehesa, and Doña Josefa and Doña Mariana Aviles, had, by private instrument signed by them the same day as that on which the deed of sale was executed by Doña Bibiana to Don Estanislao Manuel de Ochoa, undertaken to execute an additional deed of absolute sale to Ochoa in case they should not avail themselves of their right to redeem the property within the stipulated term of nine years. In accordance with this agreement, on March 23, 1860, after her husband's death, she and her children executed a final deed of sale to the eighth part of the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon in favor of the children and heirs of Don Estanislao Manuel de Ochoa, deceased. These children were José Ochoa y Perez de Tagle and Maria Ochoa y Perez de Tagle.

José Ochoa y Perez de Tagle sold his interest; that is, an eighth part of the estate, to his sister Doña Maria, by deed dated June 30, 1874, and the time for the payment of the consideration was extended for a year and a half, and Doña Maria mortgaged to her brother, as security, the interest in the hacienda sold to her. This appears from a deed executed on the same day as the sale, and which appears to have been cancelled on the 18th of September of the same year, 1874.

As a result of the litigation between the heirs of Don José Ramirez Florentino, deceased, for the recovery of a sum of money, an order was entered for the sale at public auction of one-sixteenth interest in the hacienda of the estate of San Francisco de Malabon which had belonged to the deceased. The auction was held twice, and the second time this interest was sold to Don Florentino Narciso; but demand having been made by Doña Bibiana de la Dehesa, as tenant in common of the hacienda, that she be permitted to exercise her right of preemption as to the interest corresponding to the said Ramirez, a deed was executed in her favor on March 7, 1861, she undertaking to assume the mortgage of \$2,000 existing in favor of the "cajas de la comunidad."

On December 1, 1864, by deed of this date, Doña Josefa Aristizabal sold another sixteenth interest in the hacienda, of which she was the owner, to her cousin Don Vicente Aviles, he undertaking to assume a mortgage of \$2,000 on this sixteenth part in favor of the said "cajas de la comunidad."

An executive action was commenced against Don Vicente Aviles by Messrs. Russell & Sturgis for the recovery of a certain sum of money, and an attachment was levied upon five-eighths of the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon in question. In the meantime Don Vicente Aviles died, and it was found that the deceased was the owner of the following interests in the hacienda in question: First, a one-sixth interest and also one forty-eighth interest, which he inherited from his mother Doña Bibiana de la Dehesa, under a will executed by her June 2, 1860, and by a codicil thereto; in the second place, another sixth part plus another forty-eighth, which Señor Aviles purchased from his sister Doña Mariana Aviles, by deed of January 30, 1865; in the third place, a sixteenth interest which he purchased from Doña Josefa Aristizabal, by deed of December 1, 1864. The title of Doña Josefa Aviles, the sister of the deceased, to a sixth part of the hacienda, plus one forty-eighth inherited from her mother, Doña Bibiana de la Dehesa, under the will and codicil mentioned, was recognized.

Doña Josefa Aviles died, and her children and heirs, Don Faustino, Doña Francisca, and Doña Soledad de la Dehesa, by a document ratified in court, assigned and conveyed in favor of the Augustinian Fathers all their right, title, and interest in and to the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon, as also their interest as mortgage creditors upon other parts of the hacienda. The creditors, Russell & Sturgis, on their part, by a deed dated January 6, 1876, declared that the credit of 45,112 pesos upon which they had sued was the property of the Convent of the Augustinian friars.

At the instance of the latter the five-eighths part of the hacienda in question, less 8 quifiones of rice lands which were sold by decree of the treasury department for the payment of the titles, were offered for sale at public auction. The sale having been held, the five-eighths interest in question was sold to Don Gaspar Godoy, and the corresponding instrument was executed in his favor August 23, 1877. The consideration for the sale was 77,600 pesos, of which sum the purchaser withheld \$4,000, which was the amount of a censo or ground rent with which the hacienda was encumbered. This censo is apparently the one which was imposed upon the eighth part of the hacienda in favor of the "cajas de comunidad," and which was recognized by Doña Bibiana de la Dehesa and Don Vicente Aviles when they purchased two sixteenth parts of the hacienda as above stated. On the same day on which the instrument last mentioned was executed Don Antonio Vazquez de Aldana, as special commissioner of the treasury department of the province of Cavite, executed in favor of Doña Leonarda de la Dehesa a deed of sale of ten parcels of irrigated rice lands belonging to the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon, the area of these said lands being 8 quifiones and 8 balitas, which were attached and sold at public auction to Don Mariano Punzalan for delinquent taxes due from said estate. Doña Leonarda de la Dehesa, as tenant in common of the estate, having elected to exercise her right of preemption, a deed of sale was executed in her favor.

Doña Leonarda de la Dehesa, by a deed dated August 2, 1877, sold the ten parcels in question to the said Augustinian corporation, and on August 7 of the same year also sold

to the said corporation one-third of an eighth interest of the hacienda in question, reciting in the deed that this interest had been inherited from her father, Don Mariano de la Dehesa by his will, in which he bequeathed his eighth interest in the hacienda in question to his children, Doña Leonarda, Don Mariano and Don José Nicomedes de la Dehesa.

The latter also sold his interest, that is, one-third of an eighth, in favor of the Augustinian corporation by a deed dated August 7, 1877: and at the instance of Don Manuel de Iltta, guardian of Doña Ramona and Don Roberto de la Dehesa, minor children and heirs of Don Mariano de la Dehesa, deceased, the alcalde mayor of Quiapo and judge of first instance of the district of Quiapo of Manila, Don Emilio Martin Bolaños, after the usual proceedings sold at public auction the remaining third of the eighth interest of the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon to the Augustinian corporation, a deed for which was executed August 23, 1877.

Don Gaspar Godoy, who purchased at auction five-eighths of the hacienda, as above stated, sold this interest to the Augustinians by a deed dated August 26, 1877; although it is stated in this deed that the said five-eighths interest was free from all encumbrance, the fact is that the censo of \$4,000 in favor of the "cajas de comunidad," which was in charge of the general direction of civil administration in the Philippines of the Spanish Government, has not as yet been redeemed; and that the Augustinian Fathers paid the interest upon the censo corresponding to the years 1896-97, as appears from an original receipt in their possession.

Finally, Doña Maria Ochoa Perez de Tagle, with the consent of her husband, Don Antonio Pascual Casal, conveyed to the order of Augustinians her interest of two-eighths in the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon, in exchange for the hacienda of Maysapan y Maribahan. (Deed of December 31, 1877.)

The Augustinian corporation having become the owner of six-eighths of that estate, took possession of them September 7, 1877, and having acquired three months thereafter, as stated in the last paragraph, the other two-eighths, on February 7, 1893, the same corporation sold the property to the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar, excepting from the sale a building situated on the estate near the town of Santa Cruz, which, up to that time, had been used as a country house for the friars and as an office building. It was agreed between the vendor and the vendee in the deed in question that a subsequent agreement would be made for easements of way by which access might be had to this property. By deed dated August 20, 1901, the Augustinian corporation sold to the same company the lot which had not been included in the former sale, together with the walls and other remains of the building referred to, which had been burned.

With the exception of this last deed, all the titles of the Augustinian Fathers, and of the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar are recorded in the property register of the province of Cavite.

Opinion as to the title.—We are of the opinion that the title of the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar is legal and satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that certain documents are missing. These documents are the following:

- (1) The deed of sale of one-eighth of the estate by Dona Matea de la Dehesa in favor of Don Estanislao Manuel de Ochoa.
- (2) The title of Don José Ramirez Florentino to one-sixteenth of it.
- (3) The title of Doña Bibiana de la Dehesa to an interest in the hacienda as tenant in common, after having sold one-eighth to Don Estanislao Manuel de Ochoa.
- (4) The title of Doña Josefa Aristizabal to one-sixteenth.
- (5) The will and codicil of Doña Bibiana de la Dehesa and the conveyance of one forty-eighth interest which Doña Mariana Aviles executed in favor of her brother, Don Vicente Aviles.
- (6) The will of Don Mariano de la Dehesa.
- (7) The will of his son of the same name.

The most ancient of these documents is dated 1838, and the most modern 1877. The statute of limitations, therefore, has run against any actions which might be brought against the owners of this estate by reason of the lack of any of the documents mentioned. Furthermore, all these documents, with the exception of those numbered 1 and 4 are described and referred to in the deeds executed by order of court, and consequently it readily appears that the fact that these documents have not been presented is of no practical importance.

On the other hand the government engineers have identified the property by the old monuments found thereon and from information gathered on the spot from the residents. The government, therefore, may safely purchase the estate, subject to curing the following defects: (a) The existence of a censo in favor of the "cajas de comunidad," (b) lack of recordation of the deed of August 20, 1901, whereunder the Augustinian corporation conveyed to the vending company the tract of land above referred to, and (c) the shortage of 1,551 hectares found in the area of the property as given in the preliminary contract of December 22, 1903.

The first defect must be cured by the vending company redeeming the censo consisting of \$4,000 principal, and 5 per cent interest per annum for the years 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, i. e., seven years, making a total of \$5,400 capital and interest.

Some difficulty may be met with in the Government offices to effect this redemption, owing to present lack of information as to what constituted the so-called "cajas de comunidad" under Spanish dominion. This difficulty will be easily removed by the most superficial inquiry into the origin, application, and management of these funds.

The origin of these funds lies in the fact of a surtax imposed of old upon the personal tax. These funds were applied to public calamities, support of general hospitals and asylums, and to the erection of and repairs to buildings occupied in the provinces by the representatives of the General Government (provincial civil governors). The handling of these funds passed, by the royal decrees of April 2, 1846, and August 30, 1858, to the governor-general of the islands and to the director of civil administration. This was done on account of the governative character of the said "cajas de comunidad" (community funds). We understand that in the spirit of Executive Order No. 90, dated February 23, 1901, the custody of these funds has passed to the insular treasurer, in view of the fact that the purposes for which these funds were levied are still met by the central government.

It is, therefore, our opinion that the insular treasurer is the proper official to receive the said \$5,400 and to execute the deed of redemption of the "censo." This deed is to be recorded at once in the property register of Cavite.

As to the lack of recordation of the deed of August 20, 1901, this defect is to be cured by the vending company registering said deed.

Finally as to the shortage of 1,551 hectares, found to exist in the area of the hacienda, when lately surveyed by the government engineers, it is a point provided for in the preliminary contract of December 22, 1903. The amount corresponding to each shortage must be deducted from the consideration to be paid to the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar for this property.

The subscribing attorneys are of the opinion that, subject to the above restrictions, the Government may purchase the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS & FISHER.

(Series B.—Report No. 4.)

ESTATE OF BANILAD OR TALAMBAN.

(Cebu, P. I.)

Description.—The first description of this estate was made in 1888. It was published in the Official Gazette of Manila under date of October 25, 1888, by the director-general of civil administration of the Philippines from data furnished by the inspector-general of forestry.

This estate was later surveyed and monumented in 1890 by the forestry bureau engineer, Ramon Diaz Blanco, under a decree of the director-general of civil administration of the Philippines, the result being a second description of the estate, which description, as also the former one, were registered in the Cebu property registry under entries Nos. 1 and 2, respectively. But from the last description and from the plan of the estate, a third description of the same was made, dividing it into two parts, one within the jurisdiction of the municipality of Cebu and the other within that of Mabolo. These descriptions are the last that appear in the registry, and rectify the former ones as follows, to wit:

First part: It is situated within the municipal jurisdiction of this city (Cebu) and forms part of the estate called Banilad or Talamban; has an approximate area of 250 hectares and 2 ares; it is bounded on the north by the Canlope road, which divides the two municipalities of Cebu and Mabolo—the latter known also under the name of Talamban—from the Fagina or Guadalupe River to the bridge on the highway from Cebu to Mandaue over the Carreta River, and along this last-named river to its mouth on the sea. This boundary line separates likewise the other part of the estate situated in Mabolo or Talamban; on the south by fields within the municipal jurisdiction of this city, this boundary being marked by a series of monuments located almost on a straight line from west to east, the first of which monuments is situated on the left bank of the Fagina or Guadalupe River, the seventh on the strong bend of Lajud Creek, and the eighth close to the Tinago Bridge while the ninth and tenth separate the estate from the camarin of Crescencio Gandionco and from the sea; on the east it is bounded by the sea, or rather the terrestrial maritime zone, from the aforesaid ninth and tenth monuments as far as the mouth of the said Carreta River; on the west by the Fagina or Guadalupe River from the Canlope road, which acts as the dividing line between

the municipal jurisdictions of Cebu and Mabolo to 1,100 meters, more or less, down the river, where is mound No. 1 of the southern series of monuments.

Second part: It is situated within the municipal jurisdiction of Mabolo or Talamban and forms the other part of the estate called Banilad or Talamban; has an approximate area of 1,294 hectares and 6 arcs. It is bounded on the east by the Rio Grande or Magiga River from its mouth on the sea to about 400 meters before its affluence with Sangley Creek. This boundary is set by a series of seven monuments, the first of which is located close to the San José bridge on the road from Cebu to Mandaue. On the other side of this boundary lie the lands of the San Carlos Seminary of this city within the jurisdiction of Mandaue. On the north it is bounded by the prolongation of the Magiga River to its course on Napacpac Mountain and on a straight line from said source to the peak of Mount Panucop, thence on a straight line to the Guadalupe River along a line that unites the said two rivers. This line is set by a series of eight monuments, it being understood that the part of the river comprised between monuments Nos. 1 and 3, and whose bed is at present very little marked by reason of the deviation of the course of its waters, must be taken from where it is marked in blue on the sections of the plan. The lands on the other side belong to the said San Carlos estate, within the municipality of Mandaue, as far as monument No. 3, where the old Talamban road reaches the Magiga River; to the jurisdiction of Talamban from monument No. 3, on Mount Canucop, and to the San Nicolas jurisdiction from monument No. 7 to monument No. 8; on the west along the Fagina or Guadalupe River to the Canlope road, which acts as a dividing line between the jurisdictions of Cebu and Mabolo. Three monuments are located where the river changes considerably its direction, and the lands on the other side belong to the jurisdiction of San Nicolas. And on the south it is bounded by the said dividing line between the municipal jurisdiction of the city of Cebu and that of Talamban, formed by the Canlope road to the bridge on the highway from Cebu to Mandaue over the Carreta River; thence along this river as far as its mouth on the sea; thence along the sea to the mouth of the Grande or Magiga River; the other side of this boundary line being part No. 1 above described.

The description of this estate in full, comprising both parts, according to the survey and setting of boundaries made in the year 1890, referred to before, was published in the Official Gazette of Manila on the 2d of October of the said year, and it is as follows:

"Eastern boundaries and monuments.—The eastern boundary is constituted by the Magiga or Grande River from its mouth in the ocean upstream to a point about 400 meters below point of confluence of said river with the Sangley Creek. This boundary line is marked by a series of seven monuments, the first whereof is erected alongside the San José bridge; the distances and bearings of these monuments are set forth in the record of survey. On the other side of this boundary are the lands belonging to the Seminary of San Carlos, of the township of Mandaue.

"Northern boundaries and monuments.—Along the Magiga River to its source in Mount Napacpac; thence in a straight line to the summit of Mount Canucop; thence to the Guadalupe River, the line thus connecting the latter with the Magiga River. It is understood that the part of the river comprised within monuments Nos. 1 and 3 (the bed of which river is very slightly marked at present on account of its having deviated from its former course) must be taken at the places indicated by the blue line of the plan. The lands on the other side belong to the estate of San Carlos within the township of Mandaue as far as monument No. 3, which is situated at the point where the road of Talambang Viejo reaches the Magiga River. Thence to monument No. 7 on Mount Canucop, and the lands are within the township of Talamban; thence to the end they belong to the township of San Nicolas.

"Western boundaries and monuments.—The Fagina or Guadalupe River to about 1,100 meters approximately after crossing the road which serves as a dividing line between the townships of Cebu and Mabolo. Three monuments have been erected on the three places where the river changes remarkably its direction; on the other side of the boundary is the township of San Nicolas.

"Southern boundaries and monuments.—This boundary line is marked by a series of monuments placed almost in a straight line from west to east, the first on the left bank of Guadalupe River, and the seventh in a strong angle of the Lajog stream, and the eighth by the bridge of Tinago. The ninth and tenth monuments separate the estate from the camarin of Don Crescencio Gaudionco. The distances and bearings of these monuments are set forth in the record above referred to. This boundary line passes through part of the land comprised within the said township of Cebu. Between the last of said monuments and the mouth of the Magiga River, the estate is bounded by the sea."

This description agrees with a map which was drawn on June 2, 1890, by the chief engineer of the forestry department, Don Ramon Diaz, after the survey and monumenting referred to above. A copy of this plan has been submitted by the vending company.

History.—On May 28, 1572, Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, captain-general and governor of the Philippines, in the name of His Majesty the King of Spain, conveyed by grant to the Augustinian corporation of the Convent of Cebu the title to "a sitio de ganado menor in the

plains of Mandaue, Cebu," which now apparently constitutes the estate of Banilad or Talamban. The grant only mentions the above-quoted words relating to the location of the estate, but fails to state anything whatsoever relative to its boundaries. There appears to be no document relating to this estate of later date other than that relating to the said donation, nor any old description, as stated, till the year 1888, when we find the survey given at the beginning of this report. This supposes the quiet and peaceful possession during the whole period between the date of the original title and the said survey—more than three centuries.

Under deed executed on October 31, 1897, the estate was hypothecated to Otto Roch y Melladew, the property being described first as only one estate, and subsequently as divided into two parts in accordance with the descriptions above given. This division was made for the purpose that the part within the municipality of Cebu might appear on the registry books of said municipality, and the other part situated within the municipality of Mabolo or Talamban might appear on the books corresponding to this municipality.

The above-mentioned mortgage was paid and canceled as per deed of May 8, 1900.

Under deed of September 21, 1898, the Augustinian corporation sold this estate to Juan Castro y Martin with the right of repurchase within one year. The estate, however, is not described as in the last description—that is to say, divided into two parts—but as one undivided estate with the boundaries and monuments as published in the Official Gazette above referred to, and also in accordance with the survey and monumenting above referred to.

In a duly legalized deed of March 5, 1899, appears the reacquisition of the estate by the Augustinian corporation under the right of repurchase, as stipulated, and on the following day—that is, on March 6, 1899—the said corporation sold this with other estate to the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar* (Colonial Agricultural Association), an association constituted in Madrid and domiciled in Manila. The Augustinian corporation was represented in this deal by the Rev. F. Salvador Font, who held power of attorney from the venerable council of the said religious order to "sell publicly or privately any or all rural or city real estate" belonging to the community. The *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar* on its part was represented by Eduardo Navarro y Ordonez and Mariano Zaens y Hernando, duly authorized by the general board of stockholders.

Opinion as to the titles.—The title documents, as seen, go back to the sixteenth century, as the grant dates in the year 1572, and appears in a certificate issued on July 6, 1826 by the *alcalde mayor* of Cebu Don Lazaro Cairo, and countersigned by two witnesses, so that the grant made by Legazpi is established.

From the other documents examined it appears that the estate was recorded in the Cebu register in favor of the Augustinian corporation, as also the mortgage and cancellation thereof mentioned; but at the foot of the certificate of the grant of the estate referred to above there appears no note whatever of the registration, a fact that leads to the supposition that either the said certificate was not recorded or that there exists another similar certificate which was registered.

The sale to the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar* was also registered, but not the previous sale to Juan Castro y Martin and the right of repurchase by the Augustinian corporation, an omission implying no flaw in the title.

The doubt that might arise with respect to these titles lies in the lack of some old description agreeing with recent ones and establishing the identity of the Legazpi grant with the present estate; but the fact that the surveys of 1888 and 1890 have not been set aside, as also that the acts of ownership subsequently executed by the Augustinian corporation—acts having the character of being public, on account of their being registered—remove completely such doubt.

This, notwithstanding, in view of the fact that the "*sitio de ganado menor*" granted by Legazpi, as surface measure (1,344,255 square brazas) does not agree with the area now ascribed to the estate, and in view of the further facts that the government engineers, upon examining this property lately, found a rather serious error in the official plan drawn by Diaz Blanco, and that most of the monuments officially erected in 1890 have disappeared, and owning to the confusion in the name of the Magiga-Sangay boundary line, the subscribing attorneys are of the opinion that the government should, before executing the deed of sale, require for greater security that the sale be guaranteed by a duly authorized representative of the Augustinian corporation and by the vending company, under the provisions of the new property registration law, Act 496, Philippine Commission.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series B.—Report No. 5.)

HACIENDA OF TALISAY AND MINGLANILLA.

(Cebu, P. I.)

Description.—The hacienda of Talisay and Minglanilla, the same as the hacienda of Banilad, of Talamban, was formerly considered and described as a whole tract, and was so treated by Don Ramon Diaz Blanco, the engineer of the forestry bureau, who surveyed both haciendas. But part of said estate being located within the municipal jurisdiction of Talisay and part in that of the town of Minglanilla, the estate was considered divided in two parts in the mortgage deed, which we shall quote later, and therein both were described separately as follows:

(a) "A piece of real estate located in the municipal jurisdiction of Talisay, in the province of Cebu, which forms part of the estate of Talisay and Minglanilla. It has an approximate area of 3,977 hectares and 30 ares. It is bounded on the east by the river Bulalacao from its mouth to a curve which it forms near its source, at the place called Cabagohan and Buat. There are seven monuments erected on the right bank of said river, the first of which is erected at the mouth of the river, and the seventh at the place where the river ceases to be a boundary of the property. From this point the boundary is a straight line which starts from the last monument, passing over the summits of Mount Buat and of a hill near the river Mananga to that stream. This line is indicated by monuments Nos. 8, 9, and 10. Thence following the river Mananga, to a place where it forms an angle and changes the bearing and commences to serve as the north boundary. The lands on the other side of this boundary belong to El Pardo. On the north the estate is bounded by the continuation of the river Mananga to a point where the waters of said river joins the stream called Taop, said points being marked by monuments Nos. 1 and 2. Thence by an irregular line which runs from monument No. 2 to the summit of Mount Mancagan and the western slope of Mount Latauan; these two last points are fixed by monuments Nos. 3 and 4. The other side of the boundary continues to belong to the jurisdiction of El Pardo. On the west it is bounded by the other part of the estate which corresponds to the municipality of Minglanilla. This boundary is fixed by the river Linao from its opening into the sea to its source, which said river is the boundary of the municipalities of Talisay and Minglanilla; thence from the source of the river the boundary is formed by an almost straight line which runs to the western slope of Mount Latauan, whereon is placed north monument No. 4, this point being common to the commencement of the municipalities of El Pardo, Toledo, Talisay, and Minglanilla. On the south the estate is bounded by the sea or by the maritime zone."

(b) "This property, located within the municipal jurisdiction of Minglanilla, forms the other portion of the estate of Talisay and Minglanilla. It has an approximate area of 3,477 hectares and 30 ares. It is bounded on the east by the other portion of the estate previously described—that is to say, by the river Linao, which divides the jurisdictions of Talisay and Minglanilla, from its mouth to its source; thence in an almost straight line to the western slope of Mount Latauan to a point which is common to the jurisdictions of the towns of Toledo, Minglanilla, Talisay, and El Pardo, at which point stands monument No. 4, one of the northern monuments of the property previously described. On the north it is bounded by said point common to said municipal jurisdictions—that is to say, by the lands of the towns of Toledo, Talisay, and El Pardo. This boundary is fixed by the said monument No. 4. On the west it is bounded by a broken line, which runs from said monument to the summits of Mount Lubas and Mount Calabasan to a point where the stream of Jagucayan joins the river Ynayangan; the three monuments placed at the above-mentioned points are related between themselves and with all the previous and following ones. Thence the property is bounded by the river Ynayangan to the point of its discharge into the ocean. On the left bank of the river monuments have been erected at the principal bends in the stream with the three previously described; ten monuments in all on this line. This line in its entirety runs through the lands within the municipal jurisdiction of Minglanilla. On the south it is bounded by the sea or beach."

The boundaries of this hacienda in full, comprising both parts which have been already described, were fixed by a decree of the director-general of civil administration of the Philippines (bureau of the interior), published in the Official Gazette of Manila October 2, 1890, as follows:

"*Eastern boundaries and monuments.*—The river Bulalacao from its opening into the sea to a curve near its source in the places called Cabagohan and Buat; on the right bank of the river seven monuments have been placed, the first in the opening and the seventh in the place where, as aforesaid, the river ceases to be a boundary. Thence a straight line which starts from the last monument above cited, passing over the summit of Mount Buat and a height near the Mananga River as far as the said river; this line is marked by monuments Nos. 8, 9, and 10. The river Mananga until a strong bend where it changes its course and

commences to serve as the northern boundary. The lands on the other side of this boundary belong to the jurisdiction of El Pardo.

"Northern monuments and boundaries.—The continuation of Mananga to its point of confluence with the Taub Creek; on this line two monuments, Nos. 1 and 2, have been erected, the first on the place where the river ceases to be a boundary on the east, and the other at the point of confluence stated. A broken line which goes from the last monument to the summit of Mount Mancayan and to the western base of Mount Latauan. These two last places are marked by monuments 3 and 4. The jurisdiction of El Pardo comprises the lands on the other side of this boundary.

"Western boundaries and monuments.—A broken line which goes from the last point named to the summits of Mounts Lubas and Calabasan and the confluence of the Jagucayan Creek with the Ynayanagan River; the three monuments placed in the above-named places are related to one another as also all the others. The river Ynayanagan to its opening into the sea; on its left bank there have been placed monuments at the two most remarkable points of inflexion of the river course, making with the three already described a total of ten monuments along this boundary. This line traverses in its entirety lands of the municipal jurisdiction of Minglanilla.

"Southern boundary and monuments.—The ocean."

This description agrees with a map which has been shown by the vending company, signed by the chief engineer of the forestry department and dated June 2, 1890. It is stated in this map that it is an exact copy of the one formed at the time of the survey and monumenting above referred to.

History.—It does not appear from the deeds at our disposal in what manner or by what title the Augustinian friars acquired this estate; but it appears from a certified copy issued on December 11, 1738, by Don Juan de Monroy, clerk at chambers of the royal audiencia of Manila, that in the proceedings instituted by the community of natives of the town of San Nicolas of Cebu *versus* The Convent of the Holy Infant of the Shod Augustinian Friars in said city of Cebu, regarding the lands by it possessed in the places called Caripata, Manangas, Cabagohan, Dongol (or Donlog), Tarisay, Tanawan, and Bulalacao. The royal audiencia, in a judgment dated the 22d of May, 1738, which was confirmed by an order dated the 20th of October of the same year, decided that said lands belonged to the Convent of the Holy Infant in the city of Cebu. On the strength of these decisions, and at the request of Father Juan de Albarran, inspector of the province of the Holy Name of Jesus of the Augustinian Fathers, Gen. Don Martin de Castañares, governor and chief justice of the province of Cebu and others, acting in his judicial capacity, after notice to the community of the town of San Nicolas of Cebu, and that of Toloyan as adjoining owners, ordered that the boundaries of said lands of Caripata, Manangas, Cabagohan, Donlog, Tarisay, Tanawan, and Bulalacao be determined. On May 14, 1739, after the parties had been notified, and the presence of the governors, officials, and other functionaries of the two towns above named, the boundaries of said lands were determined, and the said father inspector was placed again in the possession of them as representative of the convent of Cebu of the Augustinian Fathers.

These proceedings appear in a certified copy of the record issued by the said General Castañares, as judge, on May 17, 1739, which said certified copy was presented when the estate was registered. It is a fact worthy of mention that the principal boundaries of this estate, as fixed by the decree of the director-general of civil administration of the Philippines, published in the Gazette mentioned at the beginning of this report, agree in the main with the boundaries mentioned in the record of the possessory proceedings which we have just cited, said boundaries being the sea and various rivers whose ancient names continue to be the same, although the bearings set forth in the said possessory proceedings are wrong.

By a deed dated October 31, 1897, in which this estate is first described in its entirety, and afterwards as divided into two parts, one within the municipal jurisdiction of Talisay and the other within that of Minglanilla, this property was mortgaged to Don Otto Koch y Melladew, which said mortgage was paid off and canceled by a deed dated May 8, 1900. These separate descriptions give the area of the whole estate as 7,454 hectares 60 ares.

The estate as described in its entirety was sold by the Augustinian corporation, with the proviso of repurchase within one year, to Don Juan Castro y Martin, by deed dated September 21, 1899; and on the 5th of March of the year following the corporation repurchased the property, a certified copy of which transaction appears in the title documents. After this repurchasing the estate, the corporation conveyed the same to the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar. The details of the conveyance, consideration, etc., appear in the history of the hacienda of Banilad or Talamban.

Opinion as to the titles.—No break appears in the chain of title, which seems to be perfect. The fee was first recorded in favor of the Augustinian friars, and finally in favor of the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar, as appears from a certificate issued by the registrar of property of Cebu, although no note of recordation appears on the deeds themselves, excepting the certified copy of the proceedings had in the royal audiencia of Manila, and of the record of survey and of the possessory proceedings above mentioned.

Nevertheless, in view of the fact that the residents of the two towns wherein is located this estate have filed a protest against the legality of the title presented by the Augustinian corporation, and in view of the further and significant fact that the government engineers failed to find even a trace of the monuments officially erected on this estate in 1840, the subscribing attorneys are of the opinion that the government should take the precaution of insisting that a duly appointed representative of the Augustinian corporation together with the vending company guarantee the sale and the title from all litigation or opposition upon registering the estate pursuant to the new property registration law (Act No. 496 of the Commission).

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series B.—Report No. 6.)

HACIENDA OF TALÁ.

(Township of Novaliches, province of Rizal.)

Description.—This hacienda is part of the hacienda formerly known as San Juan de Buenavista, which by notarial act dated March 3, 1891, and another dated July 6, 1891, was considered as divided into three parts, owing to the fact that part of it, that known as the hacienda of Talá, was situated in the township of Novaliches of the old province of Manila, now province of Rizal, and the other, that is the hacienda of Malinta, in the township of Polo, province of Bulacan. The third part of the hacienda was a piece of land which is now attached to the hacienda of Malinta, and which, although it is situated within the municipal jurisdiction of the town of Polo, is separated from the hacienda in question by the Meynilo River. The description of the hacienda of Talá is as follows:

Hacienda of Talá, within the municipal jurisdiction of the township of Novaliches, province of Rizal, has an area of 900 quíñones, and 75 brazas, equivalent to 5,184 hectares and 30 ares, approximately. It is bounded on the north by the principal river of Marilao and the fields of José Sagila (this piece of land is within the boundaries of the hacienda of Talá, as appears from the boundary monuments of Sagila's lands); on the south by the Tuliajan River and the hacienda Piedad, formerly the property of the Augustinian friars; on the west by the hacienda of Malinta, the property of the Augustinian friars; on the east by the hacienda of Payatas, the property of Don José Martínez de Cañas.

The total description of the haciendas of Talá and Malinta, including the separate piece of land referred to, when the three properties formed a whole, was as follows:

"The hacienda styled 'San Juan de Buenavista,' or 'Malinta and Talá,' situated within the municipal jurisdiction of the townships of Polo and Novaliches, of the province of Bulacan and Manila, respectively. The entire estate has an area of 1,494 quíñones, 4 loanes, and 75 brazas, equivalent to 8,605 hectares and 50 ares, approximately. It is bounded on the north by the principal river of the town of Marilao and by the fields of José Sagila, this piece of land being within the boundaries of this hacienda, as shown by the boundary monuments of Señor Sagila's lands; on the south by the principal river of Tinajeros, which constitutes the dividing line between this hacienda and the hacienda belonging to Messrs. Tuason; on the east by the hacienda of Payatas, the property of José Martínez Cañas, and the hacienda of Piedad, the property of the Augustinians; on the west by lands belonging to the Dominican Fathers, and the Meynilo River of the township of Polo."

A plan made in 1828 by order of the royal audiencia and authenticated on January 27, 1821, by Tomás López de Lois, clerk of the said audiencia, has been presented. This plan agrees to a certain point with the above description as to the area and boundaries. The anomaly found in the said description with reference to the lands of Señor Sagila, is explained and elucidated by the said plan according to which the land is within the natural boundary, that is, the Marilao River, but without the boundary of the hacienda, according to the monuments surrounding it. This anomaly may be due to a mistake in copying.

History.—Gen. Miguel Martínez, as the representative of his wife, Doña María Padilla, was in possession of a stock range (estancia de ganado mayor) in the township of Meynilo, known by the name of San Juan de Buenavista. This property had been purchased by Doña María Padilla from Sergt. Maj. Pedro Lozano, who in turn had purchased it from Gen. Andres López de Ausaldegui. It appears from a judgment rendered by Judge Juan de Ozaeta y Oro, which will be referred to hereafter, that this estancia consisted of several pieces of land which had been ceded as grants by the governor-general of the Philippines, Gomez Perez Dasmariñas, between the years 1592 and 1594.

On the occasion of the examination of lands and estancias in these islands, conducted by Judge Juan de Sierra y Osorio, a special judge appointed to determine what was due His Majesty the King of Spain by reason of the purchase and composition of lands, an

attorney in fact of Gen. Miguel Martinez presented to the said judge the title deeds to this estancia of San Juan de Buenavista for his information and action. By an order dated March 17, 1699, it was directed that notice be served upon the owners of lands adjacent to the townships of Polo and Meycauayan and of the hamlet of Catangalan before proceeding to the survey of the said estancia. Notice having been accordingly served as directed, and after an inquiry concerning the lands composing the said estancia, a survey was made of it (March 21, 1699) beginning at the farmhouse at Lambacol. It was found that it contained 4 stock ranges for horned cattle (*estancia de ganado mayor*), 3 horse pastures (*caballerias*), and 19,564 brazas. In addition to this the old tubiganes added 364,910 brazas to the estancia, making a total of 36 quífonos, 4 balitas, 9 loanes, and 10 brazas. By order of April 5, 1699, it was directed that the boundary lines of the estancia be marked by monuments, and for this purpose the places whereon said monuments were to be erected were designated. By an order dated May 25, of the same year, Judge Juan de Ozaeta y Oro approved the survey and declared the estancia in question with the area above indicated to be the property of Doña Maria Padilla, and because Gen. Miguel Martinez, the husband of the said owner, had donated to His Majesty the sum of 50 pesos it was declared in the order above mentioned that the claims of His Majesty were satisfied. And for the sake of further assurance the judge, in the King's name, approved the grants of the lands composing the said estancia and declared any defects which there might have been in the purchase or grants of the said lands to be cured.

Some time afterwards, in the proceedings had on occasion of the bankruptcy of Gen. Miguel Martinez, by a judgment of August 31, 1714, the estancia of San Juan de Buenavista was awarded to his creditors in payment of their claims, to be divided among them in proportion to their respective credits. The corporation of Augustinian Fathers of the Philippines then purchased the claims of the said creditors, and consequently the lands which had been awarded to them, the unity of the estate of San Juan de Buenavista being thus preserved. By a judicial order of April 9, 1726, the sale of these credits was approved, and it was directed that the Augustinian Fathers be put in possession of the lands and that the boundaries be marked by monuments, the court reserving its decision as to what should be done with respect to 3 quífonos of land which had been awarded to one of the creditors by the name of Rodriguez, the purpose being to avoid the segregation of this portion of the land. The Augustinian corporation was also required by that order to pay the reasonable value of 8 caballerias and 13,834 brazas of land pertaining to the estate which had not been turned over to the creditors of the bankruptcy, and the procurator of the corporation expressed his willingness to accept this obligation in the record of service upon him of notice of the decision referred to.

The natives of the town of Meycauayan having encroached upon the hacienda of San Juan de Buenavista, and having destroyed the monuments of that part thereof which borders upon the lands which belonged to them, the community of Augustinian Fathers started suit against them. The defendants in their pleadings alleged that they had been ousted from lands at Sayasaya, Tubog, Dilain, Calipayan, Santa Rosa, and Tibagan. In this litigation, at the instance of His Majesty's counsel and in conformity with the prayer of the Augustinian Fathers, it was determined by the royal audiencia or supreme court of these islands, by judgment of February 21, 1733, that Capt. Juan Bautista de Uriarte, acting as special judge, should make an ocular inspection of the hacienda of San Juan de Buenavista, and survey it, after notice to the adjoining owners, and designate its boundaries in accordance with the measurements made by order of Don Juan de Ozaeta y Oro and the documents exhibited by the parties.

Accordingly, after the usual formalities had been complied with, the survey commenced March 16, 1733, beginning at the farmhouse. After the survey was completed the royal audiencia or supreme court, by judgment dated February 13, 1734, approved the survey, which agreed with that made by Don Juan de Ozaeta y Oro, and declared the lands comprised within that survey to be the property of the Augustinian Fathers of these islands, and directed that monuments be erected to mark the boundaries. For this purpose the same officer, Capt. Juan Bautista de Uriarte, was commissioned, and he, acting upon this authority, after notice to the adjoining owners, designated the places upon which the monuments were to be erected, up to and including a place called Santiago, where at the request of the procurator of the Augustinian Fathers the erection of monuments was suspended, upon the ground that it was unnecessary to erect others, as no claims had been advanced to the remaining lands, which furthermore were clearly identified by crosses and distances described in the written record of the survey. After this an examination was made of the monuments which were already erected on the lands under irrigation and other lands, and they were found to be correct.

By deed of May 2, 1753, the Augustinian Fathers purchased from the College of San Ignacio 7 quífonos of land within the township of Polo and 19 quífonos of land at Tipandac, of the township of Meycauayan. The College of San Ignacio, of the Order of Jesuits, had been in possession of these lands since the year 1699. Finally the procurator-general of

the Augustinian Fathers presented a complaint to Don Pedro Calderon Enriquez, special judge of land titles, stating that when the boundaries of the Payatas public lands were designated certain lands belonging to the hacienda of San Juan de Buenavista, which at that time was also known as the hacienda of Malinta, had been included therein, and therefore he presented certified copies of the record of the service and erection of monuments made in the years 1733 and 1699, and prayed that an examination be made of the monuments and boundaries of the said estate and that the boundaries designated by order of the royal audiencia or supreme court be respected. An examination having been made in compliance with this petition, after service of notice upon the Dominican Fathers, the College of San Ignacio, the gobernadorcillos, and head men of the townships of Polo, Meycauayan, and San Jos^e, Judge Calderon Enriquez, on February 12, 1754, rendered a decision in which he declared that the title of the Augustinian Fathers to the lands of the said estate possessed by them within the boundaries and monuments fixed by order of the royal audiencia or supreme court in 1733, in accordance with the survey of 1699, was good and valid.

As a result of this last examination it was discovered that by an error some of the land belonging to the Malinta estate had some eight years before been declared to be public lands, and in compensation for the use of these lands by the government the judge, at the request of the procurator of the Augustinian Fathers, by order of May 7, 1754, granted to that corporation a piece of land adjacent to the Malinta estate.

Subsequently, in 1829, another survey of the Malinta estate was made on occasion of an attempted trespass by certain inhabitants of the town of Meycauayan. This survey was commenced February 11, 1829, and was made in the presence of the gobernadorcillos and head men of the towns of Polo, Meycauayan, San Jos^e Marilao and San Mateo. April 11, 1829, it was ordered that the boundary monuments be examined, and that such of them as had been destroyed be rebuilt. The Augustinian corporation was given formal possession of the estate, and by order of June 2, 1829, the survey and examination so made were approved, and it was declared that the lands surveyed and included within the boundary limits were the property of the Augustinian Fathers, and were in their possession.

The facts related up to this point appear from two certified copies of original documents, the first issued on January 31, 1755, by the notary public, Pedro Olaste, and the second on January 30, 1830, by the notary public, Tomás Lopez. Both these documents are recorded in the register of property.

Finally, by deed dated February 7, 1893, executed in Madrid, the Augustinian corporation conveyed this hacienda to the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar. The deed to the Compañía Agrícola is recorded; the identification satisfactory.

Opinion as to the title.—The mere perusal of the history of this estate is sufficient to show that there can be no doubt whatever as to the title of the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar to this property. We consider the deeds to be satisfactory. It is true that there are two slight defects observable therein, owing to the fact that it does not appear affirmatively that the Augustinian Fathers finally acquired the 3 quilones of land for which they undertook to pay Don Nicolas Rodriguez, or whether they paid for the 8 caballerias and 13,834 brazas of land referred to in the history, and which made up the old estate of San Juan de Buenavista, but these facts relate to so remote a period (1724) that the statute of limitations has long ago cured any defect which there may at one time have been in the titles on this account.

The undersigned attorneys are therefore of opinion that the government may execute the deed of purchase under the terms and price previously stipulated in the preliminary agreement of December 22, 1903.

Your excellency will of course decide what may be just and proper.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series B.—Report No. 7.)

HACIENDA DE MALINTA.

(In the town of Polo, province of Bulacan, P. I.)

Description.—This hacienda, like the hacienda of Tala, forms part of the hacienda formerly known as San Juan de Buenavista, which was composed of these two haciendas, together with another separate piece of land. The division of the old hacienda into three parts was due to the fact that the two large portions thereof were situated in two different townships, and that the separate lot of land, which likewise belonged to the estate, was separated from the rest of it by a river. The separate lot was subsequently attached to the hacienda of Malinta, now under consideration.

The description of this hacienda of Malinta is as follows:

"Hacienda of Malinta, formerly a part of that of San Juan de Buenavista, situated within the jurisdiction of the town of Polo in the province of Bulacan. It measures 594 quíñones and 4 loanes, equivalent to 3,424 hectares and 70 ares approximately; it borders on the north on the principal river of Meycauayan and lands of the same town; on the south by the river of Tinajeros; on the east by the two estates called Talá and Piedad, the property of the Augustinian friars, formerly, and at present of the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar, and on the west with lands owned by the Dominican Fathers and the river of Meysilo. As a part belonging to said estate there exists on the other side of the river Meysilo a piece of land in the place called Palasan, within the jurisdiction of the said town of Polo, which said land measures 5 quíñones and 6 balitas, which are equivalent to 13 hectares and 92 ares approximately; it is bounded on the north by the lands of Don Marcelino Capalad and Don Santos de Castro; on the south by lands of Don Teodoro Capiral and Doña Juana Vicencio; on the east by the Polo River, called Meysilo, and on the west by lands of Don Luciano Augustinez, Don Mateo Santiago, and Don Crisanto C. Francisco."

The old and authenticated plan we referred to in our report of the Talá estate agrees in the main with the above description, except as to the piece of land on the farther side of the Meysilo River which is not included in the said plan.

History.—The old estate of San Juan de Buenavista, of which this estate of Malinta used to be a part, as we have stated, has a very ancient and complete history; it commences in the years when these islands were ruled by Gen. D. Gomez Perez Dasmarinas. This governor made a grant to several individuals of various lands which were grouped together, until later they formed one estancia of lands called San Juan de Buenavista. One of the possessors of this estancia was Gen. Miguel Martinez, husband of Doña Maria Padilla. In his days the estate was surveyed and monumented, and those proceedings were approved by an order issued on May 25, 1699, by Don Ozaeta y Oro, a special judge of land adjustments and pardons. In 1734, 1754, and 1829, the survey and the placing of metes and bounds as aforesaid were revised and the proceedings therefor always terminated with orders approving them and declaring the title and possession of said estancia of San Juan de Buenavista to be in favor of the community of the Augustinian friars, which had acquired same by purchase in fractions during the bankruptcy proceedings instituted against the above-named Gen. Don Miguel Martinez. The history of this estate is more extensively treated in our Talá report. It is to be noted that by deed No. 55, dated February 7, 1893, the Augustinian corporation conveyed this estate to the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar, said deed having been recorded in the register, the identification satisfactory.

Opinion as to the titles.—As we stated in our Talá report, the title to this estate leaves nothing to be desired, notwithstanding certain defects already pointed out in said report, which, though they might have been important at one time, at present mean nothing, owing to the fact that over a century has passed, a period of time during which any defect in the title to the property is cured by the statute of limitations.

For this reason the subscribing attorneys make the same recommendation as in the case of the Talá estate, to wit: that the government may acquire this estate from the vending company for the price and under the terms as stipulated in the preliminary agreement of December 22, 1903.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series B.—Report No. 8.)

DAMPOL ESTATE.

(Town of Quingua, Bulacan, P. I.)

Description.—This estate is situated within the municipality of Quingua, Bulacan Province, and has an area of 134 quíñones, 7 balitas, 9 loanes and 53 brazas, or 777 hectares and 50 ares, more or less. The boundary lines are: North, the main Quingua River; south, the lands of the confraternity of the church of the town of Santa Isabel; east, the said Quingua River; and west, the lands of Hilario del Rosario and Romualdo Garcia.

The title record shows an expert's certificate, under date of August 3, 1805, of an examination of monuments, survey and valuation of this estate, wherein same is given an area of 227 quíñones, 1 balita, 9 loanes, and 2½ brazas, which, it will be seen, is greater than the areas stated in the previous description appearing in the register and in the preliminary contract.

The title is accompanied by a plat showing the subdivisions in detail made by Surveyor Guillermo Zarco and bearing the date of June 30, 1880. This plat shows the northern boundary of the description clearly, and the southern but partially. As to the other boundaries nothing can be made out from this plat, in view of the fact that it shows neither the monuments nor the names of the owners of the adjoining lands.

History.—It must be first remarked that, according to a note inserted in the documents, the title deeds of this estate consist of three volumes, of which we have only one, no others having been submitted to us.

This estate of Dampol (in whose old description is included, as part thereof, the estate of Matamó) and that of San Marcos, were adjudged by the court to José Memije and Ygnacio Perez de Tagle, who took possession on March 31, 1808, after duly examining the monuments and survey of the said estates, and after summoning the adjoining landowners.

Although there is no record of the title or of the successive transfers of these estates, the latter appear subsequently to have belonged to the estate of the deceased, Doña Micaela Perez de Tagle, and to have been sold at public auction by the alcalde mayor of Binondo to Doña Vicenta Garcia, under date of August 14, 1820. This lady took judicial possession of Dampol on September 23, 1820.

Later, under certain ordinary attachment proceedings had in the court of 2^a Sección of Manila against the said Doña Vicenta Garcia, the estate of Dampol (with that of Matamó) and San Marcos, together with a lot called Castuli, were put up at auction and sold to the Rev. F. Gregorio Rodriguez, procurator-general of the order of the Augustinians of these islands, in the sum of 26,000 pesos, on January 17, 1834. The said auction sale was approved, the head men of the towns of Calumpit, Quingua, San Isidro, and Malolos were cited, together with the adjoining landowners, and judicial possession of the said estates was given to the Augustinian Fathers on March 20, 1834, and the corresponding deed of the judicial sale was executed on May 18, 1838.

In 1835 some monuments of these estates were reconstructed with the intervention of the petty governor (gobernadorcillo) and of some of the past captains of the towns of Quingua and Calumpit.

The above facts appear in a certificate taken from various others by Notary Clemente Cobarrubias, and executed in Manila June 15, 1838, before witnesses for data and corrections mentioned therein. This was done in compliance with the order of March 23, 1838, entered in the ordinary court of 2^a Sección of this capital at the request of the Rev. F. Celestino Mayordomo, procurator-general of the Augustinian order. This certificate is registered in the office of the property registrar for the province of Bulacan, under a notarial deed of March 3, 1891, wherein the estates of Dampol, Matamó, which was formerly a part of Dampol, and San Marcos are described separately. This description is the same as that given at the beginning of this report.

These three estates, as others of the property of the Augustinian order, were sold to the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar under deed executed in Madrid March 6, 1899, which was authenticated and recorded in the property register of the province of Bulacan.

Opinion as to the titles.—With the exception of solving the continuity of the owners of these estates, to wit, Jose Memije and Ygnacio Perez de Tagle on one hand, and Doña Micaela Perez de Tagle on the other, it does not appear how the latter came to own them—we find nothing worthy of notice and we deem the break of no importance, in view of the fact that from the purchase and possession of the said estates by Doña Vicenta Garcia, the immediate owner after Doña Micaela Perez de Tagle, in 1820, to the present date, more than eighty years have elapsed, a period of time more than sufficient to cure any flaw that might exist in the title to the said estates under the statute of limitation. In our opinion the titles are valid.

On the other hand, the government engineers have easily identified the property by reference to the description and to the genuine monuments found on the field. The only difference found is in the area, which proves to be 33 hectares 81 ares 46 centiares less than that given in the preliminary contract of December 22, 1903.

The subscribing attorneys are of the opinion that the government may safely acquire this property, subject only to the reduction in the stipulated price for the shortage found in the area, a reduction which should be made pursuant to the rules set forth in the said preliminary contract.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series B.—Report No. 9.)

SAN MARCOS ESTATE.

(Town of Calumpit, Bulacan Province, P. I.)

Description.—This estate is situated in the place called San Marcos, municipality of Calumpit, and has an area of 13 quifones, 3 balitas, 8 loanes, and 69 brazas, or 37 hectares, more or less. Its boundary lines are: North, the lands of Guillermo Cristódomo; south, the Bajao estero, which rises or comes from the main stream of the town of Calumpit; east, the Apulid Crcek; and west, the said Bajao estero.

History.—All that we have said in the report of the Dampol estate is equally applicable to this estate of San Marcos, as the titles to properties are included in the same documents.

Opinion as to the title.—The opinion we expressed in the report on the Dampol estate applies likewise to the San Marcos, with the only exception that there is no deduction to make in the consideration for this estate, in view of the fact that the government survey shows that it has a greater area than that given to it in the preliminary agreement of December 22, 1903.

The identification is easy, owing to the preservation of the major part of the monuments. The Government may, therefore, acquire the property without any reservation.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series B.—Report No. 10.)

ESTATE OF MATAMÓ.

(Town of Quingua, Bulacan, P. I.)

Description.—This estate is located in the place called Metamó, barrio of Tabang, municipality of Quingua, and has an area of 1 quinón, 7 balitas, 6 loanes, and 64 brazas, or 4 hectares, 83 ares, and 90 centiares, more or less. The boundary lines are: North, the lands of Jacinto Casiano; south, the lands of the said Jacinto Casiano; east, the lands of Ysaac Buendia, and west, the main road of Quingua.

History.—All that has been said in the report on the estate of Dampol is equally applicable to the estate of Matamó, as both are covered by the same documents.

Opinion as to the title.—We refer to the opinion given in the report on the estate of San Marcos.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series B.—Report No. 11.)

MUNTINLUPA ESTATE.

(Town of same name, Rizal Province, P. I.)

Description.—This estate is located in the town of Muntinlupa, Rizal Province; is bounded north by the Maybuling River, south by the Dinagdaong River, east by the Laguna Bay, west by the Limbontimbon River, and contains 5,396 hectares and 61 ares. Such is the description of the estate made under notarial deed dated January 28, 1903, by the procurator-general of the Augustinian order, rectifying previous descriptions.

History.—Among the documents there is none establishing directly the title or form in which the Augustinian corporation of the Philippines acquired this estate, but there are two decrees setting forth their ownership and one of them mentions their title of ownership.

Juan de Ozaeta y Oro, formerly auditor of the supreme court and royal chancery of these islands, and then appointed by royal "cedula" special judge of land adjustments and pardons, directed his clerk together with the prosecuting attorney to inspect the lands of Muntinlupa, Mamancat, and Botin, belonging to the Convent of Our Lady of Guadalupe, of the Order of the Augustinian Fathers of the Philippines, for the purpose of ascertaining if the said lands were within the boundaries set forth in their deeds, or if any of the said lands were outside of said boundaries. The prosecuting attorney and the petty governors (gobernadorcillos) and head men of the towns of Parañaque and Taguig were cited to be present, and then the clerk of the court, Francisco Pujol, inspected and surveyed the said lands of Mamancat, Botin, and Muntinlupa. Under the last named were included those of Malosac, Alaban, Copan, Tatalon, and Maybuling-matanda. The boundaries of the Muntinlupa lands were then given as follows: To the north by the Maybuling River from its mouth on the Laguna de Bay to its junction with the Dahit River, this line dividing the Muntinlupa estate from the lands of the inhabitants of Hagonoy and Taguig; to the south by the Dinadabon Creek from its source to its discharge into the Laguna de Bay, this creek separated then the estate from the lands of San Isidro or Bayobay; to the east the boundary was stated to be the said Laguna de Bay; and to the west the estate was bounded by the lands of the natives of Parañaque; the dividing line, running north and south, was drawn from the junction of the said Dahit and Maybuling rivers, passing through the sitio of Pugat-luin, to the source of the Dinadabon Creek. The record of these proceedings included also the boundaries of the lands of Mamancat and Botin.

In view of the documents and papers relating to the lands in question the said special judge of land adjustments and pardons entered an order on June 5, 1699, adjudging to the sanctuary of Guadalupe the possession and ownership of the lands of Muntinlupa, which, he said, were sold in 1665 by some natives, after an investigation into the necessity and benefit of such sale and with the consent of the King's attorney and the permit of the court, to Antonio Quijano Bustamante, who bought them for the Augustinians and by them assigned to the sanctuary of Guadalupe. He did likewise declare as belonging to the said convent and sanctuary two other parcels of land—that is, those of Mamancat and Botin. A certified copy of said decree and of the record of the survey and setting of boundaries is recorded in the office of the Manila property registrar under notarial act of January 28, 1903, whence was taken the description given at the commencement of this report. This description, with some slight modifications, agrees with that contained in the aforesaid decree.

In a survey and setting of boundaries of the lands of the municipality of Parañaque some of the lands of this estate were erroneously included, a fact that occasioned a lawsuit instituted by the representative of the sanctuary of Guadalupe wherein the supreme court of these islands ruled on July 28, 1837, that the lands of Muntinlupa, Malosac, Alaban, Copan, Tatalon, and Maybuling-matanda belonged to the said sanctuary, and later commissioned the assistant alcalde mayor of Tondo to replace the sanctuary of Guadalupe in the possession of the said lands. Under this commission and in the presence of the petty governors (gobernadorcillos) and head men of the towns of Parañaque, Laspiñas, Taguig, and Muntinlupa, the representative of the sanctuary of Guadalupe, that of the estate of San Pedro de Tunasan, witnesses locally named by the parties, the surveyor, the commissioned judge, the clerk, and other assistants, this estate was measured and surveyed, starting from Maybuling-matanda. Everything went on smoothly till they reached the monument placed by Justice Mariano Cubells on the left bank of the Maybuling-matanda River. When the commission reached this spot, the people from Laspiñas and Parañaque protested against further proceedings, their contention being that the commission should go toward Dahit River, which is on the first hills opposite the Laguna and empties into the Alaban River, and stated that if the commission went forward they entered a formal protest against the validity of any and all proceedings had thereafter. The commissioner then suspended the survey, but after hearing the testimony of disinterested persons, overruled the objection and went on with the survey, and the people of Parañaque and Laspiñas reduced their protest to writing. Upon completion of operations, the sanctuary of Guadalupe of the Augustinian Fathers was given judicial possession of the lands of Muntinlupa on August 14, 1838, and the people of Parañaque and Laspiñas renewed their protest.

With this record and title deed the Augustinian corporation sold this estate to the "Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar" by deed dated in Madrid, March 6, 1899, authenticated and recorded in the property register.

Opinion as to the title.—In view of the fact that the natives of Parañaque and Laspiñas failed to apply to court in support of their claim as to the nullity of the survey made of this estate in 1838 for the purpose of rendering efficacious their protest, and especially in view of the fact that about sixty-six years, more or less, have elapsed since the Augustinian Fathers took judicial possession of this estate, we are of opinion that the title of the said religious corporation is indisputable and that the documents above referred to are valid and sufficient to establish said ownership.

The only disputable point here, and one which caused considerable trouble to the government engineers in the resurvey and identification of the estate, has been the errors in the description and area of the estate as contained in the notarial act of January 28, 1903, and approximately repeated in the preliminary agreement. This description supposed as the western boundary the Limbonlimbon River, which does not exist, and an area almost double the real one.

Fortunately, owing to the care with which the survey of 1838 was made and the finding of many of the monuments then erected by the government engineers to whom we had given a copy of that survey, it was possible for them to reconstruct the historical and legal truth and to fully identify the property.

The slight difference in the nomenclature of the Maybuli and Dinagdaon rivers, which are called Buly and Nagdabon, respectively, in the plan made by the government engineers, is a small matter. This is an error easily incurred either by the writer of the description or by the maker of the plan, the words being in a language foreign to both.

This being so, the subscribing attorneys are of opinion that the Government may without any objection purchase the property, provided a reduction be made in the stipulated price for the amount corresponding to the 2,570 hectares and 84 ares overestimated in the preliminary agreement, and provided this reduction be made pursuant to the rules set forth in the said agreement.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series B.—Report No. 12.)

HACIENDA DE BINAGBAG.

(Province of Bulacan, P. I.)

Description.—This hacienda, situated within the barrio of Binagbag, municipal jurisdiction of the town of Angat, province of Bulacan, consisting of the lands formerly known under the name of Quinapusan. The entire hacienda has an area of 105 quifiones, 2 balitas, 2 loanes, and 8 square brazas, equivalent to 290 hectares and 50 ares, approximately. It is bounded on the north by the hacienda of Buenavista, the property of the hospital of San Juan de Dios of Manila, the dividing line being the Mayboy Creek; on the south by half of the Culango Creek and lands belonging to Eleno Santiago and a piece of government land; on the east by one-half of the Putat Creek and lands of Hilario Briseño, Clemente del Rosario, Andres de los Santos, and Pedro de Dios; on the west by the Angat River.

History.—By deed dated January 31, 1641, Agustin Marido, Miguel Palmoan, Ysabel Batla, and Catalina Quirain sold to Catalina Landain the lands known as Quinapusan, within the municipal jurisdiction of the town of Santa Lucia of the province of Bulacan, which lands were acquired by the vendors by inheritance from their parents, grandparents, and ancestors.

The purchaser, Landain, or Landicho, by deed dated February 2, 1669, declared that the said lands were the property of the Augustinian Fathers, to whom belonged the money with which she paid the consideration for the sale to her.

Subsequently there was a litigation between the order of Augustinian friars and the order of Dominicans, the latter corporation claiming to be the owner of the said Quinapusan lands, and to have been in possession thereof for sixteen years by virtue, as alleged, of an exchange agreed upon between both corporations, the Augustinian corporation having exchanged the hacienda of Catalonan, in which the Quinapusan lands were included, for the estancia of San Juan del Monte, which the order of Dominicans in turn conveyed to the Augustinians. The Augustinians contended that the Quinapusan lands had not been included in the exchange, as they had never formed part of the Catalonan hacienda. Fortunately the Dominican corporation, desirous of constantly maintaining friendly relations with the Augustinians, ceded to the latter corporation the lands which were the object of the litigation, subject to the condition that the Augustinian corporation should waive all claims to the rents, issues, and profits received therefrom by the Dominicans. This proposition having been accepted by the Augustinians, the compromise between the parties was recorded in a public instrument which appears from a certified copy thereof, dated May 15, 1709.

March 5, 1746, Don Pedro Calderon Enriquez, special judge of land titles (*juez privativo de tierras y baldios*), by a final order of that date entered by virtue of an agreement made between the community of the township of Angat and the procurator of the convent of St. Paul of the Augustinian Fathers, declared that the true boundary between the Quinapusan lands belonging to the said Convent of St. Paul and the lands of the said town of Angat, was the principal stream of the river that flows there.

Finally, while Judge Calderon Enriquez, above referred to, was making an examination of the Pandi estate on the other side of the river fronting on the Quinapusan lands, the father procurator of the Augustinian friars requested the judge to make an examination of the Quinapusan lands and confirm the title thereto of the Convent of St. Paul of Manila of the Augustinian corporation. Accordingly, after notice to the adjoining owners, an examination was made of the said lands, and by a final order dated March 18, 1754, after an examination of the title deeds and documents presented by the applicant, the father procurator, among them two documents signed by the father procurator himself and by some of the natives of the town of Angat respectively, concerning a new agreement entered into for the purpose of fixing a certain boundary line between the Quinapusan lands and those of the town referred to, Judge Calderon Enriquez approved and confirmed the title to the said Quinapusan lands, as also the agreement above mentioned, and ordered "that the fixed boundary be a straight line drawn from the mouth of the Aa Creek to the mouth of the Manongnay Creek; thence along the banks of the said Manongnay Creek to the summit of Mount Putat and the source of the Meybuey Creek: thence down this stream to the point of its junction with the Angat or Quingua River; the Quinapusan lands being thus separated by the said boundaries from the lands belonging to the natives of Angat, and its dependency Santa Lucia, and by the said Meybuey Creek from the hacienda of Buenavista belonging to the province and hospital of San Juan de Dios." The area was found to be 53 quifiones, 2 balitas, 5 loanes, and 59 brazas, each braza being equivalent to 3 varas, less one eighth. All this appears from a copy of the original document issued on the 31st of January, 1755, by Don Pedro Olarte, the clerk of the said Judge Calderon Enriquez.

This certified copy, together with a notarial act dated March 3, 1891, containing a description of the Quinapusan lands, at that time denominated a hacienda, were recorded in the

register of property of Bulacan on the 18th of March, 1891. Finally, by public instrument numbered 674, executed in Manila the 20th of August, 1901, the Augustinian corporation conveyed to the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar*, among other properties, this hacienda of Binagbag, consisting of the Quinapusan lands. This conveyance to the *Compañía de Ultramar* was made as part of the consideration for certain other properties sold by that company to the Augustinian corporation, and the deed was recorded.

Opinion as to the title.—We consider the title to be satisfactory and entirely sufficient to establish the ownership of the estate in question by the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar* and its right to the possession thereof.

Accordingly and in view of the fact that the government engineers clearly identified the property by means of its natural boundaries, monuments, and data supplied by the modern and old descriptions which form part of the title documents, and in view of the further fact that no protest has been filed, as far as we know, by the landholders, nor any dispute has arisen with regard to the legitimacy of the title, the subscribing attorneys are of opinion that this government may carry into effect the preliminary agreement of the 22d of December last, execute the deed of absolute sale in its favor by the "*Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar*" and pay the stipulated price.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series B.—Report No. 13.)

HACIENDA DE PIEDAD.

(Rizal Province, P. I.)

Description.—This estate is located within the jurisdiction of the towns of Caloocan, Mariquina, and Novaliches, formerly of the province of Manila, and now in the province of Rizal. It has an area of 625 quifiones, 1 balita, 1 loán, and 75 square brazas, which are equivalent to 3,603 hectares, 78 ares, and 50 centares approximately. It is bounded on the north by the Tala estate, owned by the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar*; on the south by the estates of Santa Mesa and Mariquina, owned by Messrs. Tuason; on the east by the estate of Payatan, owned by Don José Martínez Cañas, and on the west by the estate of Malinta of the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar*, and the Santa Mesa estate of Messrs. Tuason.

The foregoing description is taken from the records of description dated March 16 and July 6, 1891, and executed by the syndic inspector-general of estate of the Augustinian friars in these islands.

A plan has been presented that was made on October 15, 1863, by Don Juan de Campos and that agrees in the main with this description and with that made in 1779 by Surveyor Don Ambrosio Brioso, hereinafter referred to.

History.—This estate in past times was owned by the college known as *Maximo de San Ignacio*, which belonged to the fathers of the Society of Jesus. A certified copy issued by the notary, Antonio Tepes y Arce, on the 6th day of February, 1709, of a document concerning the placing of monuments on the lands of the Table of the Holy Mercy (*Mesa de la Santa Misericordia*), wherein there appeared as boundaries certain lands of the said College of San Ignacio: an agreement executed by means of a public instrument on the 30th of January, 1691, by the procurator of the same college, and the procurator of the order of the Dominican friars regarding the acknowledgment of the boundaries and limits of the lands of the college of San Ignacio and those pertaining to the College of Santo Tomás de Aquino; three leases executed in the years 1686 and 1696, and other documents which will be enumerated later, prove, although it may be in an indirect manner, the title of the Jesuits to the Piedad lands. On the banishment of the members of the order from the Kingdom of Spain their real property was seized, amongst them the hacienda de Piedad. A municipal board called "of temporalities" was created for the management and sale of the property so seized, which board was under the orders of a committee of the audiencia, that is, the supreme court, denominated "real acuerdo extraordinario sobre temporalidades de la extinguida *Compañía de Jesus*" (special royal board in charge of temporalities of the late Society of Jesus).

Proceedings were then instituted for the sale of the estates of the society, and from the proceedings had regarding the Piedad estate, we find that the latter was composed primarily of 1 estancia and 2 caballerías of lands within the jurisdiction of Balicbale; another estancia and 2 caballerías of lands bordering on the township of Pasig along the river; 1 estancia and 2 caballerías called Savyo; part of the lands designated as the "sitios" of Escobar and other lands which bordered on Mariquina as well as Meynilo. It appeared likewise from the proceedings, that inasmuch as the Piedad estate was in the midst of the estates of Meyjaligue, Meynilo, Payatas, and Mariquina, all of them belonging to the said College *Maximo de San Ignacio*, nothing had been done to indicate the separation between these divers estates;

whereupon in accordance with the opinion of the fiscal, the real acuerdo extraordinario, by an order dated August 16, 1778, instructed the municipal board of temporalities to cause said estates to be measured and boundary marks placed on their limits, all of which was done, and later the hacienda de Piedad was advertised for sale at public auction after a survey and appraisal of the same had been effected. The certificate dated May 25, 1779, issued by the surveyor, Ambrosio Brioso, deserves special mention. It is stated in that document that the area of said estate is 6 cuantos, 241,465 brazas de ciudad of 3 varas less 1 ochava, which make up 1½ estancia, 16 caballerías for large cattle, 52 quifiones, 4 balitas, 9 loanes, and 56 brazas of arable land; and stating that the boundaries of said hacienda are the same which appear designated in the description thereof which appears at the beginning of this report, with the only difference that in the certificate of said surveyor there are cited certain rivers and streams which are not named in the later description.

As a result of the auction, Don Joaquin José Alonso de Tejada, acting fiscal of the roya audiencia of these islands, on December 2, 1795, executed the deed of sale of the hacienda de Piedad in favor of Don Pedro Galarraga, the highest bidder. This latter gentleman died, bearing the title of Marquis de Villamediana, and his daughters Doña Felipa and Doña Maria Luisa Galarraga, exercised the right of preemption of the said estate, which had been sold at auction to Don Manuel Cacho in the sale of the property, belonging to the estate of said marquis; the preferential right of the above-named daughters for the repurchase being declared by final judgment under date of December 17, 1810, rendered by the governor and captain-general of these islands, and by the judge-advocate-general, commissioned to that effect.

By a deed dated March 15, 1820, Doña Joaquina Gonzalez Calderon purchased the Piedad estate from the Marquis of Villamediana, who was the executor of the estate and guardian of the minor children of the late Don Matias Paez de Miranda and the executor of the estate of his late wife and guardian of her minor children. By deed dated January 29, 1833, Doña Josefa Madrigal, the only daughter and the sole heir of her late mother Doña Joaquina Gonzalez Calderon, sold the estate to the Augustinian friars in these islands, who took possession thereof on the 15th of February of the said year.

Finally, by deed No. 53, executed in Madrid, February 7, 1893, the religious corporation of the Augustinians conveyed the said estate to the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar, and later, on the 11th of May, 1901, another deed was executed rectifying the former, but only in the part concerning the consideration.

Opinion as to the titles.—With the exception of a certain difference which there appears to be between the old survey of this estate and the modern one, we consider that the deeds which we have examined are sufficient. The titles are good as against third persons from the date of the deed of sale to the Augustinian friars, which is the first document recorded in the registry of property, and until the last, that is to say, the deed to the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar.

As to the survey, any differences which there may be are unimportant, in our opinion, owing to the fact that the said estate having been sold to the Augustinian friars for a fixed consideration, and not at so much a meter, quifion or other unit, any deficiency or excess in the total measurement would have no effect upon the title to the property known as the hacienda de Piedad.

Besides, any doubt on this point can be easily settled by reference to the survey made on April 21, 1779, in the record of which appear the bearings and distances of 37 lines run on the estate, as may be seen on page 39 of the book entitled "Recaudos de Propiedad de la Hacienda de Piedad."

Adding to this the fact that the government engineers have recently been able to identify the property by the old monuments found thereon and by information picked up on the field, in connection with the further fact that we know of no protest having been presented against the legality of the title, the subscribing attorneys are of opinion that the government may acquire the property definitively without need of any special guarantee.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series B.—Report No. 14.)

HACIENDA DE YSABELA.

(Province of Isabela de Luzón, P. I.)

Description.—This estate, which is used in the cultivation of tobacco, is situated within the municipal jurisdiction of the towns of Reina Mercedes, Gamu, and Cauayan, Isabela Province, Island of Luzón. This estate is bounded on the north by a straight line 20 kilometers in length, which, starting from the left bank of the Macacunan Creek at the foot of

Mount Namanfui, running 60° to the east, across the creeks called Tumpao, Bugayon, Cauayan, Palutan, Carulay, Namatantan, and Bunnay; the adjacent property to the estate on this line is government land. On the east the estate is bounded by another straight line which, starting from the termination of the line previously described, running south crosses the Lamotungao and Bulang creeks, and crosses the river Magat 5 kilometers from the starting point, runs through Santor Forest, crosses the Macañao River and ends at the Malabulig estuary, 9 kilometers from the Magat River; the adjacent property on this line is government land, with the exception of one point where the line touches the boundary of the Villa Comillas estate, the property of Manuel Nieto. On the south the estate is bounded by the Malabulig Creek, the line running up the stream to its source; thence, on a course of 77° 30' to the west, the line runs 10,360 meters to the Magat River; this line crosses the Daganan Creek, Macañao River, and Balobao Creek. The western boundary is another straight line of 6 kilometers, which, starting from the termination of the line last described, on the right bank of the Magat River, runs to the north, crossing the Magat River; a creek which flows through an old channel of the Magat: the Malalinat creek; the Totao River, and the Macacunan Creek, on the left bank of which the line stops at the original starting point. The adjacent property along this line is government land.

History.—After the usual preliminary proceedings, the religious orders of the Philippine Islands, of which the corporation of Augustinians is one, obtained from the general government of Spain in these islands the provisional grant of lands for the establishment of farms, to be used in the production and cultivation of tobacco; the lands were accordingly surveyed and the land delivered to the said religious corporations in fee. This provisional grant was approved by the Spanish Government by means of a Royal order emanating from the office of the colonial secretary, which was communicated to the governor-general of these islands on the 25th of April, 1880, and notice thereof given to the father procurator of the Shod Augustinians on May 28, 1881. In this Royal order it was directed that the lands granted were to be surveyed, monuments erected, and that a plat thereof should be made by a qualified surveyor, and that as soon as the religious orders should commence the work of colonization and should fix the boundaries of the estates which were to constitute the farms, that the provisional concession should then be considered as final.

In compliance with this Royal order and at the instance of the Augustinian Fathers, his excellency, the governor-general, directed that the lands granted to the Augustinian friars be surveyed, and to that end the proper notice was published in the Official Gazette of Manila on the 4th day of October, 1892. In compliance with this order two officers of the forestry department surveyed the hacienda under consideration, defining its boundaries as expressed in the description of the estate at the beginning of this report. On March 20, 1893, the general government of the Philippines issued a decree approving the survey.

The Augustinian Fathers were already in possession of the hacienda de Isabela, and it appears from oral statements of several of the members of the order, which statements can be corroborated, if necessary, by oral evidence, that not only did they colonize this hacienda, but that they established a town there. This assertion is apparently corroborated by a petition presented by the Reverend Father Francisco de la Banda, the chaplain of the estate in question, and by a decree of the bishop of Vigan, in response thereto, dated August 21, 1896, in which the said chaplain was authorized to establish in the public oratory on the said estate, a baptismal font, and to administer on the said estate the other sacraments of the Catholic faith.

October 4, 1898, the Augustinian Fathers sold this estate, subject to a reservation of the right to repurchase within the period of one year, to Don Trinidad Jurado y Sarmiento, and on March 5, 1899, they repurchased the estate.

On the day following, to wit, the 6th of March, 1899, by a public instrument executed in Madrid, they made an absolute conveyance of this estate to the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar, the present owner thereof.

Opinion as to the title.—If the private information we have is true, as we believe it is, to the effect that the Augustinian Fathers colonized the hacienda in question (at the end of this report we shall propose a precautionary measure in this regard), it is unquestionable that they performed the condition imposed by the royal order above mentioned in order that the provisional grant of the land which constituted this estate might become final and unconditional, and therefore the ownership of the hacienda by the Augustinian corporation was unquestionable and consequently so are the rights of its successor, the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar, under the deed of sale executed in its favor. This deed is valid and enforceable, the estate being recorded in the register of property of the province of Isabela de Luzon in favor of the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar, the original record of the title having been made in favor of the Shod Augustinian friars.

The certified copy of the official plan of this estate made by the chief engineer of the forestry department during Spanish domination, Don Ramon Diaz, is as full to identify this estate, as it corroborates the title deed and the description we have given at the commencement of this report. The said plan agrees with this description except as to some

slight discrepancies in the spelling of the names of the Mamatatan, Lamotungao, and Malabulig creeks, which in the official plan are spelled Mamalatan, Lamotungan, and Malabilig, respectively, clerical errors of no importance.

As to the area of this estate we must state that same does not appear in the original title deeds. The area is only given in the recording of the estate made in the property register of Isabela Province on April 27, 1901, as 20,419 hectares, according to the plan of Ramon Diaz, above referred to. The preliminary agreement of the 22d of December last gives the same area, but the calculation recently made by the engineers to the civil commission from the same plan places the area at 19,891 hectares only: that is, 528 hectares less than at first supposed.

The subscribing attorneys, therefore, are of opinion that the government may purchase the hacienda of Isabela, subject to the conditions, first, that upon executing the deed of sale such sale be guaranteed to the vendee not only by the representative of the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar*, but also by a duly appointed representative of the Augustinian corporation of these islands, against any litigation or opposition raised hereafter, in accordance with the new law of registration of property, Act No. 496, United States Commission; second, that the amount corresponding to the shortage of 528 hectares, above referred to, be deducted from the original sale price of this estate, in accordance with the rules for reductions set forth in the said agreement.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

FOR DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER,
RAFAEL DEL PAN.

(Series B.—Report No. 15.)

Lands in Barihan, Pueblo of Barasoain; Daquila and Anibong y Calay-Layan, Pueblo of Santa Ysabel; Alan-Ilang, Malapad, and Recoleta Viejo y Nuevo, Pueblo of Guiguinto.

(Province of Bulacan, P. I.)

Description.—These six parcels of land composed the hacienda formerly called Alang-Ilang, or Guiguinto, the total area of which is 151 *quifiones*, 7 *loanes*, and 71 *brazas*. These parcels are described separately as follows:

I. One, at the sitio of Recoleta Viejo y Nuevo, within the municipal district of Guiguinto, has an area of 82 *quifiones*, 7 *balitas*, 8 *loanes*, and 17 *brazas*, equivalent to 228 hectares and 50 ares, approximately. It is bounded on the north by the property of Hermógenes Cruz; on the south by the property of the said Hermógenes Cruz and Doña Florentina Cruz; on the east by the property of Doña Alejandra Legaspi and Don Alejandro Puatu, and on the west by the Santa Rita estuary and the territory of the said Hermógenes Cruz.

II. Another, at the sitio of Alang-Ilang, within the municipal district of Guiguinto, has an area of 39 *quifiones*, 8 *balitas*, 5 *loanes*, and 14 *brazas*, equivalent to 110 hectares 4 ares, approximately. It is bounded on the north by lands belonging to the brotherhood of the Church of Guiguinto and the lands of Doña Engracia Cruz; on the south by lands belonging to Ruperto Rodriguez Veruz and Manuel Franco; on the east by the principal river of Guiguinto, and on the west by the Tabang estuary.

III. Another parcel, situated in Malapad, in the township of Guiguinto, has an area of 1 *quifion* and 6 *balitas*, equivalent to 4 hectares and 40 ares, approximately. It is bounded on the north by lands belonging to Raymundo de Castro and Jacinto Icasiano; on the south by lands of the said brotherhood, of the township of Guiguinto, and of Domingo Ramos; on the east by lands of the said Jacinto Icasiano and Doña Getulia Pitco. (The western boundary is not given.)

IV. Another parcel, at the sitio of Daquila, within the municipal district of the township of Santa Ysabel, formerly known as Malolos, has an area of 5 *quifiones*, 4 *balitas*, 9 *loanes*, and 72 *brazas*, equivalent to 15 hectares and 20 ares, approximately. It is bounded on the north by lands belonging to Raymundo de Castro; on the south by lands belonging to Gavino Tantoco; on the east by the lands of said Gavina Tantoco, and on the west by the estuary called Daquila and the lands of José Boydon.

V. Another parcel, situated at the sitios of Anibong and Calay-Layan, of the township of Santa Ysabel, has an area of 11 *quifiones*, 4 *balitas*, 7 *loanes*, and 78 *brazas*, equivalent to 31 hectares and 71 ares, approximately. It is bounded on the north by lands belonging to Antonio Chinong; on the south by lands belonging to the chapellany of the archbishopric of Manila; on the east by lands belonging to José Lago and Silvino Torralba, and on the west by lands belonging to Enrique Boydon and Maximo Hernandez.

VI. Another parcel, situated at the sitio of Barihan, within the township of Barasoain, formerly Malolos, has an area of 9 *quifiones*, 8 *balitas*, and 7 *loanes*, equivalent to 27 hectares and 28 ares, approximately. It is bounded on the north by lands belonging to Doña

Simona Laquindanum; on the south by the principal highway of the town of Barasoain or Quinga; on the east by lands belonging to the said Doña Simona Laquindanum, and on the west by lands belonging to Silvino Torralba.

History.—The convent of San Pablo of Manila, belonging to the order of Augustinian Fathers of the Philippines, was in possession as owner of certain lands in Cabahan, otherwise known by the name of Recoletos, Barihan, and Alang-Ilang, which lands were acquired by the convent as follows:

Thirty-nine quifiones, 3 balitas, 5 loanes, and 23 brazas of the Cabanuahan or Recoletos lands by purchase from the province of the Holy Name of Jesus of the Augustinian Fathers of the islands, as appears from a document executed July 8, 1727, before Enrico Fernando Gocus de Hermosilla, a notary public. This province had in turn acquired the land from Doña Martina Gomez, as the result of a judgment rendered against her by ordinary executive action for the capital and interest due upon a quit rent or "censo." Another parcel of 33 quifiones of the same Cabanuahan or Recoletos lands was purchased by the above-mentioned convent from Doña Martina Gomez by agreement of January 23, 1727. Another parcel of 32 quifiones, with an additional fraction of adjacent lands, was acquired by the convent of San Pablo by purchase from Doña Anatolia Gomez, daughter and executrix of Doña Martina Gomez, Pedro Lopez de Leon, as husband of Doña Cristina Gomez, and Doña Josefa and Doña Martina de Leon, her daughters, by instruments dated August 23, 1738, and February 4, 1739. Another parcel of 5 balitas was purchased by purchase, subject to the right of repurchase, from the prior of Guiginto. Another parcel of 5 balitas was purchased from the township of Guiginto. Another parcel of 5 balitas, together with a house, was purchased from said Doña Anatolia Gomez, May 13, 1742. Another parcel of 6 quifiones, 2 balitas, and 4½ loanes was purchased from the same Doña Anatolia, January 9, 1743.

Alang-Ilang: These lands were the property of the convent of San Pablo, to which they were sold by Clemente Anton Sangley, February 22, 1633, in the presence of Don Juan Gonzalez, a notary public. The Barihan lands were acquired by gift from Francisco Carrasco on April 19, 1742, the donation having been made before Baltazar Javier Sanchez de Cuenca, a notary public.

These lands of Cabanuahan, Alang-Ilang, and Barihan were examined by Don Pedro Calderon Henriquez, auditor of the royal audiencia of these islands and special judge of land grants and titles. He was accompanied by witnesses who pointed out the boundaries and monuments of each one of the said parcels. Notice of these proceedings having been given by service to the governors, and the principal citizens of the towns of Bulacan, Malolos, and Guiginto, as well as to other persons as abutting owners, the documents and papers presented by the convent of San Pablo having been examined, said judge, by order or decision of March 15, 1754, declared the titles to be good, and confirmed them, declaring the convent to be lawfully in possession as owner of the said lands. The lands were then described as above stated. The record contains a note to the effect that although the measurements at Cabanuahan did not reach the 105 quifiones, 8 balitas, 1 loan, and 61 brazas, which according to the map they apparently should have; that, on the other hand, the Alang-Ilang lands, which measure 49 quifiones, 6 balitas, 3 loanes, and 47 brazas, are more extensive than that which are shown upon the plan of these lands; and that this was due to the fact that no allowance had been made in the old titles for irregular tracts of land described in the old deeds as curves and indentures. No difference was found in the area of the Barihan lands, which was 10 quifiones, 7 balitas, and 7 loanes. All this appears from a certified copy issued January 31, 1755, by Don Pedro Olarte, the clerk of the court.

By a deed executed March 5, 1768, before Don Martin Domingo Zamudio, a notary public, Don Domingo Basoco donated to the province of the Holy Name of Jesus of the Augustinian Fathers 6 quifiones, 1 balita, 4 loanes, and 49 brazas of land at the sitio called Daquiling-tauo and Anibong, of the town of Malolos, province of Bulacan.

By another instrument dated October 8, 1746, and executed before Baltazar Javier Sanchez de Cuenca, a notary public, Gen. Martin de Castañares sold to the order of Augustinian Fathers three parcels of land situated at Daquiling-tauo, Calaylayan, and Anaguitling, they having a total area of 14 quifiones and 4 balitas. The first parcel measured 7 quifiones, 9 balitas, 4 loanes, and 14 brazas; the second, 4 quifiones, 7 balitas, and 8 brazas; and the third 17,000 brazas, equivalent to 1 quifion, 7 balitas. These lands had been acquired by General Castañares by purchase from Nicolas Robles, by a deed executed April 29, 1743; and he was given judicial possession thereof on June 5 of the same year. These lands of Daquiling-tauo, Calaylayan, and Anaguitling, at the instance of the representative of the Augustinian Fathers, and after service of a notice upon the governors and principal citizens of the towns of Malolos and Quinga, were made the object of an ocular inspection, as the proceeding was called at that time, by Señor Calderon Enriquez, judge of land grants and titles, who went personally upon the land for the purpose of examining the boundaries and monuments thereon, accompanied by the witnesses appointed for that purpose. March 18, 1754, the said judge made an order approving and confirming the titles by which the Au-

gustinian Fathers held the said lands. A certified transcript of this order and of the deeds and proceedings which referred to the three parcels of land in question as Daquiling-tauo, Calaylayan, and Anaguitling, which transcript was issued January 31, 1755, by the clerk of the court, Olarte, is not recorded in the register of property. The other transcript or certificate issued by the clerk, Olarte, above referred to and the deed of gift executed by Basoco are recorded, together with a notarial act descriptive of the six parcels of land of which the present hacienda of Guiguinto is composed. This act is dated 3, 1891, and the papers referred to are recorded in the register of property of the province of Bulacan.

The corporation of Augustinian Fathers sold this estate, subject to the right of repurchase, to Marcelino Bernardo y Redondo, by an instrument executed in Manila the 21st of September, 1898, before Agustin Maifas, a notary public. By a deed dated March 5, 1899, executed before Manuel de Bofarull, a notary public of Madrid, Spain, the order repurchased the hacienda from the said Señor Bernardo, availing itself of the right of redemption reserved, and on the following day, before the same notary public, sold it to the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar*. This last deed is recorded in the register.

Opinion as to the titles.—The titles in general are good, and the only question to be decided is that of identification of the lands to which reference is made in the titles under which the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar* holds them. This represents a matter of considerable difficulty. The deeds run back to the eighteenth century, and it is very improbable, if not impossible, that a description made at such a remote period should coincide with a modern description, especially as the description is not based upon natural boundaries. The difficulty is increased by the fact that there is no description, properly speaking, of these lands, with the exception of that contained in the notarial act of March 3, 1891, which is copied at the beginning of this report.

Nevertheless, by utilizing such data as appears scattered through the title deeds, and comparing them with those contained in the notarial act referred to, it appears immediately that the respective areas of the six parcels of land of which the hacienda is composed, according to the description made of it as a whole in the year 1891, are less than the areas given in the old documents. It is also to be observed that the parcel which is described in the act as situated at Malapad is not described in the old documents, while on the other hand, they refer to a parcel of land at Anaguitling which, unless it happens to be the same parcel referred to by the name of Malapad, does not correspond to any of the six parcels composing the hacienda. The contrary supposition appears to be confirmed by the fact that the lands called Malapad and those called Anaguitling, with the difference of an excess of six balitas in favor of the Malapad lands, almost coincide in area.

The only lands that could be identified, though not completely, by the old monuments and by the description of the boundary, were those of Recoleta and Alang-Ilang. The other four parcels could not be identified. The government engineers did find some of the old monuments of the Daquila lands, but to little avail.

For this reason we suggest that the Government purchase the two parcels of land called Recoleta and Alang-Ilang, provided that the deed of sale be executed by the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar* jointly with a representative of the Augustinian corporation, and both undertake to guarantee the sale. As to the other four parcels, to wit, Daquila, Malapad, Anibong, and Barihan, we suggest that the *Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar* record these four parcels of land in the new property register, and that the final contract of sale in favor of the Government be executed whenever that company obtains a title from the court of land registration; or else that the Government itself undertake to have the land recorded at the expense of the selling company, and that no payment of the purchase money be made until a favorable decision is obtained from the court upon such oral evidence as the vending company is able to produce in addition to the documentary proofs submitted, subject to the rescission of the sale if the above can not be accomplished.

Subject to the above-stated conditions only we are of opinion that it is prudent for the Government to acquire the six parcels of land covered by this report.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series C.—Report No. 16.)

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SIR: The subscribing attorneys commissioned by your excellency to examine and report upon the title deeds held and submitted by the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited) relative to the Imus estate in the province of Cavite, having complied with such commission after a very careful study of all the documents submitted, have now the honor to report to your excellency upon said titles.

For the sake of method and greater clearness this report is divided into three parts, whereof the first contains the description of the said estate, the second the history or record

of same, and the third our opinion as to the legality of the titles held by the said company, and as to the condition in which, according to said titles, that company is to comply with the preliminary agreement of the 22d of December last, whereby it was stipulated to sell the said estate to the government.

Description.—The most complete legal description of the Imus estate found in the documents to us submitted is as follows:

"Estate called 'San Juan de Imus,' comprising the estate known as 'San Nicolas,' formerly 'Santa Cruz,' situated in the town limits of Cavite Viejo, Imus, Bacoor, and Perez Dasmariñas. It consists of plow lands planted with rice and sugar cane, and is cut up into parcels of various dimensions and into plots planted with fruit trees. About one-half of this estate is irrigation land and the other half is dry and uncultivated. The water for irrigation purposes is drawn from the rivers that cross and surround the estate, the main ones being those known as San Pedro and San Agustin. There exists a system of dams for the better distribution, direction, and utilization of the water, consisting of the following: Miguel Santo, Pasong Castila, Casundit, Pasaan, San Agustin, Lucubhin, and Salitran, three dams in the bed of the Bucal River, Buluctot, Pasong Buaya, Embarcadero, Ligas, Molino, San Jos', Mancaan, and Julian. The principal buildings of this estate are all of masonry, to wit, the administration house situated in the town limits of Imus and composed of various outbuildings, granaries, and other premises, the San Nicolas house situated in the town limits of Bacoor, with granary and various outbuildings, and the Salitran house in the town limits of Perez Dasmariñas, with various outbuildings and orchards. The whole of the estate is monumented with masonry mounds. The boundary lines are: North, the town lands of Bacoor and Cavite Viejo; south, the town lands of Silan; east, the Ligas River, which rises in Bacotnabat, and divides this estate from the town of Laspiñas, part of the estate of the Augustinian corporation and the land belonging to Father Manuel Trias. The area of this estate is 1,976 quifiones, 12 balitas, 2 loanes, and 67 brazas, being equivalent to 5,536 hectares, 34 ares, and 8 centiares."

The above is the description of the Imus estate as recorded in the office of the property registrar of Cavite. This description was reproduced almost literally in two later deeds whereunder the property was transferred to the last and late owners thereof.

The only old description submitted to us and to which reference is made in this report differs from the above in the wording, but is sufficient to identify the property, especially by the well-defined monuments referred to therein.

History.—The selling company was unable to submit to us the original old title deeds of this property, alleging that they were in possession of the Unshod Augustinian or Recoleta corporation. The latter asserts that the papers in question were sent to Spain. The only document from which we can draw data for this report is the certificate issued September 8, 1892, by the Cavite property registrar of the entries extant in his office.

According to this certificate the estate originated in the grants or donations made at the beginning of the Spanish domination in these islands by three governors-general to various persons, to wit: One estancia de ganado mayor and 4 caballerías of land in Imus, granted December 18, 1590, to Diego Vazquez de Mercado by Gomez Perez Dasmariñas; another estancia (whether of "ganado mayor" or "ganado menor" not stated) and 2 caballerías of land in Bacoor and Binacayan, granted March 5, 1591, to Andres Conchela by the same governor; another estancia de ganado mayor in the limits of Parañaque granted to the Natives' Hospital of Manila by Santiago de Vera February 21, 1591; 2 parcels of land adjoining the above estancia granted to the same hospital by Luis Perez Dasmariñas August 26, 1594; another estancia de ganado mayor and 2 caballerías of land in Parañaque, granted to Antonio Canedo by the said Santiago de Vera February 3, 1590; another estancia of the same class and 4 caballerías of land in the sitio of Zingnes, granted to Capt. Luis Perez by Luis Perez Dasmariñas May 20, 1595.

To these grants of the total area of 5 estancias de ganado mayor (though doubtful as to one of them which might be of ganado menor), 12 caballerías, 2 parcels of nonspecified area, several lands were lately added which were acquired in the following manner: Five adjoining caballerías of land bordering upon the last-named estancia, sold by certain natives under date of July 18, 1631, by public document, to Juan Venegas, who sold them to Juan de Olea December 22, 1631; 1,000 ordinary brazas of land in Binacayan, sold by Capt. Gaspar Pizarro to Doña Maria de Roa December 8, 1645; one parcel of land 25 brazas wide by 100 long, bordering upon the river of Cavite Viejo, which the said Doña Maria Roa bought November 4, 1631, from Benito Landecho; and about 1,000 brazas of land bordering upon Bacoor, sold by Juan Sisi to Juan de Olea July 14, 1626.

The last buyer, Olea, gradually acquired all the above-mentioned parcels of land, and formed with them an estate which he called San Juan del Rio. This estate was soon inherited by his wife, Doña Maria de Roa, and later passed in inheritance to her daughter, Doña Micaela Lizarralde.

In 1635 this property was sold (reason not stated) at public auction for the sum of \$12,500 to Tomas Endaya, who on January 8, 1686, obtained the judicial possession of the property

and on November 5, 1686, executed a public instrument before Notary Public Francisco del Monte declaring that the estate in question was the exclusive property of the province of San Nicolas de Tolentino (of the Recoletos or Unshod Augustinian corporation) because he had acquired said estate with funds and in the name of the said corporation. From this instrument appears that the said estate has a lien of 6,875 pesos for chapellanies, which lien was acknowledged at the time of the execution of the said instrument by the authorized representative of the Recoleta corporation, Procurator-General Father Juan de San Antonio.

Two other parcels of land came later to make part of what is to-day the Imus estate. The first of these was the estancia of Bagongbay, granted September 23, 1583, to Doña Lucia Villescas by Diego de Ronquillo, governor of these islands. This estancia was inherited by Doña Magdalena Yllescas, whose testamentary executors sold at public auction June 4, 1645, to Doña Leocadia Yllescas in the sum of \$500. The latter lady sold the property to Juan Zulueta May 23, 1650, in the same sum, together with a redeemable lien of \$800 for the support of a chapellany. Finally, the estancia of Bagongbay was inherited by the widow of Zulueta, Doña Fabiana Mercado, who donated it to José Solís September 9, 1690, and this new proprietor sold it October 3, 1690, to the Recoleta corporation in the sum of \$1,500 with the \$800 lien to the account of the vendee. This lien was acknowledged by the representative of the said corporation, Provincial Father Juan de la Madre de Dios, who agreed to pay annually out of the income the sum of \$40 in common gold.

The second parcel of land added to the Imus estate consisted of an "estancia," which was first called Santa Cruz and then San Nicolas. This estancia was sold in 1596 by Alonso de Redenas to Diego Fernandez Victorio, who transferred it to Pedro de Zarate, who in turn sold it in 1642 to Doña Hipólita de Zarate. This lady under her will executed November 4, 1666, bequeathed the estate to the Order of San Nicolas de Tolentino with a proviso to the effect that three yearly high masses be celebrated and beef to the amount of 7 pesos be annually given to the Franciscan corporation of Manila, who on their part were to celebrate one high mass each year.

The above various parcels of plow and pasture lands constituted the original estate, which to-day appears as one undivided property under the name of "Imus estate."

In 1699 Juan Ozaeta y Oro, commissioner of pardons and land adjustments, in the discharge of his duty, conducted proceedings of comparison of the titles and area of the Imus estate, and on June 6, 1699, rendered a decision declaring the legitimacy of said titles and establishing the total area of the estate as 41,329,518 square brazas of 3 varas less one-eighth each—that is, 12 sitios de ganado mayor and 27 caballerías of land—and determined the boundaries of the estate as follows:

"Starting from the De Las Dos Bocas River, along and upstream the said river in the direction of Silan to the confluence of Banaba Creek, where a monument was erected. This spot is close to the place called Bayan, between the said confluence and the said Las Dos Bocas River, below the town of Silan and toward the estate; thence crossing the said Banaba Creek from west to east to the sitio of Adlas, where another monument has been placed; thence to the head or source of the San Pedro Tunasan River, called there Anagatli, where another monument has been erected; thence a short distance from the said river and monument, about 400 brazas, to an antipolo tree, which lies between the said source of the said San Pedro Tunasan River and the Imus River; thence down the said San Pedro Tunasan or Anagatli River to a point near the San Pedro cattle inclosure (potrerillo); thence to the Mahayhay River, which divides the said "potrerillo" from the estate formerly of Pamplona; thence along the said Mahayhay River in the direction of the said estate to a headland planted with lomboy trees. From the first of said lomboy trees on the bank of the said river the line follows, as the crow flies, to a point planted with wild palm trees, which point is called sitio of Tambuli; thence to the source of the Magdaon Creek, which separates the Muntinlupa lands from those of this estate; thence along the said Magdaon Creek to a point directly in front of the sources of the Bilimbing River; thence to the said source; thence along the said Bilimbing River to the summit of the Malosac Hill; thence to the sitio of Palo Alto; thence to the Habano Pass; thence to a lomboy tree planted on the Papaya Hill; thence to Pilon Hill; thence to the Cantero Pass; thence along the crown lands to the Maisapan Rock; thence across the Bagapequeña, Balucag, Lalaja grande, and Lalaja Hill, from northwest to southeast, to the Maypandayan Pass in the Caybiga Hill. All along the line across the said hills there are monuments placed there to separate this estate from the town lands of Parañaque; thence across the Maypandayan Creek along the Crown lands, leaving to the right the inclosed lands of the town of San Miguel, on the San Miguel or Tontan Hill (this town being under the protection of the governor-general who ordered the said inclosed lands and the said hills reserved for the said town), and along the said inclosure and the monuments placed on the outside thereof; thence the line turns to the right to the Balagbag Creek; thence downstream the said creek to a stone monument at the sitio of Suja and Candurivi; thence to another

monument placed near the Suja Creek close to a tall lomboy tree; thence to another monument on the bank of the Talango Creek; thence along the said creek to its confluence with the San Nicolas River; thence along the said river, downstream, to a point of junction with the Aniba Creek; thence upstream the said Aniba Creek to the Malamog estero, at the head whereof is another monument; thence to and across the Mambog estero to another monument close by the said Mambog estero; thence, from east to west, to another monument; thence in the same direction to a monument on the Imus River; thence along the said river, on the farther side of the house of the province, to a monument which is erected close to the salt ponds belonging to the said province of San Nicolas and the Imus River; thence in a straight line from west to east to another monument that marks the division point between the said salt ponds and the 25 *quilon*es that by order of the said governor were returned to the municipality of Bacoor; thence along the said Imus River, here called also Binacayan, upstream, to the Tinga Creek or estero; thence from east to west, to the mouth of the Todong River; thence along the said Todong River, upstream, from north to south, and then eastward to a monument which marks the division line between this estate and the 25 *quilon*es granted by the aforesaid governor to the town of Cavite el Viejo; thence from east to west in a straight line to a monument placed on the top of the Batongdalig Hill to separate the said 25 *quilon*es; thence from southeast to northwest to a point about 500 brazas; thence, as the crow flies, to the Togong Creek, the place where the adjustment was made of the block of 25 *quilon*es given to the town of Cavite el Viejo; thence in the same direction to a Balete tree near the Batongdalig Creek; thence in a westerly direction back to the Las Dos Bocas River, the starting point."

On May 5, 1793, the supreme court of Manila entered judgment in a suit brought by the natives of Silang against the Recoleta corporation over the ownership of the Sitios Tamajas, Ogayen, Alipas, and Malinta, adjudging to the said corporation all the parts that go to form this estate.

Pursuant to the decree of the director of civil administration in these islands dated May 24, 1886, a partial survey of the estate was made, including the towns of Silang, Cavite Province; San Pedro Tunasan, Laguna Province, and Las Piñas, Rizal Province, whereby the following facts were established:

"First. The monument situated on the bank of the Banaba Creek must be considered correctly placed where it is. The claim made by the inhabitants of Silang that the monument is placed 100 brazas nearer the San Agustin River must be disallowed. Second. The dividing line between the Imus estate and the said town shall hereafter be that marked by the monuments of Banaba or Malinta, another that shall be erected at 950 meters from the last of an angle of 258°, and that of the landing on the San Pedro River. Third. The dividing line between the Imus estate and San Pedro de Tunasan is the one running from the stone inclosure on the San Pedro River to the monument placed at the sitio of Bacot-na-batô, on the Majayjay Creek, following thence along the whole course of the said creek to the monument at the sitio of Tatin-na-manga, where the Imus and Muntinlupa estates touch, both estates belonging to the Recoleta corporation; and, fourth, from the preceding monument, and at the distance of 480 meters and at the angle of 313° 30', to the Limbon River, and for the distance of 174 meters beyond the line is the dividing line between this and the aforesaid Muntinlupa estate, and thereafter between this estate and the town limits of Las Piñas, Manila Province. Thence the line follows the Limbon River and divides the said town from the San Nicolas estate."

The modern description of this estate given at the beginning of this report was drawn up in a notarial instrument executed July 9, 1892, by the presiding administrator of the Imus estate, the Rev. Father Juan Herrero del Amor Hermoso, before Andres Dominguez Quintian, notary of Cavite.

After filing the said description and the documents in support of same, the property registrar of Cavite recorded the Imus estate in favor of the Recoleta corporation of the Philippines.

All that has so far been stated in this report appears, as already stated, in the certificate issued by the said registrar, but we have not at hand nor has the selling company supplied us, notwithstanding our repeated requests therefor, with any other documents whereby to settle the exactness of the history just given.

The remaining transfers of the property, two in number, until it came into the hands of the selling company, appear in two notarial copies which are valid and legal. These copies have been submitted to us.

From the first of these documents it appears that under deed executed in Madrid March 31, 1894, before Notary Public Manuel de Bofarull y de Palau, by the Rev. Father Toribio Minguella, the authorized representative, under power of attorney, of the Recoleta Corporation of the Philippines, the Imus estate was sold with all its belongings, together with the encumbrances or liens above referred to, to the Fomento de la Agricultura de Filipinas (Promotion of Agriculture in the Philippines), a corporation formed in Madrid February 15, 1894, with domicile in the Philippine Islands, and duly represented therein in accord-

ance with section 36 of its articles, by the persons who constituted the board of directors. The price paid for this estate was 4,000,000 pesetas.

From the second of the aforesaid documents it appears that under instrument executed March 17, 1900, before George Fredrick Warren, notary public, of London, the representative of the aforesaid corporation, the Fomento de la Agricultura de Filipinas, Pedro Mauricio Ruffey y Prieger sold to The British Manila Estates Company (Limited), the same Imus estate for £10,000 under a guarantee to the effect that the estate was free from all encumbrances, with the only exception of the perpetual charges.

In fine, to conclude this history, on the 22d of December last past an agreement was entered into by The British Manila Estates Company (Limited) with the insular government for the sale to the latter of the estate dealt with in the present report, with all its belongings, buildings, irrigation works, machinery, etc.—in a word, all that is on and belongs to the said estate, subject to the following conditions:

First. That the selling company shall satisfy the attorneys appointed by the government to examine the titles that same are good and merchantable, and to transfer the said property absolutely and in fee simple.

Second. That the selling company shall deliver to the government all the documents under its possession or under its control, to establish the legality of its rights of ownership to the property and of the rights of its predecessors, especially the Recoleta corporation.

Third. That the government shall pay to the selling corporation the sum of \$1,045,000, United States currency, subject to the proviso that if the area be found to be less or greater than that declared in the preliminary agreement—18,419 hectares 56 ares and 12 centiares—the stipulated price shall be reduced or increased as the case may be.

Fourth. That the government shall reimburse the selling company the sum of \$643.58 gold paid by the agent of the said company for the land tax.

This preliminary agreement was signed on the date it bears by Gov. W. H. Taft for the government and Mr. M. MacGregor for the selling company, by him represented under two powers of attorney which he submitted and are found to be defective. The first of these powers is defective inasmuch as it precisely fails to authorize him to sell (this power was executed June 7, 1902), and the second because it impliedly forbids him to put the deal through the manner agreed upon in the event that the area of the estate should prove different from that declared.

Opinion as to the titles.—From the facts recited in the above history of this estate, which we have done so minutiously, and from the extract of the preliminary agreement just given, it will be seen that the government must not perform its part of the agreement of the purchase of the Imus estate until the British Manila Estates Company (Limited) shall correct the flaws in the title deeds submitted and present a title agreeably to the terms stipulated in the said preliminary agreement, and until its representative in these islands shall show a power of attorney fully authorizing him to execute the deed of sale pursuant to the conditions previously stipulated.

The flaws above referred to are the four liens which, as aforesaid, exist on this property, to wit: That of \$6,875 for Chapellanias ("capillanias") served by the Dean and Cathedral of Manila; that of \$800, with \$40 annual interest; that of \$7, to be paid in kind (meat) to the Franciscan corporation, and that of the three high masses to be annually celebrated for the repose of the soul of Doña Hipolita de Zarate.

As a matter of fact, these charges or liens would not constitute a flaw in the title if it had not been stipulated that the estate was to be transferred to the government by the selling company free from all encumbrances and liens. It is, therefore, our opinion that the existence of such encumbrances renders the title held by The British Manila Estates Company (Limited) other than good and merchantable, absolute, and in fee simple.

With regard to the condition, also stipulated in the preliminary agreement, that the selling company must deliver the documents to prove the title under which its predecessors, particularly the Recoleta corporation, acquired this estate, we must say that the said company has failed and is unable for the present to comply with such condition.

In view of the general principles underlying the mortgage legislation still in force and introduced in these islands with the code that preceded the last, under which he who records his property in the registrar's office is the true owner of the property so recorded, and whereas the Recoleta corporation at the time of transferring by sale this estate to the corporation Fomento de la Agricultura de Filipinas did record its title, as we have already seen, and whereas the transfer to the said corporation and later to The British Manila Estates Company (Limited) was likewise recorded, it appears that the delivery of the original titles can not be insisted upon. In view of the fact, however, that the very contrary was clearly stipulated in the preliminary agreement of the 22d of December last past, we are of opinion that such delivery must be insisted upon, at least in the future.

With regard to the area of the property, we find that the very approximate figures arrived at by the surveys made in 1699 by the Filipino surveyor, Señor Villegas, and lately by

the American surveyors, based upon the ancient monuments found on the estate, are sufficient for the purpose of identifying same from the first of the present date.

In fine, with regard to the powers exhibited by Mr. M. MacGregor, it is our opinion that they are by no means sufficient, especially in view of the fact that the area of the property has been found to be somewhat less than that set forth in the preliminary agreement, to say nothing of the error as to the valuation of the estate.

It is, therefore, our opinion that the government should only purchase this estate after the vendor has shown that the encumbrances now existing upon the property have been extinguished, its representative has exhibited fresh and more ample powers, and after he has placed at the disposal of the government the original titles to this estate formerly held by the Recoleta corporation, or at least after the said Recoleta corporation, duly represented, agrees to concur at the final execution of the sale and to deliver to the government the said original titles within a reasonable period of time and undertakes also to warrant the sale without prejudice of the similar obligation, under which legally is the vendor, The British Manila Estates Company (Limited).

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series D.—Report No. 17.)

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SIR: The undersigned attorneys appointed by your excellency to examine and report upon the title deeds held by the Recoleta corporation, or the Corporation of Unshod Agustínians of the Philippines, and establishing their ownership and possession of the San José estate, Mindoro Island, have finished their task and have the honor to report the result of their investigations and to submit their opinion.

In doing so we shall divide our report into three parts for the sake of consistency with our other reports, the first containing a description of the estate drawn from the said title deeds, the second consisting in an historical sketch of the estate taken from the same source, and the third being our opinion as to the legality of the said titles.

Description.—This estate, styled "San José," is situated in the Bugsanga sitio, between the town limits of Mandarin and Yirong, Mindoro Province. The boundary line is: North along the crown lands from the mouth of the Lumintao River in the Mindoro Sea, as the crow flies, to the summit of the Balagbagan Hill; thence on a straight line and crossing the said Lumintao River (which runs here with a northeasterly direction and empties into the Mindoro Sea) to the summit of the Malioson Mountain; thence east along the crown lands from the summit of the Malioson Mountain, as the crow flies, to the summit of the Tarra Hill, the line crossing at the foot of the said Tarra Hill the Bugsangan River, which runs here with an east-southeasterly direction and empties into the Mindoro Sea; thence from the summit of the said Tarra Hill along the left bank of the said river to the foot of the Amanton Mountain on the same left bank of the said river; thence in a straight line to the summit of the Lansujan Hill; thence, as the crow flies, to the summit of the Caminasin Hill; thence in a straight line to a tree called "Anaam," which is blazed with a cross and is situated on the left bank of the Tubaong River; thence the line crosses again the last named river and follows, as the crow flies, to the mouth of the said Tubaong River in the Mindoro Sea; thence south along the Mindoro Sea. The total area is of 23,266 hectares, equivalent to 8,324 *quiniones*, and has an assessed value, as it appears from the perpetuation of testimony, of 23,266 pesos—that is, at the rate of 1 peso per hectare.

History.—The corporation of Recoletos of the Philippines originally acquired by assignment or sale from Miguel Ello, Pedro Baac, and Pascual Ledesma the rights these individuals had by mere possession in certain lands situated for the greatest part in the town limits of Mangarin and partly in that of Yirong. Subsequently the said corporation requested the governor-general of these islands for permission to establish on said lands an agricultural colony, and in view of such request, the said lands which were then already called "S. José" Estate, were surveyed and a plan of same drawn. This plan was signed on April 12, 1888, by the then acting inspector-general of forestry, Juan Guillermin. We have examined a copy of this plan and found same to agree exactly with the description of the said estate as given at the beginning of this report. The governor-general of these islands, by decree of April 10, 1888, granted to the Recoleta corporation the said lands for the purpose already stated—that is, to establish thereon an agricultural colony.

Some time thereafter the Rev. Felix Garces, procurator of the said Recoleta corporation, requested in July 14, 1895, from the justice of the peace of the town of Mangarin an authentication, under the mortgage law and by means of the testimony of witnesses, of the possession had by the said corporation of the San José estate as owner thereof, and of a statement as to the manner said estate was acquired as above set forth. Proper proceedings were had, whereat the testimony of three witnesses was taken to the effect that for over six

years past the Recoleta corporation had had peaceful possession of and cultivated the said lands forming the San José estate, ostensibly as owner of same and in its own name. An order approving the said proceedings was entered January 16, 1895, directing that the record of the said proceedings be delivered to the petitioner for the purpose of recording same in the office of the property registrar.

These possessory proceedings were recorded in the office of the property registrar of Calapan February 1, 1895. Then the said Rev. Felix Garces, as procurator of the said Recoleta corporation, requested for the title to the said estate pursuant to the provisions of article 19 of the royal decree of February 13, 1894. The forestry department opposed the legality of the possessory proceedings on the ground, among others, that the lands constituting the said estate were crown lands in the year 1888, and had been ceded to the said corporation for the purpose of establishing thereon an agricultural colony under the decree of the governor-general dated April 10, 1888, as above stated. The matter went up to the administration council, which overruled the opinion of the inspector-general of forestry and stated that the lands in question should be granted, gratuitously and without any special condition, to the Recoleta corporation for various reasons, one of which was that the said corporation had brought part of the land under cultivation and had placed on the rest a large herd of cattle numbering 5,400 head, as also because the said corporation had erected on the said estate two farmhouses at a distance of 15 kilometers from each other, and had founded two large centers of population. The director-general of civil administration took the same view, and recommended that the matter be forwarded to His Majesty's government for a decision. The governor-general concurred in the opinion expressed in the preceding reports and held that the lands in question should be gratuitously granted to the Recoleta corporation and recommended to His Majesty's Government the concession as stated. With and by the consent of the council for the Philippines Royal Order No. 619 was issued May 15, 1897, which enacted that the Corporation of Unshod Augustinians or Recoleta Missionaries of these islands was entitled to the gratuitous title to the lands as surveyed and constituting the San José estate in the Mindoro Province, and that a gratuitous title deed be issued pursuant to the provisions of the royal decree of February 13, 1894.

Owing to the fire which occurred in this city the night of September 27, 1897, all the documents existing in the forestry department were burned, and nothing could be done till the following year when the papers in the case were drawn up once more from data furnished by the Recoleta corporation. The inspector-general of forestry recommended to the director-general of civil administration of these islands to grant a gratuitous title deed to the said corporation and to append his signature thereto, and at the same time called his attention to the fact that a clerical error had been incurred in the said royal decree which gives the area of the estate as 23,666 hectares, when in reality, according to the plan of the survey made in 1888 and the subsequent possessory proceedings, the area was 23,266 hectares, equivalent to 8,324 *quinones*, that is, 400 hectares less than the area set forth in the said royal decree.

As a result of all the proceedings had so far, Lorenzo Moncada, director-general of civil administration in these islands delivered to the Corporation of Unshod Augustinians or Recoleta Missionaries the title deed of the San José estate on December 30, 1898. This title was recorded that same day in the offices of the inspector-general of forestry and of the property registrar of the Mindoro Province.

All the facts above stated have been taken from a copy of the record now existing in the bureau of public lands and forwarded to the honorable civil governor by Acting Chief P. S. Black. The said facts also appear in the letter accompanying the royal decree No. 619 of May 15, 1897, forwarded by the inspector-general of forestry to the provincial of Recoletos, and in the original title deed of December 30, 1898, granted by Lorenzo Moncada, director-general of civil administration of the Philippines.

Opinion as to the title.—It seems beyond question and doubt that under royal decree No. 619 of May 15, 1897, the Recoleta corporation acquired the right of ownership to the San José estate, and had the option of a gratuitous title deed as ordered in said decree. The right of ownership was also granted. The only thing that was lacking was a formality, that is, the actual document setting forth the grant made pursuant to the provisions of law then existing. This document is the title deed. In view of the fact, however, that the title was issued in favor of the Recoleta corporation on December 30, 1898, that is to say subsequent to the capitulation of Manila to the United States Army and after the signing of the treaty of Paris, the question arises.

Is the title deed issued after the capitulation of Manila and the signing of the treaty of Paris valid and legal?

It seems no less unquestionable and doubtless that such a title is null and void. The capitulation of Manila, capital of the Philippine Archipelago, implied, to say the least, the suspension of Spain's sovereignty in the islands. Now all authority, competency, and jurisdiction derived from such sovereignty was likewise necessarily suspended, so that neither

the inspector-general of forestry, nor the director-general of forestry, nor the director-general of civil administration of the Philippines, nor even the governor-general of the islands could any longer exercise their powers or attributes, validly and legally, as they did before. Consequently all proceedings had in drawing up again the papers of the concession, from August 13, 1898, the date of the capitulation of Manila, and the title deed issued in favor of the Recoleta corporation, are absolutely valueless and can have no legal effect whatsoever.

In the brilliant and learned report made by the bureau of public lands on the subject numerous authorities on international law are cited to show that the necessary and natural sequence of the capitulation of Manila to the United States was the suspension of all Spanish sovereignty, and as corollary thereof the nullity of every act of said sovereignty and its agents, and that the issuing of the title deed of this estate was also null and void.

In order not to make this opinion too lengthy we shall not give here any of the quotations contained in said report, nor shall we try to add new quotations on the matter. It suffices to say that we have failed to find, nor do we believe there exists, any dissenting opinion among the authorities known in law, all being unanimous in asserting that with the conquest of a country ceases all sovereignty exercised by the previous sovereign, and that all acts done in opposition to this principle are null and void.

This notwithstanding, in view of the fact that the gratuitous concession of the title to the estate in favor of the Recoleta corporation had already been made by royal decree some time prior to the American occupation of these islands, it is our opinion that it is feasible for the said corporation to secure from the new sovereign either the issuance of a new title valid and legal, in its favor, or the ratification of the previous title, and in this way eliminate the defect of nullity now existing.

This obtained, the title shown by the selling company will be unimpeachable, and after being duly recorded in the property register, it will then be in order for the attorneys to inform the government on the matter of complying with the provisions of the preliminary agreement—that is, to execute the definite deed of sale.

It must be understood that according to the calculation and studies made by the civil engineers to the Commission the area of the estate is 605 hectares, less than that set forth in the preliminary agreement, so that the price to be paid by the government must be reduced accordingly, and that such reduction must be made in accordance with the rules established in the said agreement of December 22, 1904.

Respectfully submitted.

FOR DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER,
RAFAEL DEL PAN.

(Series E.—Report No. 18.)

MANILA, P. I., August 10, 1904.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions we have the honor to state that we have carefully examined the title deeds to the properties of the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, offered for sale to the insular government under the preliminary contract of the 22d of December last, and now have the honor to submit to you a series of partial reports, eight in number, relative to the eight estates and one isolated tract covered by that agreement.

The properties referred to are the following: The haciendas of Biñan, Calamba, Lolomboy, Naic, Oriong, Santa Cruz de Malabon, Santa Maria de Pandi, and Santa Rosa, and the Toro lands. A description, history, and opinion as to the title of this isolated tract of land we have included in the report upon the hacienda of Lolomboy, as the land in question has, for a long time, formed a part of the estate so-called.

Apart from the hacienda of Lolomboy, which is made up of five different pieces of land, each one of the remaining haciendas consists of a single, unbroken tract of land of large extent. In the majority of cases the haciendas are coextensive with the townships in which they are situated, and include the streets, squares, and buildings of the towns themselves. Some of the estates have been surveyed in modern times to conform to the municipalities which have grown up upon them. This, for example, was the case with respect to the haciendas of Biñan and Santa Rosa, which were originally a single property, known as the Hacienda of San Isidro de Biñan. The owners of the state of San Isidro de Biñan subsequently divided it into two parts, owing to the fact that the new and important town of Santa Rosa had grown up upon it.

There are title deeds to each one of these properties, the validity of which we have discussed and upon which we have given an expression of opinion in each one of the separate reports. The vender company purchased all these properties at the same time by notarial instruments, to which we shall refer hereafter.

There has been much diversity in the origin and formation of the haciendas in question. The haciendas of Calamba and Naic were established by private individuals, who subsequently conveyed them to the Jesuits, from whom they were later confiscated by the Spanish Government when the expulsion of the Jesuits was decreed, in the middle of the eighteenth century. The estates were then sold at public auction. The purchaser in 1831 conveyed these estates to the convent of Santo Domingo, the estate of Calamba having been conveyed in satisfaction of preexisting debts, and the hacienda of Naic by deed of sale.

The hacienda of Oriong was donated to the province of the Holy Rosary, to the College of Santo Tomas, and to the church of San Miguel in the town of the same name, in two separate parcels, the first in 1637, and the second in 1673, subject to certain special conditions, and ecclesiastical charges. The estate of Lolomboy and Pandi were original grants from the government, made at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, to which are added lands acquired by purchase and sale in the name and with the funds of the Order of Preachers (Orden de Predicadores), and of the Beaterio de Santa Catalina. The haciendas of Biñan, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz de Malabon, were purchased by the College of Santo Tomas, the first two in two different tracts in 1653 and 1678, successively, and the last hacienda in 1761.

It is desirable to state at this point that the corporation of Dominicans in the Philippine Islands has assumed to make contracts of purchase and sale in its own name, in all these cases in which it acted for the Convent of Santo Domingo of Manila, the Province of the Holy Rosary, and the Order of Preachers, as it uses each one of these three denominations indiscriminately to express the juridical personality of the corporation. It is also to be observed that in the contracts to which the College of Santo Tomas and the Beaterio de Santa Catalina were parties, these entities have been represented by some prominent member of the Dominican corporation, generally the provincial or vicar-general, by whom the corporation is controlled. In some special cases the procurator-general of the order executed the contracts.

The ancient title deeds of these estates have been revised and confirmed by the special judges, Messrs. Ozaeta y Oro, and Calderón Henriquez, commissioned for the purpose of passing upon questions concerning titles to public lands. Judge Ozaeta revised and confirmed the title deeds of all the haciendas mentioned except that of Oriong. Judge Calderón Henriquez did the same with respect to the same properties, with the exception of the haciendas of Naic and Santa Cruz. This confirmation of the titles, as a matter of fact, is the real foundation of the titles to the estates, for the documents which antedate them are not only deficient, but are all subject to the common defect of not describing clearly the properties or their boundaries. On the other hand, this was always done very minutely and with more or less precision by the judges referred to, who, at the same time, had the property surveyed, and landmarks or boundary monuments erected. This has made it possible to identify this property in modern times, as has recently been done by the Government surveyors.

The identification has in some cases been entirely satisfactory, the ancient descriptions agreeing with the present condition of the estate, and the monuments then erected having been found. This is true with respect to the haciendas of Lolomboy, Pandi, Biñan, and Santa Rosa. In other cases the identification has been possible, but leaves room for certain doubts arising from the disappearance of part of the ancient boundary monuments, and the deficiency of the descriptions. This is true with respect to the haciendas of Calamba, Naic, and Santa Cruz de Malabon. Finally, with respect to the hacienda of Oriong, the identification has been exceedingly deficient, owing to the great discrepancies which have been observed between the ancient and modern descriptions, and the disappearance of the ancient monuments. The difficulty has been increased by the numerous errors committed by those who made the original surveys, different areas having been given in each one of the descriptions made, and none of these correct.

In this connection, it is worthy of note that when the haciendas in question were recently surveyed by the government engineers, it was found that the haciendas of Calamba, Oriong, Pandi, Naic, and Biñan had a lesser area than that expressed in the preliminary contract, the difference varying from 1,751.14 hectares of shortage in the Calamba estate to 80.1015 shortage in the Biñan estate. On the other hand, the haciendas of Santa Cruz de Malabon, Santa Rosa, and Lolomboy were found to have a larger area than that expressed in the preliminary contract.

The haciendas in question have been the property of the Dominican corporation of the College of Santo Tomas and the Beaterio de Santa Catalina, without interruption, from the time of their acquisition down to the 8th day of August, 1898, on which date, no doubt on account of the prospect of the immediate occupation of Manila by the American Army, and the fears of the Dominican friars that the Government of the United States would not accord them the generous treatment which, as a matter of fact, they have received, a deed of sale was executed before D. Enrique Barrera y Caldes, a notary public of this city, by which the Very Rev. Father Candido Garcia Valles, appearing as "Vicar-General of the

province of the Holy Rosary of the Dominican Fathers of the Philippines, and in representation thereof," stated that the corporation represented by him was "the owner in fee simple and was in possession" of the eight estates now under consideration; that they were "free from all liabilities and incumbrances;" and that he sold them to Mr. Richard H. Andrews, a British subject, in consideration of the sum of \$3,830,000 Mexican currency, receipt of 1 per cent of which sum from the purchaser was acknowledged in the deed, he undertaking to pay the remainder and the interest on the deferred payments in annual installments. The properties were by the same instrument mortgaged as security for the unpaid portions of the purchase price.

Possibly, owing to the evident stress under which the document was drawn, there was no description of the property sold included therein. Furthermore, a number of other important recitals were omitted, although of less importance than the first mentioned. For the purpose of supplying these omissions, on November 18, 1898, a notarial act was executed in which the same Father Candido Garcia Valles appeared in the same capacity as in the instrument above referred to, and stated that he desired to complete the former deed by adding the following recitals, among others:

(a) An extensive and detailed description of each and every one of the haciendas sold, most of which descriptions have been reproduced in the partial reports.

(b) A recital that the haciendas of Naic and Oriong are subjected to two encumbrances, one of them a censo of 20,000 pesos upon the first, corresponding to a number of ecclesiastical services to be performed under the direction of the Convent of Santo Domingo, and that the second hacienda, that of Oriong, was subject to a perpetual encumbrance for the celebration of twelve chanted masses each year, and the burial and funeral services gratis of the descendants of the Bagtas, Compania, and Battol families.

(c) That although the estates of Biñan, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz de Malabon are recorded in the name of the College of Santo Tomas, they do not belong to the original foundation, nor were they acquired with funds of the college, but "with the product of the personal labor and economies of the Dominican friars," for which reason the corporation which "had acquired and freely applied them to the support of the institution, now considers it convenient to convey and dispose of them."

(d) That although the haciendas of Calamba and Naic appear as the property of the Convent of Santo Domingo, and a part of the hacienda of Oriong as the property of the vicarage of San Miguel, the Province of the Holy Rosary is "the only entity which has been the real and absolute owner and usufructuary of the said estate."

On the 29th of January, 1900, two further deeds were executed in this city before the same notary public, by which the eight haciendas in question were again conveyed. By the first instrument the Very Rev. Father Santiago Paya y Perez, as vicar-general of the Province of the Holy Rosary, sold to Don Baldomero-Hazañas y Verdugo, as representative of the "Universal Partnership," domiciled in Haiphong (Tongkin), and constituted by Bishop Jos. Terres and the Rev. Fathers S. Feliz de Fuentes, Pedro Soriano, Tomas Guirro, and Bonifacio Garcia all the claims of the Dominican corporation against Mr. Andrews, and all their right, title, and interest in and to the estates formerly sold to the latter. The deed recites the payment to the vendor by the vendee of the sum of \$3,791,700.

By the second deed referred to Messrs. Andrews and Baldwin and Señor Baldomero de Hazañas, as representative of the "Universal Partnership" above mentioned, organized a civil partnership under the title of The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), domiciled in Manila, the purpose of which was to engage in agricultural operations and others of similar nature. The capital of the firm was placed at 5,000,000 pesos. This was in part represented by the eight estates purchased by Mr. Andrews and the interests of the Dominicans therein, as mortgages which interest has been assigned, as stated, to the company represented by Señor Hazañas.

In the first of these two instruments, which were executed almost simultaneously, the vendor, Father Santiago Paya, recited that the incumbrances referred to in the notarial act of November 18, 1898, constituted upon the haciendas of Naic and Oriong, were incumbrances established in favor of the Dominican corporation, and which it could therefore discharge, and that this being so, in the name of the corporation, he did so discharge and cancel them in the act authorizing the grantees to record this cancellation and discharge of the incumbrances in the corresponding register of property.

For the purpose of terminating this review of the manner in which these estates appear to have passed from the ownership of the Dominican corporation to the ownership of the Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), we must refer to an affidavit which, on June 4 last, was made by the present rector of the University or College of Santo Tomas the Rev. Raymundo Velasquez. In this affidavit Father Velasquez states that the order has always considered the estates of Santa Cruz de Malabon, Biñan, and Santa Rosa as its property, and that the person who at the time of the sale was the rector of the college concurred in the resolution taken by the order for the sale of the haciendas, and in the name and on behalf of the

college ratified and approved and confirmed the said sale by which the eight haciendas in question became the property of the Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited).

We must now examine as a whole, as we have already partly examined in the respective reports, the validity of the conveyances and discharge of incumbrances which we have above mentioned: or, what amounts to the same thing, the legality of the title claimed by the company which, at the present time, offers these estates for sale to the government.

The haciendas of Naic, Calamba, Pandi, and the larger part of the hacienda of Lolomboy were the property of the Dominican corporation, they having been acquired by the corporation under the name of the province of the Holy Rosary, of the Convent of Santo Domingo. That being so, it is quite evident that the corporation was competent to dispose of them and make the conveyance, first to Mr. Andrews, and second to the Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited). With respect to the incumbrances which existed upon the hacienda of Naic, of which mention is made in two of the deeds, it is our opinion that the so-called incumbrance was so absurd and so absolutely futile from a legal standpoint—it being an incumbrance imposed upon the property by the owner in his own favor—that we have no difficulty in accepting the no less anomalous manner in which this supposed incumbrance was discharged. In other words, if the Dominican corporation in 1831 declared this incumbrance to exist, and created it in favor of certain ecclesiastical ceremonies to be performed by the corporation itself, unquestionably the order can at the present time discharge this incumbrance. The incumbrance, if it ever existed, was created by the corporation, and by it is discharged, and we have no occasion to inquire into the intricacies of the canonical subtleties which may have led to the creation of this gravamen or to its discharge. As a matter of fact it might be well considered that no such incumbrance has ever existed.

One irregularity has been discovered in the examination of the title deeds to the hacienda of Santa Cruz de Malabon, which consists in the fact that the Dominicans segregated this hacienda from the hacienda of Naic, and then incorporated another tract of land into the Naic estate. But as this trespass was committed many years ago, and no claim has been made with respect to it, the operation of the statute of limitations has removed this defect from the title of the hacienda of Naic. There is no doubt that with respect to this particular property, the hacienda of Naic, the same as with respect to the haciendas of Calamba, Pandi, and Lolomboy in its greater part, the Dominican corporation had a good title at the time of the conveyance to Mr. Andrews, and that in consequence the conveyances by which the property has passed to the present company are valid and satisfactory.

In our opinion the same can not be said in respect to the haciendas of Biñan, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz de Malabon, or with respect to five of the small pieces of land which constitute the hacienda of Lolomboy. The first three haciendas were acquired by and for the College of Santo Tomas, and stand recorded in its name. With respect to the tracts of land in the hacienda of Lolomboy referred to, three belong to the Beaterio de Santa Catalina, and two to some persons unknown, and no title deeds whatever have been presented with respect to these two tracts. It is an elementary proposition of law that no one can convey property unless he has a title thereto, and this being so the question arises, Was the corporation of Dominican friars, represented by its vicar general for the purpose of the execution of these deeds, the owner of the haciendas of Biñan, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz de Malabon, and the tracts of land in question? Or, in other words, had the Dominican corporation any title to the property belonging to the College of Santo Tomás and the Beaterio of Santa Catalina by which it could convey this property?

It is our opinion that it had not. The College of Santo Tomás, according to its deeds of foundation dated April 28, 1611, is an institution having a corporate existence of its own entirely independent of the Dominican corporation. It was founded by a legacy left by Bishop Benavides for this purpose, \$6,440 donated by three citizens of Manila, Messrs. Arango, Hermosa, and Morales, and a subsequent legacy of \$3,800 from the bishop of Nueva Segovia. In the deed of foundation it is provided that the property and foundation is to pass to the Dominican corporation if at any time the civil power should endeavor to interfere with the management and control of instruction given in the college. This was the favorite argument advanced in a brief which, in 1871, was presented by the Dominicans to the Spanish Government in support of their protest against the reform plans of the colonial minister, Señor Moret, who proposed to secularize the College of Santo Tomás. The reform was not carried out because the plan for the donation of the projected institution was based upon the expectation of making the property of the University of Santo Tomás available; but the Dominican corporation took the ground that if any attempt was made to carry the reform out, that they would then claim the property of the college under the terms of the deed of foundation. The result was that the Dominican corporation continued to have entire control of the management of the university. Consequently the property of the College of Santo Tomás continued to belong solely and exclusively to that foundation and never passed to the Dominican order.

With respect to the Beaterio of Santa Catalina we have no information as to the terms of its organization or the rules by which it is governed, or what its status may be as an entity,

but from the deeds presented by the vendor company, it very clearly appears that although this institution, in the same way as the College of Santo Tomás, has often been represented in its official acts by some prominent member of the Dominican order, nevertheless he has appeared as such representative of the institution, and in the disposal of the funds thereof it has always been stated that the funds were private property of this institution, and are not dealt with as funds pertaining exclusively to the Dominican corporation.

As to the two partial tracts of land of the Lolomboy hacienda, as to which no title deeds exist, no comment is necessary. In order to determine whether the corporation is authorized to sell them, we must of course first know who the owners were.

In the notarial act of November 18, 1898, which was the complement to the principal deed of sale, the reverend vicar of the corporation, with a view to overcoming these difficulties in part, stated that although of the hacienda of Biñan, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz de Malabon were conveyed to the College of Santo Tomás at the time of their acquisition, that nevertheless they were purchased with funds of the corporation, not those of the original foundation; and therefore he considered himself to be entitled to dispose of them without prejudice to the applying of the funds to the benefit of the college. With respect to the Beaterio de Santa Catalina no express statement is made; nor is anything said as to the lands to which no titles have been presented. This attempt at a conveyance must of necessity be wholly futile as far as effecting the purpose intended. The haciendas of San Isidro de Biñan (now Biñan and Santa Rosa) and that of Santa Cruz were acquired by and for the College of Santo Tomás, and it appears that the price paid for them was money belonging to the college. But however this may be, even if the funds were not the property of the original foundation and the conveyance to the college was an act of liberality—although there is nothing to show that such is the case—the result would be, at the utmost, that the corporation made a donation to the college, and from this act of liberality it can not now withdraw, because there is no legal ground upon which the donation can be revoked. The donation, if such it was, is, therefore, at the present time, irrevocable.

The objection that the Beaterio de Santa Catalina may be merely a dependency of the Dominican order is one which, if made, is not supported by evidence which has been presented to us. Furthermore, if such were the fact, why was it not so made to appear in the deeds by which these lands in question were acquired? Why, on the contrary, was it expressly stated that the lands did not belong to the Dominican order, but were the sole and exclusive property of the Beaterio?

Finally, although there can be no doubt that the Dominican corporation has been administering, and still does administer, the property of the College of Santo Tomás and of the Beaterio de Santa Catalina, there is nothing to show that, in addition to being authorized to represent these entities, the corporation is empowered to dispose of their property; and even if it were made to appear that such authority exists, the conveyance was made by the corporation in its own name, and not on behalf or as representative of the other entity. On the contrary, the attempt was made to revoke the donation—an act in itself ineffective and illegal—and then to dispose of the property which had been the object of the donation. The result of this is that we are of the opinion that the conveyance of the three haciendas in question to Mr. Andrews was null and void, and consequently that the subsequent conveyances are equally defective. The fact that these conveyances have been recorded in the books of the records of property, in the absence of the previous record of the title of the apparent grantor, can only be explained by the excusable ignorance of the mortgage law on the part of the officials who perform the duties of that office at the present time and who are not lawyers.

With respect to the hacienda of Oriong, as we have stated at greater length in the partial report, this estate became the property of the Dominicans by two donations, one of them subject to a clause of reversion and the other conditionally. It is at the present time exceedingly difficult to determine, owing to the length of time which has elapsed, whether that clause can be regarded as a condition subsequent, or whether the condition has or has not been satisfactorily performed, and whether the donation has become irrevocable or not. No opinion could safely be given upon this point without a knowledge of the evidence which the opponents may have at their disposal. It is our understanding that the tenants of this estate have announced their intention of disputing the title, should an attempt be made to convey the hacienda to the government.

If, in addition to this, we consider that the government surveyors have been unable to satisfactorily identify this estate, the anomalous way in which two other entities which were originally interested in this property were excluded therefrom, the question which arises upon the examination of the deeds as to whether the incumbrances mentioned still exist or not, and the discrepancies in the different areas ascribed to this estate, it is evident that the advisability of the purchase of this property by the government is very doubtful.

For the reasons stated herein, and with greater particularity in the separate opinions, we make the following recommendations to the government.

(a) That it accept a conveyance in accordance with the preliminary agreement of the properties covered by satisfactory title deeds, and which have been properly identified by

the government engineers and surveyors, with the usual covenants of warranty. The only properties in this class are the hacienda of Pandi, and the greater part of the hacienda of Lolomboy. The consideration to be paid for the hacienda of Pandi should be reduced in an amount proportional to the 1,730 hectares and 1 are, which the survey shows to be lacking from the estimated area.

(b) That with respect to the properties covered by satisfactory title deeds, but which have not been satisfactorily identified, the government accept a conveyance, but require the Dominican corporation to give satisfactory security for the performance of the vendor's warrant of title to the entire amount of land conveyed. In this class are the haciendas of Calamba and Naic. The actual area of these estates falls short by 2,751.14 hectares and 298.29 hectares, respectively, of the estimated area, and the purchase price should be proportionately reduced.

(c) With respect to the hacienda of Oriong, although title deeds exist they are very deficient, and the attitude of the actual occupants is hostile to its purchase by the government. The government might accept a conveyance of this property, but if it does so should avail itself of the privilege established by the Civil Code in favor of the purchaser by retaining the purchase price until all risk of disturbance has passed. The price agreed upon should be reduced in proportion to the shortage of 1,193.5724 hectares less than the estimated area shown by the survey.

(d) The government should refuse absolutely to accept a conveyance of the hacienda of Biñan, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz, and the three tracts of land on the Lolomboy estate known as the Toro, Pasolo-Isia, and Malanday-Linghan tracts, as the deeds to these lands held by the vendors must be regarded as null and void, or of the other two smaller tracts on the hacienda of Lolomboy to which the vendors have no title whatever.

Attention is respectfully directed to the attached separate reports upon the individual properties, which contain a description, history, and opinion as to each tract, and a fuller development of the general statements contained in outline in this report.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS Y FISHER.

(Series E—Report No. 19.)

HACIENDA OF CALAMBA.

(Laguna, P. I.)

Description.—The hacienda styled San Juan Bautista or Calamba, within and comprising the municipal jurisdiction of Calamba, in the province and judicial district of La Laguna, is bounded on the north by the dividing line between that township and the township of Cabuyao; on the south by the township of Los Baños; on the east by the Laguna de Bay, including the islet of Pulo-Calamba, and on the west by the township of Tanauan and Santo Tomás of the province of Batangas. It has an area of 16,414 hectares. About one-half of this area is, at the present time, uncultivated. On the uncultivated land there is plentiful building timber, firewood, lime deposits, quarries, and pasture lands. The other half, or about two-fifths of it, with the exception of the small part thereof which is devoted to building lots of the town and barrios of Calamba, is devoted to the raising of irrigated rice, of which two crops a year at least are obtained; to the cultivation of sugar cane, and also upland rice. On the estate and near the public square of the town stands the farm building, constructed of masonry with a tiled roof, and having two masonry storehouses independent of the main building, a masonry stable, two yards, an orchard and grass fields. These buildings and fields are fenced in partly with a stone wall, and partly with a rail fence having a stone base. This inclosure is bounded in front by the public square of the town; at the rear by Calle Nueva, the street which passes behind the church and convent; on the right by a large lot on the corner of Calle Nueva, and by two other lots which, following the line of the first one, run down to Calle de la Playa; and on the left by the yard of the church, the right wall of the church, and the wall of the convent patio. In addition to the lots upon which the town and its barrios stand, including the lot upon which the new market was constructed, the owners of the hacienda are the owners of the houses and warehouses formerly occupied by Don José Ibarra, Don Silvestre Barranquero, and Don José Alvares Navia, Peninsular Spaniards. The estate also comprises some buildings from which the tenants were evicted in the years 1890-1892, and which were adjudicated to the order in compensation of the cost of suit. In the barrio of Majada the order has a farmhouse, known by that name, a new building of masonry and wood with a large stone wall, and in the vicinity a number of coffee plantations; and, in the different parts of the hacienda the mills, with all their warehouses and accessories known by the following names: (1) Mapagon, which is a hydraulic mill; (2) Mapaya, a steam mill; (3) Calamias, a hydraulic mill;

(4) Sirauglupan, a steam mill; (5) Real, a steam mill; (6) Punta, also a steam mill. It is believed, however, that these mills have been destroyed, at least in part, by the insurgents. There are two large irrigating dams on the estate for the rice fields, called the San Juan dam and the Campana dam, together with a tunnel, and a number of pipes and irrigating canals which run down to the town. There is also an iron main which runs under the San Cristobal River in the barrio of Calamias, and which is used for conducting water for the irrigation of the Bantic and San Cristobal lands.

This description is taken from a notarial act which, on the 18th of November, 1898, was drawn at the instance and in accordance with statements made by the Rev. Cándido García Valles, who described the estate, he acting in the capacity of vicar-general of the province of the Holy Rosary of the Dominican Fathers of the Philippines. This notarial act was intended as an extension and ratification of the nominal description in the deed of sale of the said estate, with others, executed on the 8th of August preceding in favor of Richard Henry Andrews. The same description is repeated in the other deeds executed subsequent to that date, which referred to the hacienda of Calamba. The previous descriptions differ from this one, as we shall see hereafter, although it clearly appears that they refer to the same property.

History.—From a notarial copy taken from the record of the proceedings conducted in 1758 by the special judge of land grants and titles, by name Don Pedro Calderon Henriquez, now in the possession of the vending company, the following data have been taken concerning the origin, situation, and ancient boundaries of this estate.

(a) By public auction, held November 9, 1678, Field Marshall Don Tomás de Endaya acquired certain government lands in Calamba for the sum of 1,400 pesos, and obtained possession thereof January 9 following, the proceeding by which possession was given showing a record of the boundaries of the land as follows: From the shore of the Laguna at Bigaa to the pueblo of Santo Tomás, the longest dimension, and as to width, from the river called Palasan to the south to Mount Socol, the property being 2,980 brazas in length by 1,300 brazas in width.

(b) On April 28, 1687, a number of natives of Calamba and Bay donated to the said Field Marshall Tomás de Endaya certain lands styled Malilinta, Guinintingan, Palina, Caysango, Cayamanitala, Uysan, Camatid, and Banlic, which were on the north bank of the Calamba River, one boundary being Mamatid Creek, another the shore of the Laguna de Bay, and another the Calamba River at the place called Banlic.

(c) January 24, 1698, Judge Juan de Sierra Ossorio rendered a decision in which he declared the original title by which the land was sold at auction to be valid and legal. On May 11, 1699, Judge Juan Ozaeta y Oro ordered that possession be given of the lands in question, to the said Señor Endaya and possession was so given of the lands within the following boundaries:

One of the boundaries of the estate is the Laguna; on the upper part the boundary is the Bigaa Ravine and the creek which runs thence from Mount Tanauan; and on the other side the boundary is the river which, having its source on the said mountain, discharges into the Laguna, this river being known by the names of Palasan, Calamba or San Lorenzo.

(d) Upon the death of Don Tomás Endaya the estate passed by hereditary succession to his son Don Manuel de Endaya, and upon the death of the latter, to his daughter, Doña Francisca Nicolasa de Endaya y Oscosta who married Don Manuel de Jauregui, whom she instituted her sole heir and who, upon her death, succeeded to the property. While the said Jauregui was in possession of the hacienda, in January, 1753, he petitioned Commissioner Calderon to visit the estate, examine it, and cause it to be surveyed and to confirm the title.

(e) As a result of this petition and of the action taken thereon, on March 2, 1753, a final judgment was rendered by which the titles presented were declared valid and legal and Captain Manuel de Jauregui was declared to be the legal owner and possessor of the estate, which was then known already as the Hacienda of San Juan de Calamba, and the boundaries were described as follows:

On the part of the estate bordering on the Laguna the line runs from the summit of Mount Lalacay, which is near the town of Los Baños along the shore of the Laguna, crossing the San Juan and San Lorenzo rivers, down to the mouth of Mamating Creek; thence along this creek to the place where the San Lorenzo River makes a bend; at this point a monument was erected; thence the line follows the San Lorenzo River to its source in the high mountains of Tanauan; thence, from those mountains the line runs along the edge of the range to the Anos River; thence to a bare knoll; thence to a little knoll which marks the boundary between this hacienda and the hacienda of Tanauan; thence to a marsh 550 brazas away; and thence following this marsh to the river San Juan; thence along the Bigaa Ravine to Mount Lalacay.

All of the above data are taken from the record of the proceedings under Judge Calderon Henriquez. The title deeds furnish the following data:

By public instrument, dated January 29, 1759, Don Manuel de Jauregui conveyed to the Society of Jesus the Calamba and Nagtajan estates in payment of the sum of 41,537 pesos, in which he was indebted to the Jesuits.

The Jesuits having been expelled, and the Spanish Government having seized all the property held by them in the Philippine Islands, the hacienda of Calamba was leased by the Government several times, until finally, in compliance with royal order of May 12, 1792, the royal special board of the Temporalities of the Extinguished Society of Jesus directed the sale of these estates and the other property obtained from the same source, by public auction, after they had been surveyed and their value assessed.

From one proceeding it appears that the boundaries of the hacienda of Calamba were as follows: From the San Juan Bar along the shore of the Laguna to the Mamatid Estero or ditch, this estero or ditch, constituting the dividing line between the hacienda of Calamba and the township of Cabuyao; this ditch runs in a straight line to the San Cristobal River and from this point the said river itself constituted the dividing line up to Bontoc Hill on the slopes of Mount Sungay, where the source of the river is situated; thence from Bontoc Hill the line follows the slope of Mount Sungay to Pechonmanoc Hill; thence by a curved line bending outward toward Tanauan to two clumps of bamboo, which belong to this estate and serve to mark the boundaries; thence along the slope of the mountain to Polong Gozman, a rough piece of ground upon which there are some trees; thence to a place called Olango where, on the Tanauan side, there are some houses and bamboo thickets, one clump of which serves as a monument; thence by a straight line to Bigaa Pass, which is a long and rough ravine, where this hacienda and the hacienda of Tanauan end, and the hacienda of Santo Tomás begins; thence along the said Bigaa Ravine, following its curves, to the slope of Mount Tambucan. The record of these proceedings terminated by the statement that the hacienda was assessed by the experts at 16,624 pesos and 7 reales. No statement is made as to its area.

The sale was effected November 19, 1802. A number of bidders took part in the sale, and the estate was sold to Don José Clemente Azansa for the sum of 40,007 pesos.

The alcalde ordinario, having been authorized by a superior decree dated January 18, 1803, to put Don José Clemente Azansa in possession of the hacienda of Calamba, to him sold, this officer conducted certain proceedings, from the record of which the following description of the boundaries is taken.

Beginning at the bar of the Mamatig marsh; then following the said marsh up to the San Cristobal River; thence following this river to its source on Mount Bontoc, which is a spur of Mount Sungay; thence along the Bigaa Ravine to the summit of Mount Tambucan; thence to the point of Malilimbas; thence to two springs of water, one hot and the other cold at a place called Bacung. (The record of these proceedings, as well as the deed above-mentioned by which the property was conveyed to the first bidder, are recorded in the property register.)

At the death of Don José Clemente Azansa the then existing probate court proceeded to make an inventory of all his property, among which was included the hacienda of Calamba. This estate having been appraised and offered for sale at public auction, was sold on July 27, 1811, to Doña Isabel Velasquez, the widow of the former owner, in consideration only of her assuming the obligation to become responsible for the payment of the encumbrance upon the property, which consisted of a quit rent (censo amounting to \$25,935) which existed in favor of the Convent of Santo Domingo, and some other encumbrances.

By public instrument, dated June 28, 1831, the hacienda became the property of the Convent of Santo Domingo. From this deed it appears that upon the death of Doña Isabel Velasquez it was found that she had not only failed to pay off the encumbrances for which she became responsible when the estate was awarded to her, but had increased them by others. All the creditors, with the exception of the royal treasury department, being represented in the testamentary proceedings of the said Sra. Velasquez, they agreed by way of compromise with the heirs that the estate, with all rights appertaining thereto, should be awarded to the Convent of Santo Domingo for 51,263 pesos and 10 granos. All the parties to this deed declared that they had received from the convent the sums of money which had been respectively assigned to them, and undertook, on behalf of themselves and on behalf of their principals, at no time to contravene the compromise agreed to. This compromise was subsequently submitted to the court for judicial approval, and an order approving it was made December 4, 1832.

The corporation of Santo Domingo being in possession of the hacienda, a question arose between the corporation and the natives of the town of Tanauan concerning the boundary line of the hacienda on the side next to that town. Both parties having submitted their difference for settlement to his grace, the archbishop of Manila, as referee, he, on March 29, 1834, rendered a decision by which he declared that the survey above described established the correct line of the part in question and directed that monuments be erected at Pechonmanoc, Polong Guzman, Sitio de Alango, and Bigaa Pass.

Finally, on May 20 and August 11, 1887, Don Juan Guillermin, chief engineer of the forestry department, made a record of the monuments erected on the line separating the hacienda of Calamba from the territory corresponding to the township of Los Baños and Cabuyao. Orders to the effect had been given by a decree by the director of civil admin-

istration at the time of the approval of the survey of the line separating the townships mentioned from the hacienda of Calamba. These monuments appear graphically in a plan drawn by the engineer referred to, which shows the line to be as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Mamatid marsh; thence to its source at the San Cristobal River, five monuments having been erected along the said marsh; thence along the river San Cristobal to its source on Mount Bontoc, a spur of Mount Sungay, one monument was placed at the foot of the Maglilimbas or Dagatan Hill, from which the line runs at an angle of 15° 30', north to south, a distance of 231 meters, with another monument erected at the place called Bacong, and another on the road which runs to Los Baños. The decree approving this survey was published in the Official Gazette of August 19, 1887.

When title deeds of this estate were, for the first time, presented for registration on behalf of the Convent of Santo Domingo in the property register of La Laguna, for which purpose the documents above mentioned were exhibited, a new description was made of the boundaries and area, and these boundaries were described as follows: "Bounded on the north by a line which separates the territory of the townships of Calamba and Cabuyao; on the south by the lines of the townships of Los Baños and Santo Tom's; on the east by the shore of Laguna de Bay, and on the west by the township of Tanauan. The area of the property exceeds 7,000 hectares."

This appears to be the last description made of the property. No record of any survey or of the erection of monuments has been presented to us, with the exception of the notarial act of November 18, 1898, to which we referred at the beginning of this report, and which description was reproduced by us there.

This hacienda was conveyed by the Dominican corporation to the Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), like the other haciendas now owned by the said company.

Opinion as to the title.—From the extensive historical review which we have been obliged to make, it clearly appears that the hacienda of Calamba is the lawful property of the vending company, and that the title to it has been vested in it through the series of conveyances which we have described from 1678 down to the present time. The titles, therefore, historically considered, are excellent.

Unfortunately the owners of this estate, especially the Dominican Fathers, to whom it belonged at the time that the register of property was established in these islands, which was the best time for the correction of any defects in the title deeds to this property, have shown but little interest in regulating the title of this property. On the contrary, it might rather be said that they, by their neglect, have given rise to doubt which otherwise there would have been no reason for entertaining.

Having in their possession the description contained in the survey made by order of board of temporalities, and those contained in other records, as well as the decision of the referee referred to, and the plan prepared by Señor Quillermi, also above mentioned, these descriptions have been vitiated by the last two, which are notoriously vague and deficient and coincide only in a general way with the preceding descriptions.

The same doubt exists with respect to the area of the estate, for in addition to the fact that the Dominican Fathers did not have it surveyed, they stated in the register of property that the area is "more than 7,000 hectares," a calculation which widely differs from that of 16,424 hectares with which the last survey credits the estate, and from the area of 16,424 hectares mentioned in the preliminary contract of sale to the government. The actual area, as found by the government engineers, is 13,673 hectares.

We have but little to say as to the claims of the vending company to the islet of Pulo-Calamba. This claim does not appear to be based upon any title, but simply upon a mere hypothesis that the rise in level of the waters of the Laguna has overflowed part of the land of the hacienda, leaving uncovered a fragment which constitutes this island. This hypothesis, however, is absolutely without foundation in the title deeds.

The property has been identified by the government engineers with comparative ease, owing to the fact that the major part of the old monuments erected along the boundaries above related were found intact. The boundaries of the hacienda in question, as set forth in the title deed, are certainly very doubtful. This estate is one the extent and legality of which has been disputed time and again. There is no doubt that the spirit of rebellion against the Spanish Government, owing to grievances alleged to exist on the part of the tenants, found a strong footing upon this estate. It is likewise a matter of public record how hard the Dominican corporation had to legally fight with said tenants during the last years. Consequently, we believe it to be our duty to advise the government to exercise the right it reserved in the preliminary contract of December 22, 1903: that is, that the vending company first obtain from the Dominican corporation a guarantee in favor of the government sufficient to insure the legality of the title held by the said vending company.

It is to be noted that the reservation of this right does not appear in the English copy of the preliminary contract, doubtless owing to an error in copying or translating, but it clearly appears in the Spanish copy.

Another condition which the government should impose and which we think is based on the language of the said preliminary contract is that from the stipulated price an amount must be deducted corresponding to the shortage of 2,751 hectares and 14 ares found in the area of the Calamba hacienda, and this pursuant to the rules therefor set forth in the said preliminary contract.

Such is the sincere opinion of the subscribing attorneys.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS, AND FISHER.

(Series E—Report No. 20.)

HACIENDA OF NAIC.

(Township of Naic, Province of Cavite, P. I.)

Description.—An hacienda styled San Isidro Labrador, or Naic, situated within the municipal jurisdiction of Naic, province of Cavite. It has an area of 7,968 hectares, 75 ares, and 95 centiares, equivalent to over 1,382 quifiones realengos, or over 2,851 ordinary quifiones. The land is in part devoted to the cultivation of highland rice, part to the cultivation of sugar cane, and part building lots. On the eastern part of the estate there are over 3,000 hectares of uncultivated land used for pasturage. It is bounded on the north by Manila Bay; on the east by the hacienda of Santa Cruz de Malabon, in the following form: From the mouth of the Timalan River, following the course of that river to Timalan Pass; from Timalan Pass (which is the point of affluence of the Timalan River with the Malabon River) it follows the Malabon River to a place called Tanque; thence the line leaves the river and crosses a hill to the Naic River, which at that point is known as the river of Tatlongbalon, or Naic, this point being that of the juncture of the Sajin River with the Naic River; thence the line runs up the Naic River to a place called Lumayad, which is the end of the eastern boundary; on the south the line runs from Lumayad to the barrio of Calumpang, where there is a monument; thence the line runs over the hills to the barrio of Banaba, where there is a monument at the side of the road; thence from this monument the line follows the same course to the river Balayungan (from Lumayad to the Balayungan River the line separates the estate from the township of Indan); on the west the estate is bounded by the Maragondon and Ternate lands, as follows: From the Balayungan River the line runs downstream toward the north to the barrio of Bocal, which borders upon Maragondon, the river constituting the dividing line; from the barrio of Bocal the line leaves the river and runs toward the west to a monument on the road between Naic and Maragondon in the barrio of Caputatan, there being three masonry monuments along the line between the last two points; from Caputatan the line runs in the same direction to a place called Magave, where there is a masonry monument; thence from this monument the line runs on the same course to the barrio of San Juan, of the township of Ternate; thence along the same course to the shore of Manila Bay.

On the Balayungan River there is a large dam, by which the waters of the river are utilized for irrigating the lands of the estate, the water being conveyed by a tunnel some 500 meters in length, by 3 meters in depth, and 4 or 5 meters in width. There is another dam of some considerable size connected with a tunnel 500 meters in length, and a ditch 1,500 meters in length, at a place called Paso-bajo, which is about in the middle of the hacienda. In the township of Indan, in the barrio of Tambac, there is another dam called the Tambac Dam (it is not known whether the river has the same name as the dam) with a tunnel some 200 meters in length, which carries the water to the Calumpang or Cay-sabo River. There is another large dam which receives the water from the dam last mentioned. This dam also has two tunnels, one of them 180 meters in length, and the other some 1,500 meters in length, with a ditch some 2,000 meters in length, used to carry the water to the irrigated land. There are also five other small dams, used for saving the overflow water from the fields. In the town there is a farm house with two patios and a rice granary, with a landing place on the river where small vessels can load and discharge. There is a splendid well with good and abundant water. On the east of the town there is a mill operated by water power for hulling palay. This mill belongs to the corporation.

This description is taken from the notarial act which was drawn November 18, 1898, at the instance and upon statements made by the Rev. Cándido Garcia Valles, who made the description as vicar-general of the Province of the Holy Rosary of the Dominican Friars of the Philippines, and as an amplification and ratification of the nominal description contained in the deed of sale of this and other properties executed on August 8, 1898, in favor of Mr. Richard Henry Andrews. The same description is repeated in a conveyance subsequent to that date whereby the hacienda was conveyed to the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company.

History.—About the beginning of the seventeenth century, or the end of the sixteenth century, certain estancias de ganado in Maragondon and Malabon, Cavite, were granted to several leading citizens of Manila, the lands subsequently becoming the property of Gen. Juan Esguerra, who united them in one single hacienda. Upon the death of Esguerra this property was by his heirs divided into three parts, which respectively constituted the estate subsequently known by the names of San Francisco de Malabon, Santa Cruz de Malabon, and Naic, one of which, the latter, was left to General Esguerra's daughter, Doña Maria Isabel de Esguerra, who was married to Don Francisco de Ocampo; this property having been subsequently included in bankruptcy proceedings against the owner, it was sold to Pedro Orosolo, who conveyed it to the Philippine province of the Society of Jesus. These facts appear, although very briefly stated, in a notarial certificate issued April 8, 1834, by Esteban Salanova, a notary public, and in a record of certain proceedings for survey and the placing of boundaries, effected in the years 1698 and 1699, certified copies of which proceedings have been submitted to us.

In the year 1699 the Society of Jesus was in possession of this estate, which was then known as the hacienda of Sarmiento, this being the name of one of the original grantees. Don Juan de Ozaeta y Oro, special judge for the composition of land titles, by His Majesty the King of Spain, having directed that the estate be surveyed, and its boundaries fixed, this formality was complied with, the result showing that the estate was bounded "on one side by the Maragondon River and on the other by the Timalan River; that on the upper part of the estate toward the town of Indan the boundary was marked by a little knoll called Lumang, upon which were two masonry monuments, while on the Maragondon side the line ended at a place called Piedra-cayada, which is toward Binayugo."

When the members of the Society of Jesus were expelled and their property seized by the government of these islands, this estate was by order of the board of temporalities again surveyed with a view to its appraisal and sale at public auction. The result of the survey was that the area of the estate was 1,480 quiñones, 2 balitas, 8 loanes, and 68 brazas de ciudad. The lines of the estate as then described ran from the so-called Piedra-cayada, which was designated as the first monument, to the place called Malainin (2,178½ brazas), thence by Paso de Balayungan, Presa-inutilizada, Lambay, Tanquintingan, Tabor, Banaba, Rio de Cayasabo, Calongalong, and Calumpang (6,268½ brazas); thence from Calumpang through Limaya, Banguias, Palangue, Paso de Caballo, Alamang, Marami or Comun, Paso de Manila, Catongal, Lumbang, Rio de Naic, Catalong, Caibunga, Durungao, to the starting point at Piedra-cayada (9,039½ brazas). Monuments were erected on the entire line. This took place in the year 1795.

The estate having been offered for sale at public auction, was bought by Don Pedro de Orbezuza, in partnership with Pedro Escusa, whose interest at his death was subsequently purchased by the said Pedro Orbezuza in the exercise of his right of redemption. In the year 1831 new monuments were placed on part of the lines at the instance of the owner, Don Pedro de Orbezuza, for the purpose of settling certain questions concerning the boundary raised by the people of the township of Maragondon. The proceedings connected with this survey, as well as those of the former survey, appear in documents, certified by notary public, in the possession of the vendor company, and which have been presented to us, but the description of the boundaries in these proceedings is so confused and indeterminate that it is impossible to reach any definite conclusion from them.

August 18, 1831, by a public instrument executed in Binondo before Don Clemente Cobarrubias, notary public, Don José de Orbezuza, the heir of the former owner of the estate, which at this time was called the Naic or Nay property, sold it for 25,000 pesos to the Rev. Father Juan Guidote, who accepted the conveyance on behalf of the Convent of Santo Domingo of Manila. In the deed the purchaser recites that of the sum delivered to the vendor as a consideration for the sale, 22,200 pesos belonged to different obras pias, or pious trusts, in charge of the corporation represented by him, which sum was by the same instrument secured by a special mortgage upon the property.

As a consequence of the contract to which we have just referred, the corporation of Dominican Fathers, by their representatives, took charge of the estate and went into possession thereof. In this deed of sale no description whatever is made of the property, nor is any mention made of its extent or boundaries. It is simply referred to as the "Hacienda of Nay." However, in the record of the formal taking of possession it appears that possession was taken of a tract of land running "from the beach to the boundary of Maragondon, Indan, and Santa Cruz de Malabon."

September 16, 1891, the Very Reverend Father Paulino Valle, before Aurelio Pelaez y Laredo, a notary public, on behalf of the Dominican corporation, executed a notarial document descriptive of the said estate, which reads as follows:

"An hacienda devoted to various classes of farming, called Naic or Nay, and also called San Isidro Labrador, situated within the jurisdiction of the 'port of Cavite,' capital of the province of the same name, bounded on the north by Manila Bay, on the south by the rivers Sabang, Bunge, Tanque, Bay Bungo, and Caguintingan, and the barrios of Calum-

pang and Banaba; on the east by the rivers Timalan and Alamang, and on the west by the roads running to Ternate, Maragondon, and Bocal, and also by the Balayunga River. It has an area of 1,071 quiñones, 7 balitas, 3 loanes and 9 brazas realengas, equivalent approximately to 2,958 hectares."

No other description subsequent to this one has been presented to us, nor have we been furnished with any description of the boundaries or monuments with the exception of the notarial act of November 18, 1898, to which we referred at the beginning of this report, in which that description is reproduced.

Like the other haciendas of the Dominican corporation covered by these reports, and by the same proceedings, the Naic Hacienda came to belong to the Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited.

Opinion as to the titles.—It appears unquestionable from these titles that the hacienda of Naic, or Nay, or San Isidro Labrador, also known as the Sarmiento hacienda in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, is at the present time the property of the The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, all the successive conveyances having been duly recorded since the acquisition of the property August 18, 1831, by the corporation of Dominican Fathers through the Convent of Santo Domingo, of Manila. It also sufficiently appears that the property is free from encumbrances, notwithstanding the absolute peculiarities with which the only encumbrance of which we have knowledge was constituted and discharged.

The extent and boundaries of the property do not anywhere appear in such a form as to guarantee the government as to the area and location of the property covered by these titles. The government engineers have found a number of the old monuments, but not all nor quite indisputable.

From the three descriptions to which we have referred it appears beyond a doubt that they all refer to the same hacienda of Naic, which has by a series of conveyances become the property of the vendor company, but the actual area of the estate and its present boundaries are somewhat doubtful. There is an unquestionable similarity between the three descriptions which have been presented, but it can not be affirmed that they are completely identical. The area of the property as it appears in the title deeds is equally very doubtful.

For this reason we propose that the government acquire this hacienda reserving the right provided for in the preliminary contract of December 22, 1903, Spanish copy, that is, to require the Dominican corporation to guarantee with sufficient security the legality of the title shown by the vending company.

The stipulated price should be paid, less the amount corresponding to the shortage of 298 hectares and 29 ares found by the government engineers, under the provisions of the aforesaid preliminary contract.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS AND FISHER.

(Series E—Report No. 21.)

LOLOMBOY ESTATE AND TORO FIELD

(Bulacan, P. I.)

Description.—This estate lies within the municipal jurisdictions of the towns of San José, Santa Maria, Bocaue, and Marilao, in the Bulacan Province. Boundary lines: North, Santa Maria River, which separates it from the Pandi estate, the Guigugon Estero, on the further side whereof are various lands belonging to natives. Thence alongside creek, and a marsh connecting therewith, where the line deviates about 25 brazas from the dividing bridge and runs to the river of Santa Maria and Bocaue. Thence south the Marilao River and lands belonging to the Santa Clara nuns. Thence east the lands of Graciano Pillano, the monument of José, and other lands of Francisco Robin, Dominga Castillo, Eustaquia Rojas, Alvaro Mendoza, Telesfora Santiago, Juan Visco, Teodoro de la Cruz, Gregorio Bayano, Feliciano Gumayan, Isabelo Villamor, Candido Villano, and others. Thence west the Bocaue River. The approximate area of this estate is 754 quiñones, 1 balita, 18 brazas (brazas realengas of 10,000 square brazas per quiñon), equivalent to 4,343 hectares, 65 ares, more or less. Within the above area and boundaries are the main house built of heavy material and various outbuildings, the whole inclosed by a wall, and situated in the barrio of Lolomboy, within the municipal jurisdiction of Bocaue.

To the north of this estate and as an addition thereto there is, between the Grande River of Bocaue and the Guigugon Marsh, a piece of land called "Toro," lying within the municipal jurisdiction of Bocaue, and having an approximate area of 10 quiñones, 1 loan, and 13 brazas, equivalent to 58 hectares, 23 ares, 30 centiares, more or less. The boundaries of

this Toro field are: north, the Bocaue River; south, several fields belonging to natives among whom Nicolas Lazaro, Felipe Ramirez, and Engracio Dionisio; east, other fields belonging to Liberata de los Reyes, Pedro Guzman, Severa de la Cruz, Salvador San Pedro, and others; and west, other fields belonging to Petrona Rojas, Apolonia Tuason, Nicolas Lazaro Crisanto Santiago, and others.

To the south of this estate and as an addition thereof there are two parcels of land lying within the municipal jurisdiction of Polo.

One of these parcels of land is called Pasolo é Isla, having an area of 13 quifiones, 3 balitas, 4 loanes, and 47 brazas, equivalent to 79 hectares, 20 ares, more or less. Boundaries: north, the Malinta estate belonging to the Augustinian corporation, and fields belonging to Faustino Lázaro, the lands called "S. Ignacio," and other lands belonging to the convent of Polo; south and east, the said Malinta estate; and west, the river of Polo.

The second parcel of land is called Malanday y Lingahan. It has an area of 25 quifiones, 3 balitas, 4 loanes, and 37 brazas, equivalent to 146 hectares, 10 ares, more or less. Boundaries: North, the Meycauayan marsh; south, the lands of Mariano Trinidad, Vicente Baldomero, Carlos Valenzuela, Andres Medico, Crespulo Serrano, Balbino Santiago, the Santa Clara Chapel, Francisco de la Cruz, and others; east, the lands of Valentin Herrera, Elias Herrera, Domingo Santiago, Dionisio Cruz, Manuel Concepción, the San Juan de Dios Chapel, Juana Sonco, Benito Ronquillo, and others; and west, the river Polo.

To the south of this estate and belonging thereto are likewise two small contiguous parcels of land, partly under cultivation and partly a quarry. The area of the two together is 1 balita, 4 loanes, 62 brazas, equivalent to 1 hectare and 40 ares, more or less. Boundaries: North, the Marilao River; south, the land of Captain Miguel; east and west, the land of Cayetano Ezquerro and Flacida de la Rosa.

Between the preceding two parcels of land and the estate there is a dam which catches the water of the Marilao River for irrigation purposes. This dam measures about 50 meters in length, 14 in width, and 12 in height, more or less. It is on the smaller parcel of land.

The whole surveyed estate and its additions above described form one single estate under the name of Lolomboy estate, the approximate total area whereof is 804 quifiones, equivalent to 4,631 hectares, more or less.

The above description is taken from a notarial act giving a description and dated July 6, 1891, executed before Notary Aurelio Pelaez at the request of the Rev. Father Paulino Valle, attorney-general of the Dominican corporation for the province of the Most Holy Rosary of the Philippines. There are two other old descriptions of this estate to which reference will be made later. The modern descriptions extant of this estate made under a notarial act of November 18, 1898, and in the articles of association of the Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), under date of January 29, 1900, agree with this description.

History.—This estate, together with another called Pandi, were formed out of various acquisitions made by the Dominican corporation and grouped together to form a whole, constituting the two above-mentioned estates.

Among the documents submitted there is none original that directly proves all and each of said acquisitions. There is, however, an account in detail of said acquisitions in a final decision rendered in certain judicial proceedings, which we will now examine.

Juan de Ozaeta y Oro, as commissioner of land grants, sales, and adjustments, requested and commissioned the provincial of the Dominican corporation to submit the title deeds, grants, and other instruments whereunder the said corporation and its Santo Tomás College possessed certain lands and estancias, for the purpose of surveying and identifying said property, and also for the purpose of ascertaining any excess that might exist. It is to be noted that although the said commissioner stated in his request and commission that it was his intention to proceed in everything "extrajudicially, without any form or appearance of trial," certain it is that the proceedings had all the solemn appearance of judicial proceedings, including the appointment of government attorney, commissioner, clerks, surveyors, interpreters, local witnesses, etc.

In response to the invitation of Commissioner Ozaeta, the provincial of the Dominican corporation, through their procurator-general, exhibited the title deeds and grants of the lands and estancias possessed by the said corporation and College of Santo Tomás de Aquino.

After citation of the procurator of the Santa Clara and San Juan de Dios Convents, of the natives of the towns of Bocaue, Marilao, San José, Santa Maria, Casay, Santa Lucia, Bintog, and others, previously had, Miguel de Lesama Altamirano, commissioned by Ozaeta, proceeded to identify the lands called Lolomboy, Botabota, Quiparan, Malibog, Macati, Yantic, Dadalasan, Camayaganan, Calahan, Aduas of Maria Garcia or Asana, Franco, Quiputat, Camanbogán, Qubitin, and Tabac, the estancia of Buenavista or Dalic, that of Catalanán, Marunco, and Quinapusan. The record of these proceedings contains the area of each of the above-mentioned lands.

The land was then ordered monumented, and for this purpose natural points and boundaries were designated. By decision of said Commissioner Ozaeta 7 quiñones were granted to the natives of the hamlet called "Santa Maria," with injunctions to monument the said 7 quiñones, together with the other 3 that the said natives already possessed, and setting forth the corresponding boundary lines. By the final decision of June 4, 1699, the said Commissioner Ozaeta, in consideration of the sum of 4,000 pesos donated by the holy religions to His Majesty the King, declared the survey correct and that the 5 sitios de estancia and 34 caballerias, together with the arable lands bought from the natives in due legal form, belonged in fee to the Dominican corporation. He also stated in said decision that "2 sitios de estancia" in Bocaue, Marilao, Bifian, and Ebaibalan consisted of grants made by Governors Francisco Tello and Francisco Sande in favor of Diego de Castro and Martin de la Rea in 1577 and 1601: that these grants passed to various parties down to Maria Garcia, widow of Lieut. Juan Gomez, and from the said lady to the Dominican corporation by will executed by her. As to the other grant the decision says that although the succession of the parties who held it does not appear established, information gathered for the survey proved that the land covered by said grant was actually held by the Dominican corporation; that the estancia of Catalan, together with 9 caballerias and 73,322 brazas in the town of Santa Lucia, lands known as Bolobolo, Angat, Caboloan Manoc, Camolauinan, and Calbagin was made up with lands bought by the Augustinian corporation, who exchanged it with the Dominican corporation in 1692 for another owned by the latter near San Juan del Monte and known as Mandaloyo; that the estancia known as Dalig, composed of 2 sitios de estancia de ganado mayor, 25 caballerias, and 59,780 brazas, belonged to Field Marshal Manuel Estacio Venegas and subsequently to Field Marshal Tomas de Endaya, who sold it to the Dominican corporation; that the arable lands formerly belonging to Lieut. Bernardo Cuellar, having an approximate area of 54 quiñones, 8 cabalitas, 12 loanes, and 24½ brazas, were bought from various natives by the said Bernardo Cuellar, who sold it to the Santo Tomás College, and were incorporated to the said estancias; that upon the lands formerly belonging to Tomasina Belohani, and consisting of 1 sitio de ganado mayor, 3 quiñones, 1 cabalita, 8 loanes, less 34,234 brazas, the said lady founded for the repose of her soul a chapellany which is served by the said Santo Tomás College, and that such lands were incorporated to the aforesaid estancias; that the lands formerly owned by Capt. Luis de Torres, consisting of one-half sitio de ganado mayor and 10,739 brazas and 75,529 avos, were sold by the said Captain Torres to the Dominican corporation, and by the latter subsequently incorporated with those above described. The said estancias and lands—goes on the said decision of Commissioner Ozaeta y Oro—are contiguous and are contained within the survey made and the monuments designated by his Commissioner Lesama and appear in the plan made by the surveyors, all of which was approved after deducting the 7 quiñones above referred to granted to the natives of the town of Santa Maria.

Of all the proceedings above related a literal transcript was made by Notary Francisco Pujol, under date of June 26, 1699, but this transcript is not recorded in the property register.

Besides the above related proceedings, others were had later, at the request of the procurator general of the province of the Most Holy Rosary or Dominican corporation in the Philippines, with the object of securing from the judge of land sales and adjustments, Pedro Calderon Henriquez, a further confirmation of the titles held by the said corporation to the lands above described, and which in those days were already called Estates of Lolomboy and Pandi.

With this object in view, after previously citing the neighboring owners, the San Juan de Dios Convent, the Santa Clara Monastery, the San Augustin Convent, the Saint Ignatius College, the governor and natives of the towns of San José, Angat, Baliwag, Quingua, Bigaa, Bocaue and Meycauayan, the said judge personally inspected the boundary lines and monuments of the two estates of Lolomboy and Pandi, by the aid of the plan of the said estates made in 1699 by direction of Judge Ozaeta y Oro. It was found that the boundaries and monuments agreed with the boundaries and monuments set forth by the said Ozaeta, with the difference that to the Pandi estate 20 quiñones, 3 cabalitas, 3 loanes, and 7 brazas had been added near the hamlet of Santa Maria in exchange made with the Santa Clara Monastery for another equal area of land given by the Dominican corporation out of the Lolomboy estate near Marilao. It was also noted that the 10 quiñones of land granted to the natives of the Barrio or hamlet of Santa Maria, were within the Pandi estate but in their possession.

It appears from the proceedings had that the lands called Quinapusan on the farther side of the Grande River by Angat and facing the mouth of Aa Creek, had been segregated from the Pandi estate of which they were formerly a part and belonged to the Augustinian corporation, through the conveyance made by the Dominican corporation to the Augustinian in compromising a suit had affecting the ownership of said lands.

In the final decision of March 6, 1754, it was declared that the title and documents presented by the province of the Most Holy Rosary of the Dominicans in the Philippines were good and legal, that the said two estates of Lolomboy and Pandi belonged in fee to the said province and, after rectifying the area as given by Commissioner Ozaeta y Oro in his decision above referred to, that the said two estates consisted of 64 sitios de ganado mayor, whereof each has an area of 3,024,574 brazas of 3 varas less one-eighth each, 33 quiniones, 2 cabalitas, 7 loanes, and 4 brazas, each quinion being composed of 10,000 brazas, exclusive of the area of the lands of Quinapusan. And in order that hereafter—goes on the decision—no doubt may arise, Judge Calderon Henriquez declared that the two said estates of Lolomboy and Pandi were included within the following monuments and boundaries:

"Starting from the landing adjoining the stone and tile roofed house of the estate of Lolomboy the line follows as a fixed and invariable boundary the river and estero known as Bocaue downstream to a mangrove point whence the line, leaving the estero, follows along this mangrove to the Botabota sitio at the point where said mangrove enters the plowland of the estate, where a monument has been erected dividing the plowlands of this estate from those of the monastery of Santa Clara of this city known as Marilao; thence the line follows the paddy field ridges and monuments with various directions to the Marilao River, leaving the lands of the Santa Clara Monastery to the right toward the hamlet of Marilao and town of Meycauayan, and to the left toward the town of Bocaue the lands of the Lolomboy estate; and from the said Marilao River the line follows, as a fixed boundary, the bed and stream of the said river upstream, on the farther side whereof are the lands belonging to the natives of the said hamlet of Marilao and town of Meycauayan; thence following the said Marilao River as far as the stream or marsh of Bahum Magulang originating therefrom, at which point the line leaves the said river and follows the said stream or marsh as the crow flies up to a small height on the top whereof is placed a monument consisting of a large block built deep in the soil; thence from the said monument and height—visible from the town of San José—the line follows downward to another stream or marsh which enters the Santa Maria River in a straight line, so that the line from the said Marilao River to the monument on top of the small height and thence through the stream or marsh to the Santa Maria River forms with the said two lines and small height an open triangle whereof each side consists of 750 brazas according to the aforesaid map; thence from the entrance into the Santa Maria River the line follows this same river as a stationary boundary as far as its confluence with the Polo River (the lands of the Pandi estate which begins from the said confluence of the Santa Maria and Pandi Rivers lying toward the towns of Bulacan Province, without any division from the lands of the Lolomboy estate other than the said Santa Maria River, which separates the latter estate with its bed downstream, while the lands from the Polo River to the mountains seemed to be uncultivated and barren); and in the related manner the division line of the Pandi estate follows along the Polo River upstream from its confluence with the Santa Maria River to a point known as "Centinela" (Sentinel), at which point, somewhat lower than the Perez Pass, the line leaves the Polo River and follows as the crow flies for 1,290 brazas up to the Camolavinan Hill, thence to the top of a little elevation whence are seen the plains of Casay, a hamlet of the town of Angat; thence at about a distance of 50 brazas begins the Aa Creek; and the said judge directed that on top of said small elevation a stone monument be placed, and another on the bank of the Polo River; thence the line follows along the said Aa Creek to its confluence with the Grande River of Angat, on the side nearest the mountains being the lands of the natives of the said town of Angat and its barrio Casay, while the lands of this estate are on the other side; thence the line follows the said Grande River and from the confluence of the Aa Creek with the said Angat or Quingua River the line follows the said Grande River, with the lands of the Buenavista estate on the farther bank, the latter estate being owned by the convent and hospital of San Juan de Dios of this city. In order that there may arise no doubts hereafter between the owners of the Pandi and Buenavista estates it is hereby declared that the bed in which now actually runs or may hereafter run the said Quingua River, shall be the true dividing line, both estates being subject to the loss or gain caused by the said river owing to the ease with which it shifts its current one year to one bank and another year to the other, both parties having exactly the same chances and may thus avoid the lengthy suits that would otherwise ensue; and from the mouth of said Aa Creek the line follows, as stated, the Grande River of Quingua to the Manlog sitio near the barrio Tabuco where the line leaves the said river and follows along a series of large block stone monuments that cross the Tala Creek as the crow flies to the Macarongearong Hill with the exception of that part which lies between the first and second monument that has a different direction. These monuments divided the plowlands of this estate from those of the natives of the barrio of Tabuco. And in view of the representation made by the said natives to the effect that the last stone monument located in a small paddy field occupied the wrong place and complained about it, the said monument was examined and compared with the map and instruments and it was found that the said monument did lie outside of the proper line, and the said judge directed that this monument be removed therefrom and aligned with the others upon a small elevation grown with cogonal and close by the Macarongearong

Hill with only a marsh between; thence the line follows on to the sitio Paulomalo, and thence to that of Callat; thence to the Santo Domingo Hill; thence to Corral Viejo and Cupangcupang. And although at present from the said Macarongcarong Hill to the said small round elevation the land is hilly as far as the said Corral Viejo, for the purpose of avoiding lawsuits in case the land be cultivated, in such event masonry monuments shall be erected at the Paulomalo and Callat sitios and on the Santo Domingo Hill as well as at the Corral Viejo or Cupangcupang. From the said Corral Viejo the line follows to the Barejon Point, the lands on the side toward Baliwag belonging to the natives thereof, and although at the said Barejon Point the representative of the province of the Most Holy Rosary (Domiincan corporation) stated that a monument seen from there in a paddy field and built of block stone with a molave stake at its foot, was in the wrong place, and although from the map and instruments it was seen that this monument was somewhat out of alignment, still, in view of the fact that the natives of the barrio of Talampas of the said town of Baliwag represented that the said monument had been placed there by a lay administrator of the estate more than twenty years before, and in consideration of the fact that the distance is short, it is hereby declared that the said monument forms part of the dividing line, and it is ordered that between the said monument and the spur of the mountain toward Corral Viejo three other monuments be placed at the spots that were designated along the open land which lies on one side of the spur of the mountain close to the aforesaid stone monument with the molave stake in the direction of Talampas. From the said stone monument with the molave stake at its foot the line runs as the crow flies along the ridges of certain paddy fields to another broken monument on the bank of the Manatal Creek, which divides on that part the plowlands of this estate from those of the natives of the barrio of Bintog of the town of Quingua; thence along the said Manatal Creek with the lands of this estate toward the hills, and the lands of the natives of Bigaá and barrios on the other side; thence the line follows the said Manatal Creek to its confluence with the Salitral Creek below the stone "tambobo" owned there by the Santo Domingo Province. Below said confluence the two Manatal and Salitral creeks form the Bigaá River; from said confluence the line follows along the said Bigaá River downstream beyond the estero, sapa or stream of Maalat. At its mouth the line leaves the said Bigaá River and follows upstream the said estero about 150 brazas; thence along various paddy field ridges and a series of one-block stone monuments with different directions as far as the Santa Maria River, the lands of the natives of Bigaá being toward the said town and those of these estates being toward the hills; while those known as "of Doctor Altamirano" lie toward Bigaá and Bocaue. Here it is to be noted that from the lands of the said Doctor Altamirano to the bank of the said Santa Maria River, with the said bank as basis, the map used in these proceedings shows a parcel of lands separated with a little chain with an upstream direction on the bank of said river. The said map shows that this parcel of land has an area of 20 quifiones, 3 cabalitas, 3 loanes, and 7 brazas, and that it is called Santa Clara land, and the boundaries appear to be below the said Altamirano lands, on one side the said river, on the other the lands of this estate and above the Calalic Creek, which separated them from those of the Hamlet of Santa Maria. To-day the said Santa Clara lands are united and incorporated with the aforesaid Pandi estate by exchange made by the said province with the monastery of Santa Clara of this city for an equal parcel of land in Lolomboy contiguous to other lands that the said monastery formerly owned within the jurisdiction of Marilao, hamlet and barrio of Meycauyan. From the line separating the aforesaid lands of Altamirano and ending at the Santa Maria River the line follows along the said river upstream as far as certain lands belonging to St. Ignatius College of the Society of Jesus at the sitio called Biñan Viejo, where the line leaves the said river and where are some block-stone monuments on a straight line with a house called on the said map of Gaspar Dizon, as far as the Caluping Creek; thence the line follows the said creek downstream for 300 brazas in two directions to certain lands known as the Santa Cruz and belonging to the aforesaid college, where on the bank of the said Caluping Creek a monument shall be placed. Another monument shall be placed at 8 brazas from the said creek to the east, and another monument at the center of the dividing line running southeast-south as far as the Tigatig Creek, on the bank whereof another monument shall be erected; thence the line follows along the said Tigatig Creek for 150 brazas at the end whereof a monument shall be placed; thence the line leaves this creek and follows an irrigation ridge which separates the lands of Franco (which now belong to the said province) from those of Santa Cruz, to the Tabaya "Sapa" (shallow stream or estero); thence the line follows along the said "sapa" to its confluence into the Caluping Creek; thence along said creek downstream to its confluence with the Bocaue River; thence the said river or estero of Bocaue to the landing place of the house of Lolomboy, the starting point of the line of division between the Pandi and Lolomboy estates."

The transcript of the proceedings had by the said Commissioner Calderon Henriquez, which appears to have been authenticated July 8, 1754, by the same commissioner and his clerk, Pedro Olarte, was recorded in the Bulacan property register July 20, 1891, together with the notarial description mentioned at the beginning of this report.

In the said notarial deed five other parcels of lands are described as additions to the Lolomboy estate. No titles have been submitted to us relative to the two smallest parcels, which measure together 2 *balitas* 4 *loanes* and 62 *brazas*, equivalent to 1 hectare and 40 *ares*, more or less.

With regard to the parcel of land known as "Toro," which is one of the five parcels above mentioned, the title deeds show that Maria Jaque de los Rios held within the jurisdiction of the town of Bocaue some lands which, in the instrument, she filed with Juan de Sierra y Ossorio, special commissioner of land sales and adjustments; that she stated the said lands had an area of 180 *cabalitas*, and that she had inherited them from her grandmother, Joana del Castillo. The said Maria Jaque de los Rios filed with the said special commissioner the will of her said grandmother, together with the documents relating to the said lands, requesting their legalization. The petitioner stated at the same time that she confirmed and ratified the chapellany imposed and founded on said lands by her uncle, Lucas del Castillo. In view of the above, proper proceedings were had and it was found that the said lands had a total area of 7 *quinones* 4 *cabalitas* 3 *loanes* and 31 *brazas*. By the decision of June 27, 1699, rendered by Commissioner Ozaeta y Oro, the said Maria Jaque de los Rios was declared to be the owner of the said lands.

Under the will executed December 31, 1706, by the said lady (the last she made before her death) these lands passed to her children by her first and second husband. And for the purpose of making the distribution of the estate, her son and testamentary executor, Ignacio Cavallo, requested judicial permission to sell them. This sale took place at public auction after appraisement of the lands and due advertising of the sale. These lands were sold at public auction January 28, 1710, in the sum of 1,505 pesos, to the Rev. Father Juan Matheos, procurator-general of the province of the Most Holy Rosary—that is, the Dominican corporation in the Philippines. The auction sale was approved by order entered February 13 of the same year. The 5th of the following March the Dominican corporation, through its procurator-general, took judicial possession of said lands in the presence of the governor of the town of Bocaue and other persons cited for that purpose. It is to be noted that the original record of the auction sale and taking of possession above referred to ends with a note signed by the procurator, Juan Matheos, wherein he says that the lands referred to in said record were by him bought and paid for with funds belonging to the beaterio (it is to be supposed that this beaterio is that of Santa Catalina de Sena in Manila), and that by direction of the provincial Father Juan de Santo Domingo, in order that it might be made of record that the said lands belonged to the said beaterio, he signed the said note March 7, 1710.

It seems that later Rev. Father Francisco Toledo, another procurator and administrator of the Lolomboy and Pandi estates, requested and secured from the *alcalde mayor* of the Bulacan Province that the said lands, belonging, he says, to the nuns of the Santa Catalina de Sena Beaterio in Manila, be surveyed and monumented, but there is no legal document whatever extant of such proceedings apart, from a simple copy bearing no signature nor authentication whatsoever.

As to the other parcels of land, likewise additions to the Lolomboy estate, and known as Pasolo e Islas, Malanday y Lingahan, described at the beginning of this report, we find the following records:

By final decision of February 25, 1638, declared final by another decision of March 7, 1638, the royal *audiencia* of these islands, affirming the decision rendered by the ordinary *alcalde* of Manila, in a lawsuit instituted by Domingo Handi v. Capt. Diego de Leon, ruled that the latter had the right and just title to, acquired in fee, the lands situated in the sitios called Bancal and Banaba, of the town of Meycauayan, to the extent of 2,400 *brazas*, under the sale executed by Juan Garcia.

Diego de Leon y Rivera, by his will executed July 8, 1659, declared that among his property were certain lands of 2,400 *brazas* of area within the jurisdiction of Polo, Meysilo, and Meycauayan, and among other dispositions by him made he bequeathed his property to his daughters, Ana and Agustina de Leon y Rivera.

Then these lands appear to have belonged to Maria Pulido de Leon, granddaughter of the said Diego de Leon y Rivera, who was first married to Alonso del Castillo and then to Capt. Lucas Manzano y Ochoa. The said captain added to the said lands an adjoining parcel situated in Mabolo, which parcel he acquired as husband of the said Maria Pulido in exchange for another belonging to Pedro Mendiola, as it appears from an original private document dated March 8, 1695.

The same Capt. Lucas Manzano, in the name of his wife, the said Maria Pulido de Leon, and for the purpose of complying with an order of the royal *cedula* of commission of land sales, adjustments, and grants, filed with the commissioner, Juan de Sierra y Ossorio, the transcript of the orders of the royal *audiencia* above referred to, with the statement that all the instruments relating to the lands formerly the property of Diego de Leon y Rivera and inherited by his granddaughter, Maria Pulido, had been destroyed in a fire which occurred in the capital of Bulacan.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the King's attorney to the effect that the lands possessed by Maria Pulido be declared to belong to the Crown or to the municipalities of Polo and Meycauayan, the said lands were surveyed on March 28, 1699, and were found to have an area of 39,266 brazas, beside one parcel of land measuring 3,449 brazas. It does not appear that the commissioner rendered any decision either confirming the title of Maria Pulido or granting the request of the King's attorney.

In certain decisions rendered in connection with the partition of property of the late Lucas Manzano de Ochoa, the procurator-general of the Dominican corporation, as legal representative of Sister Micaela Francisca de San Luis, a religious of the Santa Catalina de Sena Beaterio of this city, Maria Manuela Manzano, and Nicolasa Salinas, widow of Captain Manzano, agreed by instrument dated July 11, 1736, to hold the said decision null and void, provided the said Santa Catalina Beaterio be assigned, as the inheritance portion of Sister Micaela Francisca de San Luis y Manzano, 13 quifiones 9 balitas and 66 brazas of land in Polo, commencing from a place called Libjo and ending at Lingahan or Malanday, which belonged to the late Lucas Manzano de Ochoa.

The procurator-general of the Dominican corporation subsequently requested that he be placed in judicial possession of the said lands. This was done on July 21 and 23, 1736. It must be noted that in the possessory proceedings the procurator-general is at times called the representative of Sister Micaela Francisca de San Luis, but not of the Santa Catalina de Sena Beaterio.

By a series of conveyances mentioned in previous reports this Lolomboy estate, as that of Pandi, is to-day the property of The Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited).

Opinion as to the title.—As seen in the preceding history, a considerable part of this estate belonged to the College of Santo Tomas de Aquino prior to the decisions rendered by Commissioners Ozaeta y Oro and Calderon Henriquez. It will be remembered that 54 quifiones 8 cabalitas 12 loanes and 24½ brazas were acquired by the said college by purchase made by Bernardo Cuellar, and 1 sitio de ganado menor, 3 quifiones 1 cabalita 8 loanes, less 34,234, passed to the said college by virtue of a chapellany founded by Tomasina Bolohani. Now, then, it does not appear how this part of the estate came to belong to the Dominican corporation, but from the moment the final decision of Commissioner Ozaeta y Oro and that of Commissioner Calderon Henriquez declared that the whole estate of Lolomboy and Pandi belonged in fee to the said religious corporation, and it appearing that neither the King's attorney nor anyone else appealed from these decisions, which are consequently final, our opinion is that the authority of the res adjudicata dismisses all discussion of the matter.

This as to what refers to the main body of the estate. As to the parcels of land added to the same, it is our opinion that the case is different.

The lands called "Toro" were bought by the procurator-general of the Dominican corporation, as such procurator, but a declaration of ownership made by him in favor of the Santa Catalina de Sena Beaterio, of this city, in whose name it appears that transactions of a judicial nature were subsequently instituted, raises the doubt as to whether these lands must be considered as the property of the Dominican corporation or of the said Beaterio. It can be stated at once that the said declaration of ownership lacks absolutely all value, not only in view of the fact that such declaration was made in a simple private note, but also because it was not signed by the provincial of the Dominican corporation by whose directions the signing procurator stated said note was inserted. Our opinion is, then, according to the documents, and notwithstanding this note, that the Dominican corporation was the true owner of said lands. Still, it might be found that the Santa Catalina Beaterio, by virtue of the said declaration, has been really in possession in its own name and as owner of the said lands during the period of time sufficient to prescribe the ownership. Such a conclusion, it is our opinion, has some ground in view of the fact, although not justified, but well indicated by a simple copy, that the survey and staking of the said lands as belonging to the Santa Catalina Beaterio, was requested and obtained. In such supposition, and as long as the reacquisition of these lands by the Dominican corporation is not established, we believe that the transfer of their rights made by the said corporation to Mr. Andrews and to the Ilaiphong Sociedad Universal de Bienes has no value whatever.

We are likewise of the opinion that the same thing must be done with regard to the other parcels of land added to this estate and known under the name of Pasolo de Islas and Malanday y Lingahan. It has been said that Doña Maria Pulido y Leon was the owner of certain lands in Polo, Meynilo, and Meycauayan. The first doubt in our mind is the difficulty to determine if the lands adjudicated to the Santa Catalina Beaterio as the inheritance portion of Sister Micaela Francisca de S. Luis Manzano are the same or part of those that belonged to Maria Pulido, wife of Capt. Lucas Manzano de Ochoa. There is no means to ascertain this point, as the lands given to the beaterio were not described. Moreover, supposing even that these lands were those that belonged to Maria Pulido or to her husband, Lucas Manzano, before same passed over to the beaterio, their right was not well established. Neither Commissioner Sierra nor Commissioner Ozaeta confirmed their title,

or at least this does not appear in the title deeds. The only thing that appears is the opinion of the King's attorney to the effect that these lands should be adjudged to the Crown or to the municipalities of Polo and Meycauayan, no doubt because no good titles were presented concerning these lands.

But aside from all this the instrument of compromise and adjudication executed in favor of the beaterio does not state that the fee of these lands was conveyed, but only says that the beaterio should enjoy them. The question occurs here: Was the beaterio given only the usufruct, or the full ownership?

Whatever the solution given to the preceding question, it may still be asked, In whose favor were these lands adjudged? According to the instrument, in favor of the beaterio. But, then, why in the judicial possession given the procurator-general of the Dominican corporation is he designated, more than once, the representative of Sister Micaela, and not that of the beaterio.

Whether it is supposed that these lands belonged to the beaterio or to Sister Micaela, it does not appear that the manner in which the Dominican corporation acquired them permits the corporation to alienate them as its own.

As to the other two small parcels of lands, also added to this estate of Lolomboy, it is sufficient to state that no documents whatever were submitted to us with regard to the title of same notwithstanding our repeated request to the effect made to the representative of the company.

The property has been satisfactorily identified by the government engineers (except these two small parcels of land), owing to the comparative correctness of the descriptions furnished and to the existence of the greater part of the old monuments.

For the above reasons and grounds we are of the opinion that the government may without reservation proceed to the purchase of the main body of the Lolomboy estate pursuant to the stipulations of the preliminary contract of December 22, 1903, but that it should buy neither the Toro nor the Pasolo é Isla and Malanday-Lingahan parcels in view of the fact that their conveyance to the vending company is null and void, nor the other two small parcels aforementioned owing to the absolute lack of titles.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS AND FISHER.

(Series E.—Report No. 22.)

PANDI ESTATE.

(Bulacan Province, P. I.)

Description.—This estate is called Pandi, and is adapted to various kinds of crops. It lies within the common jurisdiction of the towns of Bocaue, Santa Maria, Norzagaray, Angat, Bustos, and Biga, all in the province of Bulacan. The boundary lines are as follows: North, the Angat River, and the lands of the Angat Convent, of Eulalio Villarrama, Juan Alo, Crisanta Roberto, Francisco Garcia, Simplicio Gapan, Segundo Tiano, and others, to the Biga River; south, the Santa Maria River, that divides this from the estate called Lolomboy; east, the Polo River and lands of Manuel Manjagas, Domingo Ignacio, Manuel Zigas, Miguel de la Cruz, and others, to the Aa Marsh; west, the Biga River, the Manatal Marsh, and the lands of Manuel de los Reyes, Benito Garcia, Teodorico Enriquez, and the Mitre's Chapellany, to the Santa Maria River. The whole estate contains an approximate area of 1,500 *quifones* of brazas realengas, or of 10,000 brazas each *quifon*, being equivalent to 8,640 hectares, more or less. Within this area is the farmhouse, built of heavy materials, bearing no number, with all its outbuildings, situated in the barrio of Santa Clara, in the town of Santa Maria.

The preceding description has been taken from a notarial deed of description dated July 6, 1891, executed before Notary Aurelio Pelaez, at the request of the Rev. Father Laulino Valle, attorney-general of the Dominican corporation for the province of the Most Holy Rosary of the Philippines. There are two other old descriptions of this estate, to which reference will be made later on. The descriptions subsequent to the said notarial deed appear in the deeds of November 18, 1898 (a description under notarial act), and of January 29, 1900 (articles of association of the Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company). These descriptions agree with the description above given, except as to the area, which is given as 10,903 hectares, and as to the statements to the effect that in the sitios of Marunco, Cacarong, and Cupang, there are 3 dams and 7 small dams in various other spots, the whole within the estate.

History.—In view of the fact that this Pandi estate formed formerly one estate with that of Lolomboy, the titles of both existing in the same documents, and the various acquisitions made to form this estate of Pandi and that of Lolomboy have been given in the report

upon the Lolomboy estate, we refer to the said report for the history of this Pandi estate. We must note that the old description of this Pandi estate made by Commissioner Calderon Henriquez, is likewise to be found in the said Lolomboy estate report. Our remarks made in said report with reference to the parcels of land accessory to the Lolomboy estate must not be taken into consideration here, because they do not belong to Pandi.

Opinion as to the title.—The title to this Pandi estate is entirely satisfactory, especially after the property was identified without any doubt by the government engineers who found the description given in the title deed to correspond with the actual results of their survey and recognized the old monuments on the field.

The only difference is the shortage in the area found by the said engineers as compared with that designated in the preliminary contract of December 22, 1903.

We are of the opinion that the government may purchase this Pandi estate, subject only to the usual legal reservations and to a deduction in the stipulated price for the shortage of 1,730 hectares and 1 are, found to exist in the area according to the late survey made by the government engineers.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS AND FISHER.

(Series E.—Report No. 23.)

ORIONG ESTATE.

(Bataan, P. I.)

Description.—Rural estate, known as Oriong or Odiong estate, within the municipal limits of Oriong ancient sitios of Balic Balic, Balibago, and Sagaly-Bantan.

Boundary lines.—North, the Babancahin and Calongoson rivers; south, the San Vicente and Caput rivers; east, the sea or Manila Bay, and west, the said Babancahin River and certain Crown lands.

Area.—Three hundred and fifty-eight quifiones, 9 loanes, and 45 brazas, equivalent to 1,007 hectares and 54 ares. Of these 215 hectares and 82 ares are forest land, 698 hectares and 77 ares under cultivation of various kinds, and 92 hectares and 95 ares are mangrove.

Such is, with slight changes, the description given of this estate in all modern documents submitted to us, to wit: The instrument containing the description executed December 31, 1891, by the attorney-general of the Dominican corporation, the Very Rev. Father Paulino Valle, before Notary Ramon Teigeiro; the cautionary notice of the estate made April 28, 1892, in the property register, and recorded again January 8, 1904, as per certificate filed; the instrument containing the description and a supplement to the contract of sale dated November 18, 1898, so often quoted in the course of these reports, and the articles of association of the Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), likewise repeatedly referred to in said reports.

The only essential discrepancy in the said four descriptions is that the first two give the area as 1,007 hectares and 54 ares, while the last two give the area as 2,070 hectares. The preliminary contract with the government gives the area as 2,109 hectares, 57 ares, and 24 centiares.

History.—This estate originated in two deeds of gift, copies whereof have been submitted by the vending company. The first of these copies is legal, because it is authenticated by Joseph del Valle, a notary public, under date of August 7, 1713. The second copy appears to have been made October 25, 1751, and bears no authenticating or known signature.

The first of the above-mentioned instruments was executed in the town of Abucay, December 29, 1637, before Notary Pedro Sumacan, by Domingo Pasan, Maria Francisco, Benito Manalar, and Ursula Cayanihan, who stated that they were the owners of the lands of Balibago and Sagaly-Bantan, that they donated said lands to the Fathers of St. Dominic of the province of the Holy Rosary, subject to the obligation of the celebration of masses for the repose of their souls after their death, and also that if the said Fathers wished to dispose of the said lands they could not do so, but the lands must then revert to the said Domingo Pasan and his codonors. The gift was accepted in the name of the province of the Holy Rosary by the Rev. Father Domingo Gozalez as vicar-general of the order, who undertook to comply with the conditions set forth in said instrument.

The second instrument appears to have been executed August 29, 1673, also in Abucay, before Sergt. Maj. Francisco de Tejada, chief justice and chief of militia (justicia mayor and capitán á guerra) for the province of Pampanga, acting as notary, by the following-named parties: Sergt. Maj. Nicolas Bagtas, native, Cabeza de Barangay, and petty governor of the said town of Abucay, his sister Maria Bagtas, assisted by her husband Capt. Luis Palad, the widows Catalina Mayalanti and Ana Campaning, Juan Cachamines and Tomás Pasana, the spinsters Agustina Verónica and Maria Josefa, Isabel Clava, assisted by her husband Capt. Andres Paguingan, Sebastian Clara, assisted by her husband Agustín

Lapi, the widow Isabel Languay, Magdalena Batol, assisted by her husband Capt. Agustin Punsalan, Ursula Josefa, assisted likewise by her husband Nicolas Demate and her brother Luis Titol, and Nicolas Laquindanom. The parties executing this instrument stated they were the owners of the lands known as Balicbalic, within the municipal jurisdiction of the town of Odiong, bounded as follows: "Starting from the mouth of Calongosan River to the Bangad savannah as far as an estero derived from the Capot River; thence along the said estero to its entrance into the Balicbalic River, thence in an easterly direction to the estero derived from the said river to the River Odiong and thence to the sea;" that they had agreed to make a gift of these lands to the province of the Holy Rosary of these islands to the College of Santo Tomas de Aquino, and in a special manner to the San Miguel Convent in Odiong. In the same instrument the parties executing it imposed upon the vicar of the Dominican corporation the obligation of celebrating twelve high masses every year, which masses were customarily celebrated on Saturdays in honor of Our Lady, at the beginning of each month, for the repose of the souls of the donors and their successors, as also the obligation of a free grave and burial in the said convent, besides such other requests of a pious nature the compliance wherewith was left to the discretion and opinion of the reverend father provincial of the said province of the Holy Rosary.

The book where appear these copies contains, after the instrument whereof an abstract has just been given, a transcript of the request made by the Dominican fathers to be vested with the judicial possession of the lands referred to, and the order granting such request, dated September 9, 1673, whereunder quiet and peaceful possession was taken.

In December 19, 1758, the provincial vicar of the Dominican corporation residing at Oriong, instituted possessory proceedings for the lands referred to in the second instrument. Said proceedings were had with satisfactory results and the procurator-general of the order filed with Pedro Calderón y Enriquez, commissioner of land titles and pardons, a petition requesting for a title, in the ordinary form, in favor of the House or Church of the San Miguel of Oriong. This request was granted by the order of October 23, 1759, the original whereof appears in the title deeds submitted. This order says that in view of the instruments filed, to wit, two deeds of gift made by certain natives in favor of the said church, one before Notary Pedro Sumacum in Abucay December 29, 1637, and the other before Notary Francisco Urrutia August 29, 1673, and in view also of the possession given to the said Church and Catechism House (Casa de Doctrina) September 9, 1673, and likewise of the testimony given by nine witnesses it was declared that the said Church and Catechism House of the said town of Oriong needed no title nor confirmation other than the present declaration which was to be understood to be without prejudice to a third party.

From the original record of six written pages of proceedings instituted by the procurator-general of the province of the Most Holy Rosary in May, 1770, in the Archbishopric of Manila, also submitted by the vending company, it appears that the said procurator requested for an injunction to the parish priest of San Miguel of Oriong restraining him from interfering with the collection by the said province of the rents of the said lands of Balicbalic, so that the said rents might be devoted to their proper purpose. To this request replied Bachelor of Arts Gregorio de Guzman, curate of Oriong, stating that he had already collected all the rents accruing on the said lands of Balicbalic and was ready to deliver same and give an accounting thereof to the very reverend father provincial, but at the same time he called attention to the pious charges and obligations imposed in the deed of gift upon the Church of San Miguel of Oriong, and requested the said father procurator to execute, in the name of his province, an obligation in his favor to annually pay the sum represented by said charges. The said father procurator stated in writing that he agreed, in the name of his province, to execute such obligation. A decision was rendered June 22, 1770, by the Most Illustrious and Rev. Basilio Sancho y Santas Justina y Rufina, metropolitan archbishop of these islands, to the effect that the present and future curates of the said town of Oriong were under the obligation to celebrate the high masses imposed in the deed of gift, and the province of the Most Holy Rosary of these islands would pay the said curates the sum stated, as also the choristers and for the wax used at said masses and for the oil of the lamp of the Blessed Eucharist, and that the other conditions set forth in the deed of gift were to be complied with by the Church of San Miguel in Oriong and paid for by the province of the Most Holy Rosary.

The first deed of gift failed to set forth, as did the second, the boundaries of the lands referred to, but in registering the cautionary notice of the title to the property in favor of the province of the Most Holy Rosary in the Bataan province property register on April 28, 1892, and in recording again the said notice in the said register in January 8, 1904, the property was described in the words set forth at the beginning of this report and then reproduced in the notarial instrument of November 18, 1898, as also in the articles of association of The Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), under date of January 29, 1900.

The Oriong estate has come to be the property of the Sugar Estates Development Company through the same transfers and conveyances of title and the same executions as the other estates formerly belonging to the Dominican corporation referred to in these reports.

The estate is now registered in favor of the vending company. This is certainly done in a very anomalous manner, for the old cautionary notice was rerecorded only on the 8th of January, 1904, and, before this was changed into a final registration, it appears from the documents presented that on January 6, 1904, the provincial treasurer of Bataan registered the transfer of the property in favor of Mr. Andrews and of the Sugar Estates Development Company; in other words, the transfer was registered before the registration of the transferor's title and without such registration first being a cautionary notice.

In fine it is to be noted with reference to this estate of Oriong that the notarial instrument of November 18, 1898, wherein are described the estates sold to Mr. Andrews and the sale is ratified, contains a statement by the vicar-general of the province of the Most Holy Rosary, who executed said instrument, to the effect that upon the lands of Balicbalic existed a pious lien imposed by the donors, and that his order undertook to comply with this obligation. Likewise the instrument of January 29, 1900, whereby the Dominican corporation transferred all its rights in the sold estates, contains a declaration by the same vicar-general to the effect: "That, whereas the lien is constituted in favor of his corporation, he, in the name and as representative of the same, raises and cancels it and declares that Oriong estate free from said and any other existing liens."

Opinion as to the title.—Although as a matter of fact parts of the lands now forming the Oriong estate were donated to the Santo Tomas College, and part to the San Miguel Church in Oriong, the said college and church being coparticipants with the Dominican corporation in the ownership of said estate, it is certain that Commissioner Calderon Henriquez, as we have seen, ruled in his decision of October 23, 1759, that all lands covered by both original donations belonged to the church and catechism house (*casa de doctrina*) of the town of Oriong.

It is not here the place to discuss the propriety of the said commissioner's proceedings. The fact is that the order issued, and that, as no opposition was presented to said order, the estate became, from that date, the property of the church and catechism house (*casa de doctrina*) of San Miguel in Oriong, and the Santo Tomas College and Dominican corporation lost any and all rights in said estate.

It is also a fact that the said corporation, fifteen years later, appeared in judicial proceedings before the Manila archbishop, claiming to be sole owner of the estate and the San Miguel Church in Oriong to have no right other than receiving a certain remuneration for complying with the pious charges that encumbered the estate. This claim was admitted by the ecclesiastical authority and accepted by the representative of the San Miguel Church. It appears from the other documents submitted that from that moment the province of the Most Holy Rosary styled itself the owner of the Oriong estate and acted as such, collected the rents thereof, rented it as its own property, and finally alienated it to the aforesaid companies and the acts of ownership were first annotated and then registered (though with some anomaly) in the property register of the province of Bataan.

An explanation of this is attempted in the notarial instrument of November 18, 1898, and in the deed of January 29, 1900, by the vicar of the dominican corporation, who executed the said documents, in the form of statements tending to justify the appropriation of the estate and to raise the liens imposed thereon by the donors. With regard to the appropriation of the estate he says in substance that notwithstanding the fact that the estate appeared in the name of the Dominican vicariate of San Miguel in Oriong, it is the province of the Most Holy Rosary alone that radically and in fee simple acquired and enjoyed the usufruct of the property. With regard to raising the lien imposed by the gift, he says that in view of the fact that the lien had been imposed in favor of the corporation, the latter by its own authority vacated it by cancellation.

Although these representations are not correct, for the corporation neither acquired all the estate nor was the lien constituted in its favor, still we can not deny the fact that the Dominican corporation had made the estate of San Miguel de Oriong its own by limitation. As to the encumbrances, the doubt certainly remains as to whether or not such encumbrances still subsist, and whether the parochial church of Oriong can or not insist on the compliance with such charges.

There are two further grounds for doubting the legality of the title deeds to us submitted, to wit, the conditional nature of the gifts (the origin of the estate) and the irregularity in registering the property. Nowhere it appears if the conditions stipulated were complied with or if the defects of recordation have been cured.

We must neither pass unnoticed the fact that, although the estate who modern description refers to it as the Oriong estate, is covered by the contract with the government and seems to be the same to which refer the old documents and that described by Commissioner Calderon Henriquez, still the identity is very deficient above all on account of the enormous discrepancy existing in all the descriptions as to the area of the property. All said descriptions give a wrong area, the true area according to the survey recently made by the government engineers, being 916 hectares.

For the above reasons and in view moreover of the fact that at the time of the survey of the estate by the government surveyors various residents of the town of Oriong have protested

against the legality of the title shown by the Dominican corporation, the undersigned attorneys are of the opinion that the government must deduct from the stipulated price the amount corresponding to the shortage of 1,193 hectares, 57 ares and 24 centares, and make use of the right under article 1502 of the civil code and hold the purchase money till, by recording the property under the new land registration act, all risk, now certainly existing, of being molested in the quiet and peaceful possession of the property, has passed.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS AND FISHER.

(Series E.—Report No. 24.)

HACIENDA OF BIÑAN.

(Laguna, P. I.)

Description.—The estate called Biñan, or San Isidro de Biñan, comprises the whole municipal jurisdiction of the said town of Biñan, in the province of Laguna. The property is for the greater part irrigation paddy land with, generally, two crops a year, part is sugar-cane land and part (smaller) is devoted to building purpose in the town and barrios. The boundaries are: North, another estate comprising the town of Tunasín and belonging to the College of San José; east, the Laguna Bay; and west, the municipal jurisdiction of Carmona and of Silang, both in the province of Cavite. The area is 3,474 hectares, 47 ares, and 73 centares. There is on this estate a large dam in Timbao and several smaller ones besides irrigation ditches. The farm house is in the center of the town on the square of the same, built of heavy material, and has a large yard, a masonry camarin with iron roof, stables, bath, well, and orchard with fruit trees, the whole being inclosed with a masonry wall.

The above description is taken from a notarial deed executed on November 18, 1898, at the request and from statements of the Very Rev. Father Candido Garcia Valles, who acted as vicar-general and representative of the province of the Most Holy Rosary of the Dominican Fathers in the Philippines and as an addition to and in confirmation of the nominal description contained in the deed of sale of the said estate and of seven other estates executed the previous August in favor of Richard Henry Andrews. This same description is repeated in a deed of subsequent date, to wit, the articles of association of the Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), whereby the said Andrews and cosigners made over to the company then being formed the rights and actions accruing from the said eight estates, which thus came to be the property of the said company that now is selling to the government of the Philippine Islands.

We are aware of no other description of the estate of Biñan, although we suppose there must exist the one made for the purpose of recording the estate in the property register. The vending company has furnished no copy of this description. As to ancient descriptions, as we shall see later, there is one of this estate, together with that called Santa Rosa, as both formed one estate to the end of the eighteenth century, when they were divided into two, as at present.

History.—The vending company holds an authentic transcript of the proceedings instituted by the special commissioner of land adjustments and pardons, Pedro Calderon Henriquez, whereon the title to the property is mainly based, showing that the vast estate known in the eighteenth century under the name of San Isidro de Binan, and now divided into the two estates known as Binan and Santa Rosa, originated in the grants made by the governors of the Philippine Islands—Gomez Perez Dasmarias in 1591 and 1593, and Juan Cerezo de Salamanca in 1635—to Capts. Juan de Enao, Juan Lucas de Leon, and Juan Herrera, respectively, and consisting of a sitio de estancia de ganado mayor (range for horned cattle) and 4 caballerias of land to the former, another such sitio to the second, and another such sitio and 4 caballerias to the third. To these donations or grants must be added about 100 quinones of land purchased at various times by the corporation of the Dominicans in 1624 and 1641 in the name and as representative of the Santo Tomas College.

In a book of ancient titles—difficult to read and still more difficult to correlate—submitted by the vending company and marked with the letter C, appear established several of the transfers made in the estates above referred to till they came into the hands of the Santo Tomas College: two of the estancias by means of the notarial deed of June 26, 1653, executed by Capt. Pedro de Rozas, whereby he declares having acquired the said lands and paid for them with funds belonging to the said Santo Tomas College, to which he consequently transferred all his rights and actions; the other estancia at a public sale under adjudication to the highest bidder, approved December 23, 1676, in favor of the said college. As to the other parcels of land—that is to say, the 100 quinones above referred to—these were bought by the said college in the years mentioned from various persons.

On June 5, 1699, the special commissioner of pardons and land adjustments, Juan de

Ozaeta y Oro, rendered a judgment, reproduced in the transcript above mentioned, setting forth the origin of the estate of Binan, which coincides with the description above given, and declaring that, in view of the titles submitted and the sum of 4,000 pesos paid to His Majesty by the holy religious corporations of these islands, the 3 estancias, 8 caballerias, and 100 quinones of land above referred to belonged to the Santo Tomas College, together with other estates possessed by the said college in San Mateo, Tambobo, Gagalangin, Navotas, etc.

By the judgment of September 1, 1744, in a suit brought by the said college against the natives of the town of Silang to recover the possession of certain lands, it is declared again that the 3 sitios, 8 caballerias of land, and the rest covered by the suit were the legitimate property of the said college, and ordered the said college to be placed again in the possession of the whole estate.

The year following the above judgment, or in 1745, the aforesaid special commissioner of pardons and land adjustments, Pedro Calderon y Henriquez, instituted the proceedings contained in the above-mentioned transcript, notwithstanding the fact that the rector of the Santo Tomas College was in default for having refused to exhibit the titles of property.

On November 9, 1745, the said commissioner, Calderon Henriquez, rendered a judgment setting forth that a serious mistake or fraud had been committed in the survey of the estate of Binan made two years before and which was of great influence in the decision rendered in the said suit; that by such survey the estate was made to have an area of 28,782,700 square brazas and 12/8, when in reality it had only 10,663,546 brazas of 3 varas less one-eighth each. The fraud committed in the said survey was the cause, according to the said commissioner, of a rising of the natives of Silang, "which occasioned deaths, damage, and losses to the natives and expenditures to the royal treasury."

Notwithstanding the protest entered by the procurator-general of the Dominican Fathers against the decision of Commissioner Calderon, the latter ordered the estate of Binan resurveyed and remonumented at once. This was done the 8th and following days of January, 1746, and the excess or error above referred to was deducted. On the 2d and 9th of the following March the commissioner rendered two final judgments declaring that the area of the estate was reduced to 10,663,546 square brazas and ordered the estate remonumented in accordance with this decision. The order of the commissioner was approved in its entirety by royal cedula dated November 7, 1751, and the protest of the Dominicans overruled.

Three years later the procurator of the Dominican corporation, in the name of the Santo Tomas College, offered to present witnesses to prove that the 3,727,423 square brazas that appeared to be in excess in the estate of Binan over the just area of the same as previously declared had been peacefully possessed by the said college for so long that prescription lied, and prayed that after establishing these facts he might be granted a composition. The said commissioner, Calderon Henriquez, granted the request and admitted the declarations of the 12 witnesses introduced, and on January 16, 1754, rendered a judgment admitting the composition referred to, subject to the payment of \$700. Thus, the total area of the estate came to be 14,390,969 square brazas of 3 varas less one-eighth. The said commissioner in his order, and for the purpose of avoiding all doubts and litigation in the future, gave the following boundaries to the estate of Binan:

"From the mouth of the Mabato River into the Laguna de Bay at Bigaa, where a monument of masonry shall be erected, the said Mabato River shall be the dividing line between this estate and the lands of Tabuco, now called Cabuyao. In order that hereafter no doubts may arise on account of this innovation (the change in the name of the town) another monument shall be placed in front of the church of the new town of Cabuyao on the bank of the said Mabato River; thence the line shall continue along the same river to a monument of masonry likewise on the bank of the said Mabato River; thence along the same river to the small dam of Cabuyao, which shall serve in lieu of monument: thence the line crosses the Tibaytibay River Pass, where another monument of masonry was found to exist on the bank of the said river; thence along the Tibaytibay River to a monument of masonry placed at the Angostura sitio.

"From this monument, leaving the Tibaytibay River, the line crosses the Angostura to another monument in front of the bank of the San Pablo River; thence along the said river of San Pablo to a tree of Tangisang-Bayabac, which will serve in lieu of monument to mark the point of division of the lands of the natives of Silang. From the tree of Tangisang-Bayabac, where a monument of masonry shall be placed for the sake of greater permanency, commences the line of division between this estate and the lands of the natives of the town of Silang; thence north-northeast 5° west the line follows to a bamboo thicket, a distance of 414 brazas, where another monument, also masonry, shall be placed; thence and in the same direction to the Bual River, a distance of 64 brazas, on the bank of which a monument of masonry shall be placed; thence along the said Bual River downstream to the point of junction of this river with the Laing River, where a monument shall be placed; thence along the Laing River upstream to the foot of the high hills, where leaving the river the line follows along the hill of Anonang, where another monument shall be placed to indicate that the line follows the said hill to the Lusacan River, on the bank of which

another monument shall be placed, and another monument midstream of said Laing River; thence along the Lusacan River downstream to the dam of Calabozo, and along the same river downstream (called here Calabozo River) to its confluence with the Munting-Ilog River, at which point of confluence another monument of masonry shall be placed; thence along the said Munting-Ilog River to the Sorosoro Pass, where another monument shall be erected. Here the said river joins the Paso de Tablas River, and on the bank of the latter stream another monument shall be placed to indicate that Munting-Ilog River lies within the lands of Silang. Another monument shall be erected on the Paso de Tablas River; thence the line follows to the Banlic stone monument. The lands of Silang are thus divided by said line and monuments from those belonging to this estate. From the Banlic stone monument the line follows along the monuments placed as far as the Laguna and on the banks of the Landayan River, and to the mouth and bar of Calocan, separating this estate from that of San Pedro Tunasan, which belongs to the St. Joseph College; thence from the said Calocan Bar the line follows along the shore of the Laguna to the mouth of the Mabato River at Bigaa."

Under an agreement entered into by the representative of Santo Tomas College and the neighboring towns several other monuments were erected that same year, not for the purpose of rectifying the monuments set forth in Commissioner Calderon Henriquez's decision, but for the purpose of better defining the monuments indicated by the said commissioner.

The transcript above referred to was recorded in the land registrar's office for the province of Laguna under date of April 9, 1892.

In the aforesaid Book C in the possession of the vending company there is a plan, made in 1824 by Surveyor Bartolo Lavaten, which in the main seems to agree with this description, except as to the Mabato and San Pablo rivers, which he calls Maba and Tripa de Gallina (Hen's Tripe), and omits the names of the other rivers referred to in the description as boundary lines. It has been shown that Tripa de Gallina and San Pablo are two names for the same river.

The notarial deed of November 18, 1898, whence has been taken the description given at the beginning of this report, states that at the end of the eighteenth century—no date is given anywhere—for the purpose of rendering the administration easier, this estate of San Isidro de Binan was divided into two parts, consisting of the estates now known as Binan and Santa Rosa. Such division was no doubt made to coincide with the municipal jurisdiction of each of said towns. Hence the present description of the estate of Binan gives as southern boundary line "the municipal jurisdiction of the town of Santa Rosa," while that of the estate of Santa Rosa gives as northern boundary line "the lands of the town of Binan, which belong to the estate of the same name."

Both of said descriptions state that these two estates comprise the whole municipal jurisdiction of the towns of their respective names; that both estates are bounded on the east by the Laguna de Bay, and on the remaining points of the compass by the municipal limits of the neighboring towns, to wit, Cabuyao, Silang, Carmona, and Tunasan. In 1884 and 1885 monuments were erected to mark the jurisdictional boundaries between the two estates and the neighboring towns of Silang and Carmona. The marking and monumenting of these boundaries was done in the presence and with the approval of representatives of the said towns, and was approved April 13, 1885, by decree of the director-general of civil administration of the Philippines.

This decree establishes the boundary line between Silang and Santa Rosa to be as follows: Starting from a common point at Cabuyao, Santa Rosa, and Silang, along the San Pablo or Tripa de Gallina River, marked with a monument of masonry ordered erected by Commissioner Calderon Henriquez, the line follows north and south, with a westerly inclination of 16° 15' to a distance of 995 meters, where the second monument was placed; thence in the same direction to the third monument, placed at 154 meters from the second in the Bual River; thence along said river to its confluence with the Laing River, where the fourth monument is placed. It was agreed that the dividing line between Silang and Binan should be the continuation of the Laing River to the foot of the Lomas Altas (high hills), where the line leaves the said river and in a north-northwesterly direction the line crosses Anonang Hill and follows to the Lusacan River, the distance being 277 meters, the shortest that can be traced between the said rivers, and is marked by two monuments, one at each extremity and a third and intermediate one on the Anonang Hill; thence the line follows along the Lusacan River downstream to a creek flowing into it between the Guitasan and Patiganan-Matanda Hills. The boundary line between Binan and Carmona is formed by the Lusacan River to the Calabozo Dam; thence along the said river (which here is called Calabozo) to its confluence with the Munting-Ilog River, marked by another monument; thence along the said river to its confluence with the Tablas River at the Sorosoro Pass, where another monument was placed; thence along the Tablas River to the point called Paso de Tablas, where another monument was placed; thence the line leaves the Tablas River and follows north and south with an inclination east of 15° to the Banlic monument placed on the Masangbato Hill at 936 meters from the Tablas Pass.

The Dominican corporation, represented by Father Candido Garcia Valles, sold August 8, 1898, to Richard Henry Andrews the estates of Binang and Santa Rosa, together with other estates belonging to the same corporation—that is, six other estates—for which the purchasing company paid cash 1 per cent of the sale price and agreed to pay the rest within twenty years, and gave in security of such further payment a special mortgage upon the property sold. In this deed of sale the property sold was not described, and to supply this omission, as also for other reasons, the notarial deed of November 18, 1898, twice referred to above, was executed. This act contains the descriptions that we have above called “modern” and as the sole extant wherein the two estates are described separately.

On January 29, 1900, by deed executed before Notary Public Enrique Barrera y Caldes by the Very Rev. Father Santiago Paya y Perez, as representative of the province of the Most Holy Rosary of the Dominican Fathers in the Philippines, conveyed to the Sociedad Universal de Bienes (Universal Property Association) constituted at Haiphong by Mons. Jose Tere and the Right Rev. Fathers Felix de Fuentes, Pedro Soriano, Tomas Guirro, and Bonifacio Garcia, represented at the execution of the said deed by Baldomero de Hazañas y Verdugo, all the credits, rights, and actions held by his said corporation against the said Andrews under the agreement of August 8, 1898, and now vested in the said assignees.

By a deed executed January 29, 1900—that is, the same day as the preceding one—before the same notary, by Richard Henry Andrews and Barry Baldwin for themselves and Baldomero de Hazañas y Verdugo as representatives of the Sociedad Universal de Bienes aforementioned, a limited company was formed, under the name of The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited). By this deed the first-mentioned party for himself, and the last as the said representative, bought in all the rights and actions that the said Andrews and the Sociedad Universal de Bienes had in the eight estates formerly of the Dominican corporation, among which are the estates of Binan and Santa Rosa, which are thus claimed to have become the property of the limited company above referred to, and are now offered for sale to the government.

Opinion as to the title.—In our opinion the title to these Binan and Santa Rosa estates is perfect up to the time same were conveyed to Mr. Andrews. The proceedings instituted and the rulings rendered, with full powers therefor, by Judge Calderon Henriquez, have cured all the flaws then existing in the title then shown by the Santo Tomas College, so that there can be no question as to the legality of the title.

Moreover, the government engineers, aided by the exactitude of Judge Calderon Henriquez survey, fully identified the two estates on the spot, and found most of the old monuments erected by the said judge.

By the aid of the plan just finished by the government engineers all the boundaries set by Judge Calderon can be traced without hesitation. The only difference is the change in the names of the rivers then called Mabato, Tibay-tibay, San Pablo, Bual, and Munting-llog, and named in the said plan Cabuyao, Nan-Nangan, Dismo, Banaba, and Carmona, respectively. This change is doubtless due to the lapse of time, but may be also due to wrong information. The identity is fully established by the old and authentic monuments met with right along.

Another point in favor of this identification is the area of the two estates. The 14,360,869 square brazas given by Judge Calderon, in whose times measures were imperfect, reduced to modern measures will give an area approximate enough to the actual area of the two estates.

If the vending company offering the Binan and Santa Rosa estates to the government were the Santo Tomas College, duly represented and authorized to sell, we should not hesitate a moment to advise the government to purchase, subject only to a deduction, under the rules stipulated in the preliminary contract, corresponding to the shortage of 80 hectares, 10 ares, and 15 centiares found in the Binan estate.

The doubt begins with the conveyance of the Binan and Santa Rosa estates to Mr. Andrews under deed of August 8, 1898, executed by the Dominican corporation or province of the Most Holy Rosary of the Philippines, as seen in the preceding history. It is our opinion that the conveyance of the estates of Binan, Santa Rosa estates, and Santa Cruz de Malabon was null and void, as also were the conveyances executed thereafter.

For the reasons set forth at the beginning of these reports the subscribing attorneys are of the opinion that the estates of Binan, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz de Malabon belong exclusively to the Santo Tomas College, and subsequently annul and void the conveyances made by a third party from that executed August 8, 1898, in favor of Mr. Andrews. It is evident, then, that The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited) holds no sufficient title to these estates to legally alienate them to the government, in view of the fact that not only Mr. Andrews and the Sociedad de Bienes de Haiphong, but also the Dominican corporation held no title to these properties.

Consequently the subscribing attorneys advise the government not to purchase these estates as it was agreed in the preliminary contract.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS AND FISHER.

(Series E—Report No. 25.)

SANTA ROSA ESTATE.

(Laguna, P. I.)

Description.—The estate called Santa Rosa comprises the municipal jurisdiction of the town of Santa Rosa, in the province and judicial district of La Laguna. A large part of the land is irrigation paddy land, generally yielding two crops a year; another considerable part is sugar cane land, and part is set apart for building lots in the town and barrios, there remaining a small part, hilly and uncultivated, in the western part of the estate devoted to pasture. The boundaries are: North, the lands of the town of Binan, which belong to the estate of the same name; south, the municipal jurisdiction of the town of Cabuyao; east, the Laguna de Bay; and west, the dividing line of the town of Silang, Cavite Province. The area of this estate is 4,999 hectares, 57 ares, and 73 centiares. It has a large dam called San Pablo and 8 smaller ones, besides irrigation ditches. About 2 kilometers above the large dam is the new irrigation works, consisting of 1,100 meters of tunneling, 1 meter and 80 centimeters high by 1 meter 30 centimeters wide, with 16 wells, there lacking still to complete this irrigation work 300 meters of tunneling. This work will be of great benefit to the whole estate. The farm house is in the center of the town, on the square of same, and facing the parochial church, being built of heavy materials, with a camarin, coach house, stables, baths, kitchen, yard, and orchard, the whole being inclosed by a masonry wall and entirely separated from the house of the other inhabitants of the town.

The above description is taken from a notarial deed executed on November 18, 1898, at the request and in accordance with statements of the Very Rev. Father Candido Garcia Valles, who described the estate under his authority of vicar-general of the province of the Most Holy Rosary of the Dominican Fathers in the Philippines, and as an addition to and in confirmation of the merely nominal designation that appears in the deed of sale of the said estate and others executed the 8th of August of the previous year in favor of Richard Henry Andrews. The same description is repeated in another deed executed subsequently to the date referred to—that is to say, in the articles of association of the Sugar Estates Development Company.

We believe there is no ancient description affecting the Santa Rosa estate only, as this estate formed, till the end of the eighteenth century, one sole estate with that now called estate of Binan.

It was recorded on April 11, 1892, in the land register Cavite in favor of the Santo Tomas College of Manila, wherein the description is the same as that given above, with the addition of an acknowledgment to the effect that there was a public easement upon this estate consisting of a road crossing the estate throughout its length, from north to south.

History.—We refer entirely to the history given in the report upon the estate of Binan, the history of both estates being the same, as stated in the said Binan report.

Opinion as to the title.—In view of the fact that the antecedents and present condition of this estate are the same as those of the estate of Binan, we hold the same opinion with regard to the Santa Rosa estate as that we stated in our report upon the latter estate.

The sole difference obtaining between this and the Binan estate is that the Government engineers, beside identifying this estate as they did the Binan, found that the area of the Santa Rosa estate exceeds considerably that designated in the preliminary contract of December 22, 1903, while the area of the Binan estate was found to be less than that stated in said contract.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS AND FISHER.

(Series E—Report No. 26.)

HACIENDA OF SANTA CRUZ DE MALABON.

(Cavite, P. I.)

Description.—The hacienda styled Santa Cruz de Malabon or Tansa comprises all the municipal jurisdiction of the township of the same name in the province of Cavite. It is principally devoted to the cultivation of irrigated rice, and in many parts of the estate two crops a year are produced. Part of it is devoted to the cultivation of upland rice, part to sugar cane, part to pasturage, and part as building lots. Another large part of it, including more than 5,000 hectares in the eastern and southeastern portions of the hacienda, is uncultivated, and on this land the corporation has stock corrals and houses for the men. It is bounded on the north and on the east by the Canas River, which separates it from the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon, the property of the Augustinian

fr.ars. It is bounded on the south by the rivers Naic and Amaya or Tatlong-bating, which separate it from the hacienda of Naic. It is bounded on the west by Manila Bay. Its area is something over 8,653 hectares, equivalent to more than 1,500 $\frac{1}{2}$ quiniones realengos and more than 3,095 ordinary quiniones. It is at present bounded on the west and south by the township of Indan, there being three or four monuments of loose stone and earth, which at the present time can hardly be recognized owing to the undergrowth in the forest, and by the rivers Timalan, Malabon, Tanque, and Naic on the upper part of the hacienda. It has a large dam on the Canas River, with a ditch for carrying the water to the irrigated lands. This ditch is about 3,000 meters in length. There is another small dam on the Sajin River, with a tunnel which carries the water to another larger dam on the Malabon River, from which there is a tunnel which conveys the water to the Tres Cruces River. On this river there is a dam of the same name, 26 varas in height by nearly 100 meters wide, with a tunnel some 800 meters in length, which in the dry season is used for drawing off the water which can not then be taken to the higher irrigated lands by the ditch, which is on a higher level than the tunnel. There are also six other smaller dams, but still of considerable size, on different rivers, and two others in the middle of the irrigated tract used for collecting the overflow water from the fields. The stone farm building, with a rice granary, stable, well, and orchard, all surrounded by a stone fence, are located near the river Canas. This hacienda in olden times—that is, when it was purchased in the year 1761—included part of the south and west territory of the township of Naic, but the hacienda of Naic having been purchased by the Dominicans in the year 1831, this part of the land was adjudicated to them, and since this date the boundaries of the Santa Cruz hacienda have been those above described, and the boundaries of the Naic hacienda those mentioned in the description of that estate.

This description is taken from a notarial act which on November 18, 1898, was prepared at the request of and upon statements made by the Rev. Candido Garcia Valles, who furnished the description as vicar-general of the province of the Holy Rosary of the Dominican Father of the Philippines, and as an amplification and ratification of the nominal description contained in the deed of sale of this and other estates executed on the 8th of August preceding in favor of Mr. Richard Henry Andrews. The same description is repeated in a subsequent deed to that date which refer to the hacienda of Santa Cruz de Malabon and the other eight haciendas which belonged to the Dominican friars.

History.—About the beginning of the seventeenth century or the end of the sixteenth century, as stated in the history of the hacienda of Naic, certain estancias de ganado (cattle ranges) in Maragondon and Malabon, Cavite, were granted to a number of the leading citizens of Manila. These properties subsequently and by various conveyances were acquired by Gen. Juan Esguerra, and at his death were divided among his three heirs into three parts, which constituted the haciendas subsequently called San Francisco de Malabon, Santa Cruz de Malabon, and Naic.

The hacienda of Santa Cruz became the property of Juan Fabian Esguerra, descendant of said general, and in the years 1698 and 1699 this estate was the object of an investigation conducted by Don Juan de Ozaeta y Oro, one of the justices of the audiencia and royal chancery of the Philippines, special judge for the composition of land titles, in the course of which an examination was made of the title deeds under which it was held, as well as its extent and boundaries. A judgment was entered on the 28th of April, 1699, by which the survey of that estate was approved and the title of Capt. Juan Fabian Esguerra thereto confirmed. Its area was declared to be 4 sitios of large cattle, 1 sitio of small cattle, and 25 caballerias and 25,486 square brazas. Its situation was described in the following terms: "The part of the estate toward the sea is bounded by the beach, and from thence the line runs to a monument placed between two clumps of bamboo which stand at the head of the Timbalan River, and another monument on the highway which runs between the towns of Indan and Silan, the line being 2,250 brazas de ciudad of 3 varas less one-eighth in length. From east to west the estate is bounded on the one part by the Tatlong-bating River and on the other by the river Yutagal, which the Spaniards called the Canas River, which two rivers are the fixed boundaries of the said estate." This appears from a transcript issued on the 8th of April, 1728, by Don Jose Gallardo, a notary public.

At the death of Capt. Juan Esguerra the hacienda of Santa Cruz was included in the bankruptcy proceeding, owing to several claims of an ecclesiastical character against it, and in this proceeding, by a final judgment dated the 18th of February, 1727, and with the consent of all the creditors, the estate was awarded, in satisfaction of all claims, to the province of the Most Holy Name of Jesus of the Augustinian friars, they assuming the obligation of becoming responsible for charges upon it and for payment to the other creditors.

This corporation having acquired possession, Esguerra's heirs brought suit against them in the ordinary courts, which was decided by the royal audiencia of the Philippines February 6, 1754, the judgment decreeing the restoration of the estate to the heirs, and at the same time deciding a number of points with respect to sums of money which the parties litigant were ordered to pay each other mutually on account of claims, rents, improvements, and products. This also appears from the certified copy referred to.

By deed executed March 2, 1761, before Don Martin Dominguez Samudio, notary public, Don Diego O'Kennedy, and his wife Dona Maria Cayetana Esguerra, sold this estate to the Royal College of Santo Tomas, of this city, stating that in the litigation above referred to it had been declared that Dona Maria Cayetana Esguerra and Don Vicente Esguerra, her uncle, were the owners thereof, and that she and her husband purchased from the uncle his interest therein by deed dated January 9, 1748, in consideration of the sum of 4,000 pesos, a copy of which deed was exhibited to the notary before whom the deed now under consideration was executed.

Mr. O'Kennedy and his wife had, by deeds dated April 4, 1754, and February 15, 1756, executed before Don Luis Fernandez de Luna, a notary public, in favor of the Venerable Deanery and Cabildo of Manila certain quitrents (*censos*) representing a capital of 50,815 pesos, 7 tomines, and 8 granos, which *censos* the college, as purchaser, bound itself to assume, discounting the capital mentioned from the 70,000 pesos which were the consideration of the sale, the vendors acknowledging the receipt of 19,184 pesos and 4 granos remaining. The procurator-general of the province of the Holy Order of Preachers, in accordance with this obligation, on March 12, 1761, executed a deed by which he acknowledged the existence of these *censos* and the obligation to pay the annual rent. At the foot of this deed there are annotations of partial cancellations on account of the payment of portions of the capital, as shown by deeds dated April 21, 1762, April 30, 1777, April 3, 1778, September 4, 1778, March 24, 1779, October 12, 1779, and April 1, 1780. In the last instrument there is a note to the effect that this completes the payment of the capital invested in the quitrent or *censo* in question.

After notice to the Countess of Lizarraga, at that time the owner of the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon, to the vendor, Don Diego O'Kennedy, to the father rector of the College of the Company of Jesus in Cavite, to which the hacienda of Naic belonged, and to the Gobernadorcillo and headmen of the town of Indan, judicial possession of the hacienda of Santa Cruz de Malabon was, on April 7, 1761, given to the procurator-general, Father Pedro Bordallo, and the Royal College of Santo Tomas, represented by him, declared the owner of the hacienda.

In the deed of sale of March 2, 1761, the extent and boundaries of the property were described as they appear in the record of the survey made in 1743, which record was certified by Don Juan Monroy, clerk of the chambers. The description is as follows: "It has 4 sitios of larger cattle, 1 sitio of smaller cattle, 28 caballerias, and 25,486 square brazas. The hacienda on the lower part is bounded by the beach, and runs from the bar of the Canas River to the bar of the Naic River, at which point the Tatlong-bating River discharges below its junction with the Naic River. The length of this line is 4,875 brazas de ciudad, each braza being 3 varas less one-eighth in length. On the southeast bar the fixed boundary of the said estate is the Tatlong-bating River, which separates it from the hacienda of Naic, possessed by the Cavite College of the Society of Jesus, which said river rises in the mountains of Indan and Silang, on which side in a straight line the boundary of the said estate is 4,900 brazas in length. On the south, running from east to west, the estate runs from the Tatlong-bating River to the Cañas River for a distance of 833 brazas. On that line there is a stone monument near two clumps of bamboo, which divides the estate from the lands of the township of Indan. On the east and northeast the estate is bounded by the Cañas River, which rises in the mountains of Indan and Silang, and separates the hacienda from that of San Francisco de Malabon, now the property of the Countess of Lizarraga. This boundary, from the bar at which the river discharges into the sea, is in a straight line 7,280 brazas, so that this estate is inclosed on the sides by the Cañas River and the Tatlong-bating River, and at the top toward the town of Indan by a stone monument between two clumps of bamboo, and at the bottom by the shore of the sea."

The hacienda of Naic having been acquired by the Dominicans in the year 1831, they transferred to it a piece of land which had been the subject of dispute between the Jesuits and Don Diego O'Kennedy and his wife, Dona Maria Cayetana Esguerra, in the previous century, which piece of land they segregated from the hacienda of Santa Cruz. The land in question was situated in a place called Tatlong-bating and Timbalan. It "lies between the Timbalan River and the Naic River, running from the mouths of each of the two rivers to a point at which the Baquero Creek runs into the Timbalan River at a place called Tanque; from this place the new boundary runs from the river over a hill to the Naic River, which at that place is called the Tatlong-bating or Naic River, at the place where the Sajin River runs into the Naic. From this point the line runs along the river Naic upstream to a place called Lumayad, the end of the western boundary of the hacienda of Santa Cruz, separating it from that of Naic."

This segregation constituted a real spoliation for the Santo Tomas College, but the statute of limitation has cured this flaw in the title to the Naic hacienda, a flaw that certainly does not appear in the title deeds.

The conveyance of the estate by the Dominican Fathers to Mr. Andrews, and to the Sociedad Universal de Bienes de Haiphong, and the conveyance in turn made by the latter to

the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited) were made in the same form and by the same means as the conveyance of the other seven estates then sold.

Opinion as to the title.—The identification of this estate is rather defective, owing to the lack of clearness in the descriptions both old and modern and both those appearing in the title deeds and in that made in 1831 on the occasion this hacienda was separated from that of Naic by the Dominican corporation, who were very negligent in setting forth in the title deeds clearly defined the area, details, and boundaries of the new division. Such vagueness was somewhat compensated by the government engineers finding on the spot some of the old monuments, and by the fortunate coincidence of the principal boundaries consisting of three rivers and Manila Bay. These facts have allowed such an identification of this estate that there is no doubt that it is the same as that contained in the documents by us examined.

For this reason we should not hesitate in recommending to the government the purchase of this hacienda under the sole condition of the same guaranty required in our report upon the Calamba haciendas, if the vending company could show a title of conveyance legal and complete. But this is not the case, for, in our opinion, this company finds itself here in the same condition as in that of the haciendas of Biñan and Santa Rosa.

The title deeds show, and so we have stated in the preceding history, that the hacienda of Santa Cruz de Malabon was sold to the Santo Tomas College in 1761; that judicial possession was given the said college; that the consideration for the purchase of this hacienda was paid, and the liens thereon discharged with funds belonging to the said college, and finally that the hacienda was recorded in the property register of Cavite in 1892 in favor of the same college.

It is therefore evident that the hacienda of Santa Cruz de Malabon belongs exclusively to the college of Santo Tomas, and that the attempted conveyances commencing with the deed of August 8, 1898, by which it was sold to Mr. Andrews, are absolutely ineffective and worthless in law. It follows, therefore, that no valid title to the estate in question is vested in the Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), which would authorize it to make a valid conveyance thereof.

For the above reasons it is our opinion that the government should not carry into effect the preliminary contract of December 22, 1903, with regard to this hacienda, as the conveyance thereof to the government would be equally faulty as the last preceding ones.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS AND FISHER.

(Friar lands—Additional report No. 1.)

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HONORABLE SIR: The undersigned attorneys have the honor to submit a further report, to be added to those previously submitted regarding the so-called friar lands, with reference to the new documents which have been presented lately.

These documents are the following:

First. An application addressed to the Civil Commission by 12 residents of Orion named Bagtas, and who allege to be the descendants of Don Nicolas Bagtas and other parties to the execution of the deed of gift of the lands of Balicbalic, which forms an important part of the Orion hacienda. In this application the petitioners state that they oppose the sale of said estate made by the Dominicans to the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, in view of the fact that the said friars failed to comply with the conditions under which the gift was made, and also because said gift was void inasmuch as the donor had a coowner in the property and a legitimate son, and that the gift was made to the prejudice and without the consent of such coowner and son.

Second. Another application subscribed by Don José R. Chouza, a representative of the Cabildo Catedral and of the Obras Pias and Capellanes of the Manila archbishopric, wherein it is requested that the government withhold delivery of the consideration of the estates of Biñan, Calamba, Naic, Santa Cruz, and San Francisco de Malabon until such time as the ecclesiastical authorities decide as to certain ecclesiastical liens and incumbrances unreleased which incumber said estates.

Third. Another application of the same Señor Chouza, wherein it is requested that the purchase of the Naic estate be suspended pending the presentation of certain documents referring to various "pious charges" which incumber said property and which might well be those administered by the archbishopric.

Fourth. A receipt by the treasurer of the office of director-general of the civil administration of the Philippines dated December 20, 1898, establishing the fact that on said date the procurator of the Convent of San Agustin paid the sum of 200 pesos, being the interest at 5 per cent due from July 5, 1897, to the same date of the following year for a loan made

by the Cajas de Comunidad, secured by mortgage on the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon.

Fifth. An instrument executed August 20, 1901, and recorded in the property register of the province of Cavite, whereby the then representative in these islands of the *Compañia Agrícola de Ultramar* sold to the then representative of the order of and on behalf of the Calced Augustinians in the Philippines a building situated in Manila and called Convent of San Agustin, receiving from the representative of said order, on account of the stipulated price, several estates belonging to the said corporation, among which the lot on which was standing the building, now burned, of the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon, which building had been reserved by the said order for its own use when it sold the hacienda to the said company.

Documents 1, 2, and 3 are accompanied by transcripts and certified copies of the notarial deeds, wherein are set forth the grounds on which the party in interest deems entitled to what he asks.

The opinion of the undersigned attorneys on these petitions follows, for the purpose that the government may resolve whatever it may deem proper.

As to the petition of the inhabitants of Orion, we must state that not only the noncompliance alleged therein does not appear proved, but that it is quite disputable if a revocatory action based on such grounds could prosper, in view of the time elapsed and the consequent statute of limitations. But notwithstanding this, in our previous report relating to this hacienda we foresaw this very claim and advised the government as to the measures of prudence to avoid further prejudice in the matter.

As to documents 2 and 3, those relating to the claims of the *Cabildo Catedral* and *Obras Pias*, they refer to liens which did really exist, but which have not been recorded in the property register, and their continuance is prescribed by the statute of limitations, so that they are of no value at present. However, the subscribing attorneys advised the government, to make assurance doubly sure, to exact from the vendor to undertake to pay and cancel these and other liens, or to indemnify the government in case of noncompliance if at any time said liens should be declared in force. The religious corporations, the predecessors of said companies in the property of the haciendas affected by the deed of sale, should be obliged to guarantee said obligation.

As to the fourth document, it is our opinion that the payment made should be deducted from the total amount of interest due, as we stated in our previous report. At that time we had no information that such payment had been made. The said 200 pesos, the payment of which is proven by the receipt aforesaid, should be deducted from the ₱5,400, the amount of interest we stated was due, so that the amount now due will be ₱5,200, Philippines currency.

As to the fifth document, we must accept as valid the recording of the same in the property register of Cavite. By such a recording the flaw by us pointed out in our previous report remains corrected.

Such is the opinion of the subscribing attorneys, who respectfully submit same to your excellency.

As to the hacienda of Imus, a large number of documents have been presented to the undersigned, but in view of the importance and extent of these documents, and of the fact that the same relate to one specific matter, we shall deal with them in an additional report, which we will submit in the very near future.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL PAN, ORTIGAS AND FISHER.
By RAFAEL DEL PAN.

MANILA, P. I., October 20, 1904.

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